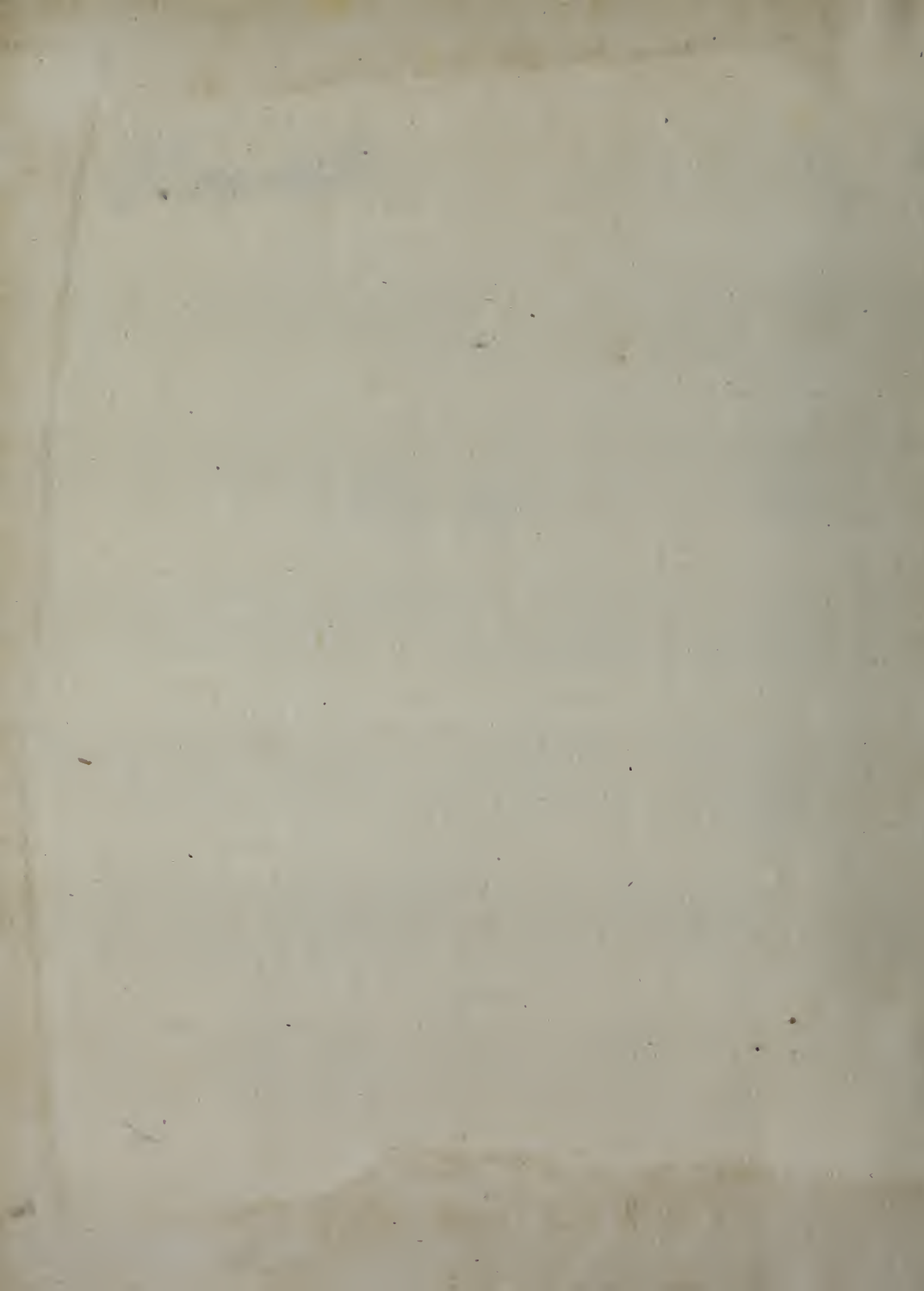


~~No. 22~~

No. 27



HERBAL

Botanical Institutions

NEW YORK

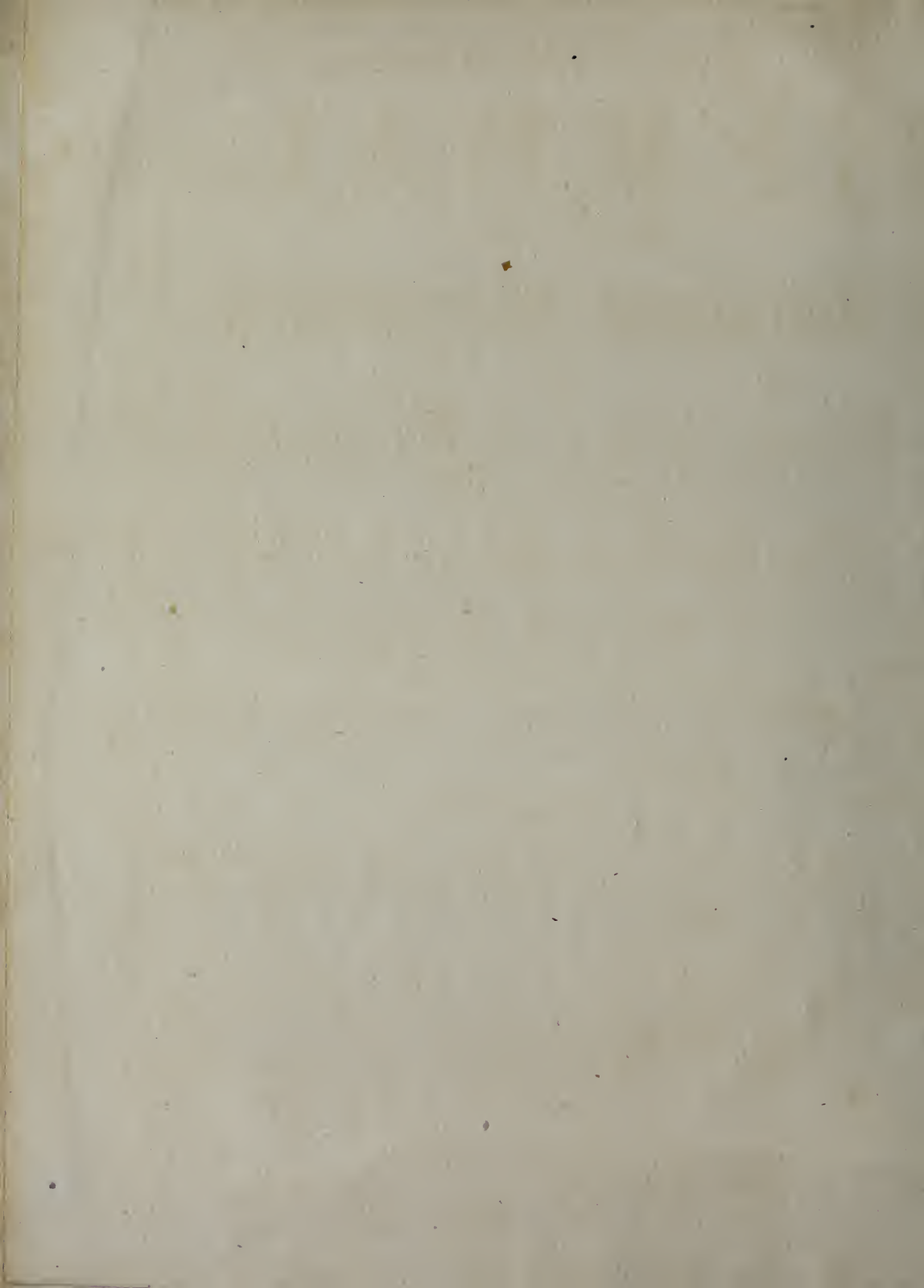
1840

Published by the
Author, at the
Office of the
Botanical Garden, New York

Printed by
J. H. R. & Co., New York

For sale at
the following
Booksellers

and
at the
Botanical Garden



THE COMPLEAT
HERBAL:

OR THE
Botanical Institutions

OF
Monfr. *TOURNEFORT*,
Chief Botanist

To the Late *French* KING.

Carefully translated from the Original Latin.

With large Additions, from *Ray*, *Gerard*,
Parkinson, and others, the most celebra-
ted Moderns ;

To which are Added,

Two Alphabetical INDEXES : One containing the
Names ; the other the Physical Vertues and Uses of
the several Plants.

Illustrated with about five hundred Copper Plates, containing
above four thousand different Figures, all curiously engraven. A
Work highly Instructive and of general Use.

V O L. II.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. WALTHOE, R. WILKIN, J. and J. BONWICKE, S. BIRT,
T. WARD and E. WICKSTEED. M DCC XXX.

THE G. M. B. A. T.

HERBAL:

OR

Botanical Illustrations

OF

THE TOWN OF WIMBORNE

AND

TO THE LADY OF THE KING.

By the Rev. John G. B. A. T.

With large Additions, from the Rev. G. B. A. T.
The Author, and others the most celebrated
and Modern;

in which are

From the Author's own Collection, and those of
the Rev. G. B. A. T. and others the most celebrated
the Rev. G. B. A. T.

With large Additions, from the Rev. G. B. A. T.
The Author, and others the most celebrated
and Modern;

From the Author's own Collection, and those of
the Rev. G. B. A. T. and others the most celebrated
the Rev. G. B. A. T.

THE COMPLEAT
HERBAL:
OR THE
Botanical Institutions
OF

Monf^r. *TOURNEFORT*,
Chief Botanist

To the Late *French* KING.

Carefully translated from the Original Latin.

With large Additions, from *Ray*, *Gerard*,
Parkinson, and others, the most celebrated Moderns ;

Containing what is further observable upon the same
Subject, together with a full and exact Account of the Physical
Virtues and Uses of several Plants ; and a more compleat
Dictionary of the Technical Words of this Art, than ever hi-
therto published :

Illustrated with about five hundred Copper Plates, containing
above four thousand different Figures, all curiously engraven. A
Work highly Instructive, and of general Use.

Numb. XLI. *Concluding the Twelfth Class ; Together with an Index and
General Title to the Second Volume.*

L O N D O N,

Printed for J. WALTHOE, R. WILKIN, J. and J. BONWICKE, S. BIRT,
T. WARD and E. WICKSTEED, MDCCXXX.

THE COME L A T

HERBAL:

OF THE

Botanical Institutions

OF

MOORE TOWN NEW YORK

Classical Edition

To the Late WARD KING

Author of the

With large Additions, from the

English, and other, the most celebrated

Concise and a further

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.



Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a footer or a concluding note.

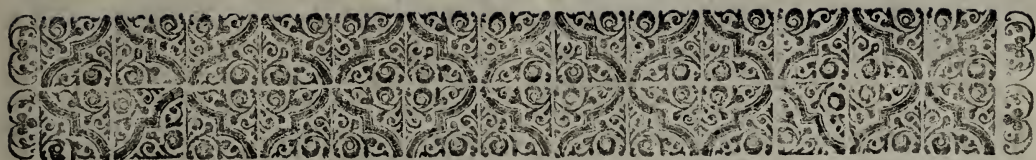


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.





The COMPLEAT HERBAL.

CONTINUATION of the Sixth
CLASS of Herbs and Under-
Shrubs, with a Rose-Flower.

S E C T. VI.

*Of Plants with a Rose-Flower, whose Pointal turns to a Fruit,
composed, as it were, of many Cells.*

T A B L E CXLIV. Fig. 1.

G E N U S IX.

Thaliætrum, MEADOW-RUE.



*M*eadow-Rue, is a Plant which afterwards turns to a Fruit, in which with a Rose-Flower, A C, are gather'd as in a little Head, the Capsules, consisting of many Leaves which are sometimes winged H I, some- B D, placed orbicularly ; times without Wings K L, each contain- out of the middle of which ing one Seed, for the most part oblong arifes a numerous Cluster M N.
of Chives E, encompassing the Pointal F G,

1. *Thalictrum majus* filiqua angulosa aut striata, C. B. Pin. 336. *Meadow-Rue*, with a cornered or furrowed Pod. *Thalictrum nigrius*, caule & semine striato, J. B. 3. 486. *Thalictrum magnum*, Dod. Pempt. 58.

The Leaves are of a fine deep Green, shining, long, and angular. The Stalks are stiff, furrow'd, hollow and green; as tall as a Man, and sometimes taller. The Flowers are very small, herbaceous, and without a Flower-cup. The numerous Chives are very long, and of a yellowish Colour. The Root is fibrous, of the Colour of Box, of an ungrateful and bitter taste.

It is very common in moist Meadows, and by River's sides.

Dodonæus tells us, that the Leaves mixt with other Herbs, are somewhat purg- ing.

Ray was inform'd by *Dr. Palmer*, that the Decoction of the Root was better for that purpose, and that it was the best Substitute for *Rhubarb*.

According to *Camerarius*, it is us'd in some Parts of *Italy* against the Plague, and in *Saxony* against the Jaundice.

2. *Thalictrum flore incarnato*, *Eyst.* *Meadow-Rue* with a flesh-colour'd Flower.

3. *Thalictrum flore albo*, *Eyst.* *Meadow-Rue* with a white Flower.

4. *Thalictrum majus* filiqua seminis striata foliis rugosis, trifidis, *Mor. Umb.* 70. *Meadow-Rue* with a furrow'd Pod, and wrinkled, trifid Leaves. *Thalictrum pratense maximum*, *Monspeliensium*, *asperioribus foliis*, seu folio rugoso, *Mor. H. R. Bles.* *Thalictrum pratense majus Monspeliensium foliis rugosis*, *H. R. Par.*

It arises to three or four foot in height. The Leaves are wrinkled, and of a paler green than the first Species. The Flowers are yellow. It flowers in June and July.

5. *Thalictrum majus non striatum*, C. B. Pin. 336. *Great Meadow-Rue* not furrow'd. *Thalictrum magnum secundum*, *Dod. Pempt.* 51.

6. *Thalictrum majus flavum* staminibus luteis, vel glauco folio, C. B. Pin. 336. *Great yellow-flower'd Meadow-Rue* with a glaucous Leaf. *Thalictrum speciosissimum* glaucum semine & caule striato, J. B. 3. 406. *Thalictrum magnum tertium*, *Dod. Pempt.* 58.

This is sometimes as tall, or taller than a Man. It's Root is yellow, sending forth many oblique Fibres, on all sides, of a bitter taste. The Stalk is streight, purplish, hollow, a Finger thick, with very long spaces between the Points. The Leaves grow out of the Joints, which they encompass with a Sheath, and are broader than those of the common *Meadow-Rue*, of a blueish Colour on both sides; of a bitter and acrid Taste, and strong smell. The top of the Stalk is terminated by some Sprigs, which sustain little Flowers, entirely compos'd of yellow Threads. The Seed is cover'd with a thin Coat, not an angular Pod.

7. *Thalictrum Alpinum*, *Aquilegiæ foliis*, florum, staminibus purpurascensibus. *Meadow-Rue of the Alps* with *Columbine-Leaves* and *purplish Clives*. *Thalictrum majus*, florum staminibus purpurascensibus C. B. Pin. 337. *Thalictrum majus*, folliculis angulosis, caule levi, J. B. 3. 487. *Thalictrum magnum* 4. *Dod. Pempt.* 58.

It grows to a Cubit or a Cubit and a half in height. The Stalks are branched, stiff, smooth, shining and hollow. The Leaves are like those of *Columbine*, and smooth, nearly of the same Colour, and almost without smell; bitterish, with some Acrimony. The Chives of the Flowers are purplish, and the Summits of a dark or yellow Colour. The Roots are numerous, fibrous, small, blackish without, white within, of a not unpleasant taste, consisting as it were of four sides. The Seed grows in angular Coverings, and is small, long, and brown.

J. Bauhinus found it in the Mountain *Saleva* near *Geneva*; *Ray*, in the woody Parts of the Mountain *Jura* near *Thuir*. It flowers in June, and ripens its Seeds in July.

8. *Thalictrum Alpinum majus*, *Aquilegiæ foliis*, florum staminibus albis, caule viridi. *Great Meadow-Rue of the Alps*, with *Columbine-Leaves* white Chives and a green Stalk. *Thalictrum montanum*, album altius, C. B. Pin. 337. *Thalictrum montanum*, *Clus. Hist.* 234. This differs from the preceding only in the Colour of the Flower.

9. *Thalictrum Alpinum minus*, *Aquilegiæ foliis*, florum staminibus albis, caule viridi.

iridi. Lesser Meadow-Rue of the Alps, with Columbine Leaves, white Chives and a green stalk. *Thalictrum montanum*, 2. Clus. Hist.

34.

10. *Thalictrum Canadense*, caule purpurascente, Aquilegiæ foliis, florum staminibus albis. Meadow-Rue of Canada, with purplish Stalk, Columbine-Leaves, and white Chives. *Thalictrum Canadense*, Corn.

86.

This is fuller of Leaves, and has a finer flower than the common Meadow-Rue. The Stalks are of a dark purple Colour, and divided into several Branches. The leaves are shap'd like those of Columbine, and of a blueish Green. The Chives of the Flower are white, each of them bearing a yellow Apex or Summit. The Seeds are longish, triangular, and have a kind of membranaceous Epiphysis on each Corner. The taste of the whole Plant is sweet; and the Root being chew'd seems to be of a fat and viscid substance, with a very little Acridity.

Cornutus assures us, that it is a present remedy in agglutinating Wounds, if ruin'd, and laid on; and that being oil'd in Water, it promotes suppuration.

11. *Thalictrum Americanum minus*, Mark. Theat. 265. Lesser American Meadow-Rue.

12. *Thalictrum magnum*, flore luteo, dorato. V. Lufit. Great Meadow-Rue with yellow, sweet smelling Flower.

13. *Thalictrum minus Asphodeli radice*, nagno flore. Lesser Meadow-Rue, with an Asphodel-Root, and a large Flower. Oenanthe Myconi, Lugd. 785. J. B. 3. Part. 2.

92.

14. *Thalictrum minus Asphodeli radice*, parvo flore. Meadow-Rue, with an Asphodel-Root, and a small Flower.

15. *Thalictrum montanum præcox*. Early Mountain Meadow-Rue. *Ranunculus præcox* ij. *Thalictri folio*, Clus. Hist.

133.

16. *Thalictrum minus*, C. B. Pin. 337. The Lesser Meadow-Rue. *Thalictrum minus*, five *Ruta pratensis* genus, semine striato J. B. 3. 487. *Thalictrum minus*, Dod. Pemp. 58.

17. *Thalictrum pratense angustifolium*, C. B. Pin. 337. J. B. 3. 487. Narrow

leav'd Meadow-Rue. *Thalictrum* ij. vel *pratense* ij. Clus. Hist. 234.

18. *Thalictrum minus alterum Parisiensium*, foliis crassioribus & lucidis. H. R. Par. Lesser Meadow-Rue with thick, shining Leaves. *Thalictrum* 5. vel *pratense* 1. Clus. Hist. 234.

19. *Thalictrum pratense angustissimo folio*, C. B. Pin. 337. Meadow-Rue with a very narrow Leaf. *Thalictrum angustissimo folio*, Prod. 146.

The Root is yellowish, compos'd of long, thick Fibres. The Stalk is two Cubits high, smooth, round, deeply channell'd and jointed. From each Joint proceed the Leaves, divided into many long, very narrow, trifid Segments. The top of the Stalk is divided into little Branches, which sustain several yellowish Flowers, dispos'd, as it were, in a Spike. The Seeds are very small.

20. *Thalictrum minimum foetidissimum*, Pin. 337. Prod. 147. J. B. 3. 488. Small stinking Meadow-Rue.

The Stalk of this is round, a foot high, and divided into Branches. The Leaves are cut into three Segments, indented, of a dark Green above, and pale underneath. On the tops of the Branches are small Flowers; to which succeed the small Seeds. The whole Plant has a very stinking Smell.

21. *Thalictrum montanum minus*, foliis latioribus, Raii Synops. 10. The Lesser Meadow-Rue, with Broader Leaves.

Dr. Richardson having brought this out of its native place in Wales, and planted it in his own Garden, found it to be not specifically different from the 16th Species.

22. *Thalictrum minimum, montanum, ararubens*, foliis splendentibus, Raii Synops. 100. The least mountainous Meadow-Rue with shining Leaves and dark-red flowers.

The Root is very small and creeping. The under Leaves are less than in the other Species, compos'd of round segments, green above, and shining, as it were, with Oil, of an Ash-colour underneath, not above an Inch or two Inches long. The Stalks are erect, slender not branched, a Span high, on the upper part of which the little Flowers are dispos'd, alternately and in loose Spikes, of a dark red or purple Colour common on the moist Rocks in Carnarvonshire.

23. *Thalictrum Orientale minimum Fumariæ folio.* The least Oriental Meadow-Rue with a Fumitory Leaf.

24. *Thalictrum foliis amplissimis rugosis, florum staminibus albis. Boer. Ind. 44.* Meadow-Rue, with very large, wrinkled Leaves, and white Chives.

T A B L E CXLIV. Fig. 2.

G E N U S X.

Butomus, FLOWERING RUSH.

Flowering Rush is a Plant with a Rose-Flower *A*, consisting of many great *B* and small *C* Leaves, plac'd orbicularly: Out of the middle of which rises the Pointal *D*, which afterwards turns to a membranaceous Fruit *E*, in which the Husks *F* are gather'd as it were into a little Head, ending for the most part in a Horn, and opening lengthwise, full of Seed *G*, for the most part oblong *H*.

1. *Butomus flore roseo.* Flowering Rush with a Rose-colour'd Flower. *Butomus Casalp.* 553. *Funcus floridus major, C. B. Pin.* 12. *Funcus floridus, J. B. 2.* 524. *Gladiolus aquatilis, Dod. Pempt.* 601.

2. *Butomus flore albo.* Flowering Rush with a white Flower. *Funcus floridus, major, flore albo, H. R. Par.*

These two are only Varieties of the same Plant. Its Leaves are soft, full of a spongy Pith, three corner'd, hollow at the beginning, and embracing the Stalk, in some degree, with membranaceous Appendages. The Stalk is two Cubits or more high, round, smooth, spongy but not hollow, naked; having several Flowerers on the top dispos'd in an Umbell, sustain'd by slender, naked Pedicles half a span long. The Flowers consist of six Leaves or Petals; the three outer being larger, and seeming to serve for a Flower-cup to the three inner ones. The Seed-Vessel consists of six Husks, horned at the top, and full of very small Seeds. At the Base of the Umbells are three remarkable sharp-pointed Leaves.

It is common in deep Ditches.

T A B L E. CXLV.

G E N U S XI.

Helleborus, BLACK HELLEBORE.

Black Hellebore is a Plant with a Rose-Flower *A B*, consisting of several Leaves plac'd orbicularly, out of the middle of which rises the Pointal *D* encompassed about the Base with several little Horns *C*, lying between the Chives *X* and the Petals, or Leaves which afterwards turns to a Fruit *E*, in which the membranaceous Husks *F* are gather'd as it were into a little Head, ending for the most part in a Horn, opening lengthwise *G*, and for the most part full of Seeds *H*, round or oval *I K*.

1. *Helleborus niger foetidus, C. B. Pin.* 185. *Stinking black Hellebore. Helleborus niger sylvestris adulterinus etiam hyeme virens, J. B. 3. App.* 880. *Veratrum nigrum tertium, Dod. Pempt.* 386.

This Plant is a Cubit high. Its Root is fibrous, oblique, a little bitterish, with some Acrimony, the Pith is woody and hard, cover'd with a blackish Bark. The Stalk is round and woody, having a greenish Pith. The Leaves are deeply divided for the most part into nine long Segments, generally serrated about the edges. The Leaves of the Flower are green, with reddish edges.

It grows in the Parish of *Brundish* in *Suffolk*, and upon the Downs in *Sussex* towards *Chichester*, along the Road.

A small quantity of the Powder of the dry'd Leaves of this Herb is given by the Country-people to children for the Worms, with good Success.

2. *Helleborus niger hortensis flore viridi, C. B. Pin.* 185. *Green-flower'd black Hellebore; or Bears-foot. Helleborus niger vulgaris flore viridi, vel herbacea, radice diuturna, J. B. 3.* 636. *Veratrum nigrum ij. Dod. Pempt.* 385.

The Roots of this Plant are composed of numerous black Fibres. The Segments of the Leaves are much broader than those of the preceding, and more tender, and pointed.

Helleborus. *Black Hellebore.*





pointed, serrated about the edges, and not of so dark a colour.

It grows at *Ditton* near *Cambridge*, and in *Stoken-Church Woods* in *Oxfordshire*.

3. *Helleborus niger hortensis alter*, C. B. Pin. 185. *The other Garden Black Hellebore*. *Veratrum* 10 *nigrum peregrinum*, Clus. Hist. 274.

4. *Helleborus niger amplioribus foliis*. *Black Hellebore with larger Leaves*. *Veratrum nigrum stiriacum*, Tabern. Icon. 723.

5. *Helleborus niger angustioribus foliis*. *True Black Hellebore*, or *Christmas-Rose*. *Helleborus niger flore roseo*, C. B. Pin. 186. *Elleborus niger legitimus*, Clus. Hist. 271.

The Roots consist of numerous Fibres, thicker than those of the Second. The Leaves are thicker: The Segments broad, obtuse, serrated near their Base; but not in the other part, the Leaves of the Flowers are white, and sometimes of a Blueish Colour.

This is the officinal *black Hellebore*, and commonly thought to be that of the Ancients; tho' it does not perfectly agree with what they have said of their Plant. It purges strongly upwards and downwards, and is us'd in maniacal Cases, and robust Constitutions. Its Dose is from one Scruple, to half a Dram in substance: In Infusion, from one Dram, to two Drams. The Fibres of the Root are the only part to be us'd.

It is not a Native of *England*. Ray observ'd it growing on the *Alps*.

6. *Helleborus niger autumnalis flore maximo*, H. R. Par. *Autumnal Black Hellebore, with a very large Flower*. *Elleborus autumnalis, flore roseo, majore, albo* D. de Mauvilain, *Foncq. Hort.*

7. *Helleborus niger, flore roseo, minor, Belgicus*, Mor. H. R. Blef. *Small Dutch Black Hellebore with a Rose-Flower*.

8. *Helleborus niger, sanguineo folio*, Bocc. Mus. Part ii. pag. 26. Tab. 11. *Black Hellebore with a bloody Leaf*.

9. *Helleborus niger, foliis dissectis*, Bocc. Mus. Part ii. pag. 26. Tab. 11. *Black Hellebore with deep-cut Leaves*.

10. *Helleborus niger trifoliarus*, Ald. Hort. Farnes. 22. *Trifoliated black Hellebore*.

This is very distinguishable from the rest, by its Leaves being triply divided, harder,

and stiffer,) with prickly Edges. The Flowers also are of a paler Green.

It begins to flower in *November*, and continues till *March* or *April*.

11. *Helleborus niger, tuberosus Ranunculi folio, flore luteo*. *Winter Wolfs-bane*. *Aconitum unifolium, luteum, bulbosum*, C. B. Pin. 183. *Ranunculus flore in medio folio, radice tuberosa*, J. B. 3. 414. *Aconitum luteum, minus*, Dod. Pempt. 440.

From the Root of this Plant arise the Pedicles, which are inserted into the middle of the Leaves, whereon grow the hexapetalous Flowers.

12. *Helleborus niger, Ranunculi folio flore globofo, majore*. *The Globe Flower or Locker-gowllons*. *Ranunculus montanus, Aconiti folio, flore globofo*, C. B. Pin. 182. *Ranunculus flore globofo, quibusdam Trollius, flos*, J. B. 3. 419. *Ranunculus flore globofo*, Dod. Pempt. 430.

The Root of this Plant is black and fibrous, like that of the *Hellebore*. The Leaves are like those of *Wolfs-bane*, cut to the bottom into five Segments. The Stalk is a Cubit and half high, smooth, hollow, branched, sustaining Flowers larger than those of the common *Crowfoot*, of the same Colour, consisting of ten or twelve Leaves, reflex'd in such a manner as to form a Globe. The Seeds are small, black and shining.

It grows by the Sides of Hills, and in mountainous Meadows in the North of *England*, and in *Wales*.

13. *Helleborus niger Orientalis, amplissimo folio, caule præalto, flore purpurascente*. *Oriental Black Hellebore, with a very large Leaf, a high Stalk, and purplish Flower*.

This was observ'd by *Bellonius* on Mount *Olympus*.

14. *Helleborus niger, Orientalis Ranunculi folio, flore nequaquam globofo*. *Oriental Black Hellebore with a Crowfoot Leaf, and a Flower not globofo*.

Hellebore is call'd from the Greek Words ἐλὲν βοεζ; because the eating of it is thought to be deadly.

T A B L E CXLVI. Fig. 1. T A B L E CXLVI. Fig. 2.

G E N U S. XII.

G E N U S XIII.

Veratrum, WHITE HELLEBORE. Populago, MARSH-MARIGOLD.

White Hellebore is a Plant with a Rose-Flower *A*, consisting of several Leaves *B*, placed orbicularly, out of the middle of which arises the Pointal *C*, which afterwards turns to a Fruit *D*, in which for the most part three membranaceous Sheaths *F* are gather'd into a little Head, and are full of Seeds *E G*, oblong *I*, resembling a Grain of Wheat, and encompass'd as it were with a leafy Wing *H*.

1. *Veratrum flore subviridi*. *White Hellebore with a greenish Flower*. *Helleborus albus flore subviridi*, C. B. Pin. 186. *Helleborus albus, flore ex viridi albescente*, J. B. 3. 634. *Helleborum album sive Veratum*, Lob. Icon. 311.

The Roots are fibrous, white and gather'd into a Head: The Stalk is sometimes two Cubits high, round, set with Leaves whose Pedicles involve the Stalks. The Leaves in some measure resemble those of *Plantain*, or rather those of *Gentian*; but are a foot long, not much narrower, soft, full of Ribs, hairy. The Stalk almost throughout its whole length is set with small Flowers consisting of six greenish Leaves, to which succeeds the Fruit.

2. *Veratrum flore atro-rubente*. *White Hellebore with dark-red Flowers*. *Helleborus albus flore atro-rubente*, C. B. Pin. 186. *Helleborum album, flore nigro*, J. B. 3. 634. *Helleborum album, floribus atro-rubentibus, praeox*, Lob. Icon. 311.

The Leaves of this are longer and tenderer. The Stalk is taller and set with fewer Leaves. The Flowers are of a dark Purple. It appears a Month before the other.

The Root, which is the only part us'd in Physick, purges violently both upwards and downwards, whence it is seldom given, but in Madness, and to robust Constitutions.

The Powder of it snuff'd up the Nose is a strong Sternutatory.

Marsh-Marigold is a Plant with a Rose-Flower *A*, consisting of several Leaves plac'd orbicularly: Out of the middle of which rises the Pointal *B*, which afterwards turns to a membranaceous Fruit *C*, in which several Husks *D*, for the most part bent downwards, are gather'd as it were into a little Head, and full of Seeds, for the most part oblong *E*.

1. *Populago flore majore*. *Marsh-Marigold with a larger Flower*. *Populago major*, Tabern. Icon. 750. *Caltha palustris, flore simplici*, C. B. Pin. 276. *Caltha palustris*, J. B. 3. 470.

The Root consists of several large, whitish Fibres, coming out of the bosoms of the wither'd Leaves, divided into small, capillaceous Fibres. The Stalks are round, smooth, hollow, jointed, divided at each Joint into two Branches, and having at the same place a dark green, roundish Leaf, notch'd about the Edges. The Flowers are large, yellow, pentapetalous, naked, having several Chives of the same Colour.

It is common in boggy and watry Places.

2. *Populago flore minore*. *Marsh-Marigold with a smaller Flower*. *Populago minor*, Tabern. Icon. 750.

3. *Populago flore pleno*. *Marsh-Marigold with a double Flower*. *Populago multiflora*, Tabern. Icon. 751. *Caltha palustris flore pleno*, C. B. Pin. 276. *Caltha palustris flore multiplicato*, J. B. 3. 470.

T A B L E CXLVII.

G E N U S XIV.

Pæonia, PEIONY.

PEiomy is a Plant with a Rose-Flower *A*, consisting of several Leaves *B* plac'd orbicularly, out of whose many leav'd Empalement

Veratrum. White Hellebore.

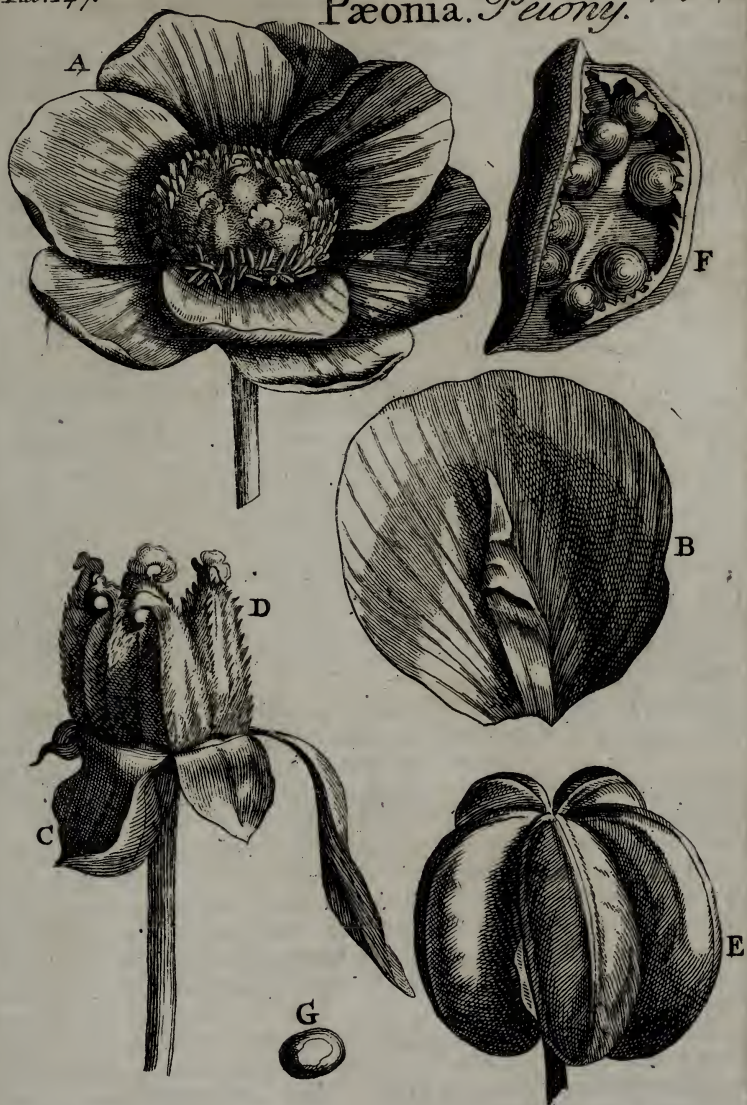
Fig. 1.



Populago. Marsh Marigold.

Fig. 2.







ment C rises the Pointal D, which afterwards turns into a Fruit E, in which several little Horns bent downwards are gather'd as it were into a little head, cover'd with Down, opening lengthwise, and full of Seeds F, almost globular G.

r. *Pæonia folio nigricante, splendido, quæ mas, C. B. Pin. 323. Male Peiony. Pæonia mas procerior, J. B. 3. 492. Pæonia mas, Dod. Pempt. 1. 194.*

This Plant grows to about a Yard in height. The Stalks are reddish, divided into several Branches, and clothed with Leaves something resembling those of the *Walnut-tree*, but broader, thicker, and cover'd underneath with a Down, divided into 4 or 5 Segments. At the top of the Stalk grow the Flowers, consisting of five or six red Leaves encompassing purplish Chives, which sustain yellow *Apices* or Summits. The Fruit is compos'd of two or three, sometimes five Horns, which are whitish and hairy, with a purple Crest. They open lengthways when ripe, and discover a beautiful appearance of Seeds; at first resembling the Kernels of a *Pomegranate*, afterwards of a deep blue, and at last black. The Root consists of a Number of Knobs, some round, some longer, hanging by Strings to the main Head.

The Roots, Flowers and Seeds are in use. They are reckon'd good in the Diseases of the Head, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Convulsions and other nervous Disorders, Obstructions of the Menfes, and Retention of the After-birth. *Galen* mentions a Boy's being cur'd of a Convulsive Disorder by this Root's being hung about his Neck. It is often us'd by the Vulgar now-a-days in the same manner to prevent Childrens having Convulsions in the breeding of their Teeth; but without any manifest advantage.

2. *Pæonia mas flore incarnato, Eyst. Male Peiony with a flesh-colour'd Flower.*

3. *Pæonia mas flore albo, Eyst. Male Peiony with a white Flower.*

4. *Pæonia mas foliorum segmentis amplioribus, C. B. Pin. 323. Male Peiony with broader Segments of the Leaves. Pæonia mas major, Eyst.*

5. *Pæonia mas major flore incarnato, Eyst. The greater Male Peiony with a flesh-colour'd Flower.*

6. *Pæonia mas altera tardior, J. B. 3. 492. Later flowering Male Peiony.*

7. *Pæonia communis vel scemina, C. B. Pin. 323. Female Peiony. Pæonia scemina vulgatiore, J. B. 3. 492. Pæonia scemina altera, Dod. Pempt. 195.*

The Roots are compos'd of several Knobs, which again branch out into others. The Stalk is green, having hardly any red except at the Origine of the Leaves. The Leaves are variously divided, the Segments being sometimes entire, sometimes bifid, and sometimes trifid, green above, and whitish underneath and somewhat hairy. The Flower is less than that of the Male, and more purple.

9. *Pæonia scemina altera, C. B. Pin. 323. The other female Peiony. Pæonia promiscua strictiore folio, J. B. 3. 493. Pæonia scemina prior, Dod. Pempt. 194.*

This has many things in common both with the Male and Female Peiony. The Roots are like those of the Female, but the Knobs are thicker. The Leaves come nearer to those of the Male, but are more irregular, the Segments being longer and narrower, of a deep Green above, like those of the Male, but more whitish below, yet not so much as those of the common Female, than which they are less hairy on the underpart. The Flowers are of a deeper red colour, consisting of seven or nine Leaves.

10. *Pæonia promiscua Vormarii, folio latiore, J. B. 3. 493. The other broad-leav'd Peiony.*

This beautifully varies from the other Species of Peiony. The Leaves which hang on the lower Branches, are broader and rounder than those of the other Species, of a blueish Green on the backside and hairy; of a deeper Green on the foreside, and cover'd with Hairs, but not so thick as on the backside. The Leaf is variously cut into three, four or five Segments. The Flower is not unlike that of the others. The Pods are all cover'd with a white Down.

11. *Pæonia hyemalis, pumila, Rosæ rubræ mono-flore, H. Cathol. Dwarf Winter Peiony with a single Flower like the Red Rose.*

12. *Pæonia tenuius laciniata, subrus pubescens, flore purpureo, C. B. Pin. 323. Dwarf female Peiony. Pæonia pumila scemina, Lob. Icon. 683.*

The Leaves of this are finer cut, more pointed, hoary on the under side, with a short Down, green above, and shining. The

Stalks

Stalks are slender, and of a paler Green, each sustaining one Flower, a little less than those of the other Species, consisting of eight Leaves, encompassing white Chives, which sustain yellow Summits.

13. *Pæonia folio subrus incano, flore albo vel pallido, C. B. Pin. 323.* Peiony with a hoary Leaf and white flower. *Pæonia simplex niveo flore, Clus. Hist. 281.*

14. *Pæonia Aquilinæ foliis, C. B. Pin. 323.* Peiony with Columbine Leaves, *Pæonia iij. Aquilinæ foliis, Clus. Hist. 280.*

This has a strong Stalk: Leaves not unlike those of Columbine; and a Root like the female Peiony.

15. *Pæonia pomi Arantii colore, C. B. Pin. 323.* Peiony with an Orange-colour'd Flower. *Pæonie iij. Clus. Hist. 280.*

The Leaves of this are like those of the female Peiony, a little paler, shining, something curl'd about the edges, underneath of an Ash-colour. The Flower consists of a simple row of six leaves, of a pale flesh colour, with a Shade of yellow. The Summits are of a golden colour, sustain'd by white Chives. The Seed is black. It flowers in May.

16. *Pæonia flore variegato. C. B. Pin. 324.* Peiony with a variegated flower. *Pæonia v. Clus. Hist. 280.*

The Flowers of this are sometimes of a flesh colour, sometimes red, and sometimes mixt.

17. *Pæonia peregrina, flore sature rubente, C. B. Pin. 324.* Peiony with a deep red flower. *Pæonia Byzantina 1. Clus. Hist. 279.*

The Leaves of this are like those of the female Peiony, but a little thicker. The Flowers consist of eight, ten, and sometimes more Leaves, not of a purple colour, but of a fine red. The Knobs are like those of the female Peiony, but paler on the outside.

18. *Pæonia peregrina, flore dilute rubente, C. B. Pin. 324.* Peiony with a pale red Flower. *Pæonia Byzantina altera, Clus. Hist. 219.*

The Buds of this are not red as in the former, but of a whitish green, as also the Stalks and Pedicles of the Leaves which in that are red at the beginning. The Leaves are of a paler green above, and smooth; no less shining both above and below than those

of the former. The Flower is a little lighter and more florid. The Husks are shorter, the Seeds rounder and less black and shining. It is not so free in flowering as the former.

19. *Pæonia fœmina flore pleno rubro majore, C. B. Pin. 324.* Female Peiony with a large double red Flower. *Pæonia flore pleno rubro, J. B. 3. 493. Pæonia fœmina multiplex flos, Dod. Pempt. 195.*

This is the most beautiful of all the Species of Peiony: The flower being of a full blood-colour, and abounding with a great variety of Leaves. The Leaves of the Plant are not much unlike those of the ninth Species, but shorter and broader, and not so downy underneath; but smooth and shining like the male Peiony.

The Flowers and Roots of this being more easy to be had than those of the Male, they are frequently sold in their stead, and may be us'd for the same purposes.

20. *Pæonia flore pleno rubro minore, C. B. Pin. 324.* Peiony with a small double red flower. *Pæonia flore pleno rubro, minor, J. B. 3. 494. Pæonia pleno rubro flore, minor, Clus. Hist. 280.*

21. *Pæonia fœmina flore albo pleno, C. B. Pin. 324.* Female Peiony with a double white Flower. *Pæonia albo flore pleno, five polyanthos, alba fœmina, J. B. 3. 494.*

22. *Pæonia flore exalbido, pleno, major, C. B. Pin. 324.* Great Peiony with a whitish, double Flower. *Pæonia exalbido pleno flore major, Clus. Hist. 280.*

23. *Pæonia flore exalbido, pleno, minor, C. B. Pin. 324.* Small Peiony with a whitish double Flower. *Pæonia pleno flore albescente, minor, Clus. Hist. 280.*

24. *Pæonia ochranthemos Camerarii, Schol. Bot. Flor. Bat.* Peiony with a yellow Flower.



Anemone. *Anemony.*



S E C T. VII.

Of Plants with a Rose-Flower, whose Pointal becomes a Fruit compos'd of several Seeds gather'd into a kind of Head.

T A B L E CXLVIII.

G E N U S I.

Anemone, ANEMONY.

ANemony is a Plant with a Rose-Flower AL, consisting of several Leaves B plac'd orbicularly; out of the middle of which rises the Pointal D, which afterwards becomes an oblong Fruit E, to whose Axis F adhere several Seeds G, cover'd for the most part with a downy Hood HI. The Figure L exhibits an *Anemony* with a double Flower. To these Notes must be added some Leaves MN encompassing the Stalk, otherwise naked, for the most part three.

1. *Anemone Cyclamini seu Malvæ folio, lutea, C. B. Pin. 173. Yellow Anemony with a Mallow-Leaf. Anemone latifolia flore flavo, 1. Clusii, J. B. 3.401. Anemone hortensis latifolia simpliciflora flore, Clus. Hist. 248.*

The Leaves of this are large, almost round, serrated about the edges, hard, firm sustain'd by a long Foot-stalk, of an intense green above, and purplish for the most part underneath, like the *Sow-bread*, of a very hot taste. Amongst which arises a Stalk, a Span high, round, a little hairy, having three jagged Leaves on the upper part, and out of them a Pedicle which sustains a Flower consisting of ten or more Leaves, yellow on the outside, of a golden Colour within. The Root is tuberous, longish, almost like the common *Tormentil*, fibrous, black without, within white, solid, of a very nauseous Taste.

2. *Anemone latifolia flava, C. B. Pin. 176. Broad-leav'd yellow Anemony. Anemone latifolia, duplo flore flavo, 2 Clusii*

J. B. 2.402. Anemone hortensis latifolia; duplo flore flavo, Clus. Hist. 249.

This differs from the preceding, in that the under Leaves are a little jagged; those which accompany the Stalk being divided into great and deep Jaggs. The Flower consists of a double row of Leaves, of which the outer six or seven have a blunt Point; some also being indented, pale without, and sprinkled with some purplish Veins, the innerten, twelve, or more are a little narrower, pale without, but all yellow within. Otherwise it agrees with the preceding, from which it does not seem to be specifically different.

3. *Anemone latifolia, flore intus luteo; foris rubro and violaceo, V. Lusit. Broad-leav'd Anemony with a flower yellow on the inside, and red and Violet-colour'd on the outside.*

4. *Anemone latifolia, flore simplici, emaculati candoris, H. R. Par. Broad-leav'd Anemony with a pure white simple flower.*

5. *Anemone latifolia, flore albo, duplici & triplici foliorum serie, V. Lusit. Broad-leav'd Anemony with a white double and treble Flower.*

6. *Anemone latifolia, flore intus albo; extrinsecus rubro & violaceo, V. Lusit. Broad-leav'd Anemony with a flower white on the inside, and red and Violet-colour'd on the outside.*

7. *Anemone latifolia, flore duplo, foliis albo & amœno violaceo virgatis, H. R. Par. Broad-leav'd Anemony, with a double flower, strip'd with white, and a fine Violet-colour. Anemone latifolia seu Pavo minor foliis amœno violaceo & albo variegatis, Joncq. Hort.*

8. *Anemone latifolia, Pavo dicta major, prima, C. B. Pin. 176. Broad-leav'd Anemony with a full, scarlet flower. Anemone latifolia pleno flore coccineo, five Pavo major, 1 Clusii, J. B. 3.405. Anemone hortensis,*

hortensis, latifolia, Pavo major, *Clus. Hist.* 261.

9. *Anemone latifolia*, Pavo dicta major, prolifera, *C. B. Pin.* 176. *Broad-leav'd, proliforous, scarlet Anemony.* *Anemone Pavosa latifolia, multiplex flore miniat.*

10. *Anemone latifolia*, Pavo dicta luxuriantibus solum foliis, infeliciter sylvescens & florens raro, *H. R. Par.* *Broad-leav'd Anemony with luxuriant Leaves, seldom coming to flower.*

11. *Anemone latifolia*, Pavo dicta, polyphylla, flore suave rubente, *H. R. Par.* *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a double flesh-colour'd Flower.*

12. *Anemone latifolia*, flore pleno, arboris Perficæ quoad floris colorem æmula, *H. R. Par. & Foncq. Hort.* *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a double Peach-colour'd flower.*

13. *Anemone latifolia*, maxima, versicolor, *C. B. Pin.* 176. *Great broad-leav'd Anemony with a variegated flower.* *Anemone latifolia flore pleno variegato, J. B. 404.* *Anemone hortensis, latifolia pleno flore, 1 Clus. Hist.* 261.

14. *Anemone latifolia*, maxima, foliis ameno candore & suavi purpura variis, *H. R. Par.* *Great Broad-leav'd Anemony variegated with a fine white and purple.*

15. *Anemone Chalcedonica*, major, flore viridi, pleno, violaceo, rubentibus lineis, *Swert.* *Great Chalcedonian Anemony with a green and Violet-colour'd Flower with red stripes.*

16. *Anemone latifolia*, multiplex, flore violaceo, *H. R. Par.* *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a double Violet-colour'd Flower.*

17. *Anemone latifolia*, circumfusus foliis, obsoletius holosericea, mediis glomeratis foliolis virescens saliente coma ex purpura nigricante, *H. R. Par.* *Broad-leav'd Anemony with the outer Leaves like Velvet, and dark-colour'd, and the inner ones green.*

18. *Anemone latifolia*, flore simplici, croceo-pallescente vivaci rubore radiato, Pavo minor Herbariorum, *H. R. Par.* *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a simple, pale yellow Flower, strip'd with a bright red.*

19. *Anemone Geranii* rotundo folio, purpurascens, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad prickly-leav'd Anemony with a purple Flower.* *Anemone Italica, latiusculis spinosis foliis 3*

Clusii, J. B. 3.402. *Anemone, 1. Dod, Pempt. 434.*

The first Leaves of this are divided almost like those of *Sanicle* and something purplish on the under part, those which follow are deeper cut. From amongst these the Stalk arises, naked, downy, a Span and sometimes a Foot high, at first hiding the Flower with three jagged Leaves; but afterwards letting it appear. The Flower is compos'd of twelve or fifteen, narrow, pointed Leaves, of a grey colour without, and hairy within, of a red mixt with purple, shining, and very beautiful. The Root something resembles that of the *Bulbocastanum*.

20. *Anemone Geranii* rotundo folio dilute purpurascens, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a pale purple Flower.* *Anemone latifolia, ex purpura dilutiore albicante flore, 4 Clusii, J. B. 3.402.* *Anemone hortensis, latifolia 4, simplici flore, Clus. Hist.* 250.

21. *Anemone Geranii* rotundo folio dilute rubens, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a pale red Flower.* *Anemone latifolia, flore ad carneum colorem tendente, albicantibus unguibus, 5 Clusii, J. B. 3.402.* *Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 5, simplici flore, Clus. Hist.* 250.

22. *Anemone latifolia*, simplici carneo flore, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a simple flesh-colour'd Flower.* *Anemone latifolia, purpurei fere coloris, unguibus albicantibus Byzantina, 6 Clusii, J. B. 3.403.* *Anemone hortensis latifolia 6, simplici flore Clus. Hist.* 250.

23. *Anemone latifolia* flore purpureo-saturo, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony, with a deep purple Flower.* *Anemone latifolia, flore coloris purpurei, saturi, unguibus magnis albis, infima parte purpureis, 8 Clusii, J. B. 3.403.* *Anemone hortensis latifolia 8 simplici flore, Clus. Hist.* 251.

24. *Anemone latifolia*, purpureo-violaceo flore, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a purple and Violet-colour'd Flower.* *Anemone latifolia violacea unguibus argenteis, 12 Clusii, J. B. 3.403.* *Anemone hortensis, latifolia 12, simplici flore, Clus. Hist.* 251.

25. *Anemone latifolia*, flore purpureo-violaceo

violaceo, altera, C. B. Pin. 173. *The other Broad-leav'd Anemomy with a purple and Violet-colour'd Flower.* Anemone latifolia, flore ampliore, duodenis foliis violaceo purpureis, unguibus, albis, 13 Clusii, J. B. 3.403. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 13, simplici flore Clus. Hist. 252.

26. Anemone latifolia, violaceo flore C. B. Pin. 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemomy with a Violet-colour'd Flower.* Anemone latifolia, flore ex purpura violaceo, ad umbilicum albicante orbe, 9, Clusii, J. B. 3.403. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 9, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 251.

27. Anemone latifolia, flore violaceo, saturo colore, C. B. Pin. 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemomy with a deep Violet-colour'd flower.* Anemone latifolia, flore violaceo, unguibus magnis, candidis Byzantina, 11, Clusii, J. B. 3.403. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 11, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 251.

28. Anemone latifolia, flore variiegato, C. B. Pin. 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemomy with a variegated Flower.* Anemone colore saturatius, ex purpureo rubens, oris coccineis, unguibus albis, magnis, Byzantina, 7 Clusii, J. B. 3.403. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 7, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 250.

29. Anemone latifolia, punctato flore, C. B. Pin. 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemomy with a spotted Flower.* Anemone latifolia, violacea, maculis albis notata, 10 Clusii, J. B. 3.403. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 10, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 251.

30. Anemone latifolia, flore carneo, C. B. Pin. 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemomy with a Flesh-colour'd flower.* Anemone latifolia, flore veluti carneo, unguibus albis, 14 Clusii, J. B. 3.403. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 14, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 252.

31. Anemone latifolia, Saniculæ folio, C. B. Pin. 173. *Broad Sanicle-leav'd Anemomy.* Anemone simplex, latifolia, dilute purpurascens, Eysl.

32. Anemone latifolia, flore orangei coloris, C. B. Pin. 174. *Broad-leav'd Anemomy with an Orange-colour'd Flower.* Anemone latifolia, colore Oregens dicto, 15 Clusii, J. B. 3.403. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 15, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 252.

33. Anemone latifolia, flore coccineo,

C. B. Pin. 174. *Broad-leav'd Anemomy with a Scarlet Flower.* Anemone latifolia, flore coccineo, itemque unguibus, 16 Clusii, J. B. 3.404. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 16, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 252.

34. Anemone latifolia, flore magno, coccineo, C. B. Pin. 174. *Broad-leav'd Anemomy with a large, Scarlet Flower.* Anemone latifolia, coccinea, sine unguibus, Byzantina, 17 Clusii, J. B. 3.404. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 17, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 253.

35. Anemone latifolia flore coccineo, phœniceo, C. B. Pin. 174. *Broad-leav'd Anemomy with a Scarlet and Crimson flower.* Anemone latifolia, ex coccineo phœnicei coloris, unguibus, parvis, subpallidis 18 Clusii, J. B. 3.404. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 18, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 253.

36. Anemone sylvestris, alba major, C. B. Pin. 176. *Great white wild Anemomy.* Anemone alba, magna, plurima parte anni florens, J. B. 3.411. Anemone sylvestris, 1. Clus. Hist. 244.

The Root of this Plant is of a hot, unpleasant taste: Of the thickness of ones Finger, having several hairy fibres, and some a little thicker, which, creeping here and there, propagate the Plant. the Stalk is a span high, slender, stiff, hoary with a thick down, reddish towards the top and hollow; on the top of each Stalk grows a Flower, hairy before it opens, afterwards large, consisting of five, six or seven Leaves, rounded at the Point, almost white, and smooth within, but hairy without, and purplish at the bottom. The Leaves are almost like those of *Crow-foot*, triply divided to the very Foot-Stalk, hairy below and whitish, smooth above, and of a deep green.

37. Anemone sylvestris alba minor, C. B. Pin. 176. Prod. 93. *Small white wild Anemomy.*

From a blackish, fibrous Root, arise roundish Leaves, scarce exceeding an inch in length, having long hairy Foot-stalks, three or four in number, like the *Meadow-Crow-foot*; having three Divisions to the very middle, pale-green, soft and hairy; amongst which appears a little Stalk, cover'd with a white Down, seven inches high, en-

compass'd in the middle with two little Leaves; on the top of which sits one small Flower three times less than that of the preceding, consisting of five white Leaves or Petals; in the middle of which is a little head encompass'd with many, very short, yellowish Chives.

38. *Anemone Virginiana*, *Par. Bat. Virginian Anemomy*. *Anemone Virginiana*, tertiae Matthioli similis, parvo flore, *H. L. Bat. App.*

39. *Anemone Geranii Rupertiani folio*, caerulea, an *Dioicoridis*, *C. B. Pin. 174. Blue Anemomy with a Leaf like Herb-Robert*. *Anemone Geranifolia*, *J. B. 3.405. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 254.*

40. *Anemone tenuifolia, flore multifido*, dilute purpurascens, *C. B. Pin. 174. Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a purplish Flower*. *Anemone tenuifolia, flore pluribus foliis constante, carneae quasi coloris*, 9 *Clusii, J. B. 3.406. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia, 9, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 257.*

41. *Anemone Oenanthes foliis, flore violaceo hexaphyllo*, *C. B. Pin. 174. Anemomy with Dropwort Leaves and a Violet Flower*. *Anemone tenuifolia, purpurea, foliis floribus in acutum desinentibus*, 2 *Clusii, J. B. 3.406.*

42. *Anemone tenuifolia, flore pallide coccineo*, *C. B. Pin. 174. Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a pale Scarlet Flower*. *Anemone sanguinea, unguibus venis albicantibus distinctis, foliis floribus orbiculato mucrone*, 16 *Clusii, J. B. 3.407. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia 16, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 259.*

43. *Anemone tenuifolia, coccineo flore hexaphyllo*, *C. B. Pin. 174. Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a Scarlet six-leav'd Flower*. *Anemone tenuifolia, coccinea, unguibus ex pallido, fusco & albo coloribus mixtis tenuifolia*, 3 *Clusii, J. B. 3.406. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia, 3, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 255.*

44. *Anemone tenuifolia, coccineo flore octophyllo*, *C. B. Pin. 174. Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a Scarlet, eight leav'd Flower*. *Anemone tenuifolia, coccinea, unguibus albis*, 4 *Clusii, J. B. 3.406. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia, 4, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 256.*

45. *Anemone tenuifolia, flore magno, coccineo, hexaphyllo*, *C. B. Pin. 174. Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a large, Scarlet, hexaphyllous Flower*. *Anemone tenuifolia, flore magno, coccineo, unguibus albis orbiculatis*, 5. *Clusii, J. B. 3.406. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia, 5, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 256.*

46. *Anemone tenuifolia, flore coccineo, sanguineo*, *C. B. Pin. 174. Fine-leav'd Anemomy, with a Scarlet and blood-colour'd Flower*. *Anemone tenuifolia, coloris sanguinei, coccineo permixti, unguibus ejusdem fere coloris*, 8 *Clusii, J. B. 3.406. Anemone hortensis tenuifolia, 8, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 257.*

47. *Anemone tenuifolia flore sanguineo, coccineo, altera C. B. Pin. 175. The other Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a Scarlet and blood-colour'd flower*. *Anemone tenuifolia, sanguinea, albicantibus unguibus*, 20 *Clusii, J. B. 3.407. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia 20, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 260.*

48. *Anemone tenuifolia flore ex sanguineo & coccineo, medio*, *C. B. Pin. 175. Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a Flower of a colour between Blood and Scarlet*. *Anemone tenuifolia, cochiniilla, unguibus magnis, albis, foliis florum extrema parte orbiculatis*, 19 *Clusii, J. B. 3.407. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia, 19, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 260.*

49. *Anemone tenuifolia, flore amplo, sanguineo, hexaphyllo*, *C. B. Pin. 175. Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a large, blood-colour'd, six leav'd Flower*. *Anemone tenuifolia, flore amplo (foliis florum in cuspidem fere desinentibus) sanguineo, unguibus albis, magnis*, 6 *Clusii, J. B. 3.406. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia, 6, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 256.*

50. *Anemone tenuifolia, flore amplo, atrorubente*, *C. B. Pin. 175. Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a large, dark red flower*. *Anemone tenuifolia, Kermesina*, 17 *Clusii, J. B. 3.407. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia 17, simplici flore, Clus. Hist. 259.*

51. *Anemone tenuifolia, flore rubro, saturo*, *C. B. Pin. 175. Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a deep red flower*. *Anemone sanguinea, unguibus venis albicantibus distinctis, foliis orbiculato mucrone*, 16 *Clusii, J. B. 3.407.*

Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia 16, simplici flore *Clus. Hist.* 259.

52. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore niveo, C. B. *Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a Snow-white Flower.* *Anemone tenuifolia*, prorsus nivea præter ungues, in quibus aliquid carnei coloris, 13 *Clusii*, *J. B.* 3.407. *Anemone hortensis tenuifolia*, 13, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 258.

53. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore amplo, candido, C. B. *Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a large white Flower.* *Anemone tenuifolia*, candida, exceptis unguibus, externa parte nonnihil virescentibus, 12 *Clusii*, *J. B.* 3.407. *Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia*, 12, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 258.

54. *Anemone tenuifolia*, Cretica, flore magno, albo, C. B. *Pin.* 175. *Prod.* 93. *Fine-leav'd Cretick Anemomy with a large white Flower.*

55. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore albicante, C. B. *Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a whitish Flower.* *Anemone tenuifolia* præcedenti candidior, 15 *Clusii*, *J. B.* 3.407. *Anemone hortensis tenuifolia*, 15, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 259.

56. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore exalbido, majore, C. B. *Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a large greenish white Flower.* *Anemone tenuifolia* ex albido virescens, unguibus albis 10 *Clusii*, *J. B.* 3.406. *Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia*, 10, flore simplici, *Clus. Hist.* 251.

57. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore ex albido, minore, C. B. *Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy, with a small greenish white Flower.* *Anemone* prorsus fere alba, unguibus & venis ex albo paululum virescentibus, 11 *Clusii*, *J. B.* 3.406. *Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia*, 11, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 258.

58. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore furvo, albicante, C. B. *Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with an ash-colour'd Flower.* *Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia*, 21, simplici flore, *Clusii Cur. post.*

59. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore carneo, striato, C. B. *Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a flesh-colour'd, strip'd Flower.* *Anemone tenuifolia*, exalbido, venis carnei coloris, 14 *Clusii*, *J. B.* 3.407. *Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia*, 14, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 259.

60. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore magno,

suave-rubente, unguibus albis, C. B. *Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy, with a large fine-red Flower, with white nails.*

This has a single Flower and differs from that of *Clusius*, of which *Cass. Bauhinus* speaks in that place.

61. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici albo, H. R. *Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a single white flower.* *Anemone grisea vericolor, Swertii.*

62. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, phœniceo, H. R. *Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a crimson single flower.*

63. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, miniato, H. R. *Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a single Orange-colour'd flower.*

64. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, puniceo, H. R. *Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a single, pomegranate-colour'd flower.*

65. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, igneo seu rutilo, H. R. *Par.* *Fine leav'd Anemomy with a single fire-colour'd flower.*

66. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, rubro, H. R. *Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemomy, with a single, red flower.*

67. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, rubicundo seu sanguineo, H. R. *Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a single, blood-colour'd flower.*

68. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, rubro, splendido, H. R. *Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemomy, with a single, red, shining flower.*

69. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, purpureo, H. R. *Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemomy, with a single purple flower.*

70. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, atropurpureo, H. R. *Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemomy, with a single dark purple flower.*

71. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, hyacinthino, H. R. *Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a single, blueish purple flower.*

72. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, dilute purpureo, H. R. *Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a pale purple, single flower.*

73. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, suave-rubente, H. R. *Par.* *Fine leav'd Anemomy, with a single, flesh-colour'd flower.*

74. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, violaceo, H. R. *Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a single Violet-colour'd flower.*

75. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, ianthino, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a single violet-purple flower.*

76. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, ianthino, dilutior, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a gridelin flower.*

77. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, leucophæo, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy, with a pale brown flower.*

78. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, argenteo, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy, with a single, pearl-colour'd flower.*

79. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, aqueo, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a single, water-colour'd flower.*

80. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, Amethystino, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a single, Amethyst-colour'd flower.*

81. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, cœruleo, saturo, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a single, deep-blue flower.*

82. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, cœruleo, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy, with a single, blue flower.*

83. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, dilute cœruleo, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a pale blue flower.*

84. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore albo, circa caulem purpurascens, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy, with a white flower purplish about the stalk.*

85. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, rubro, pallentibus oris, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a single red flower, pale about the edges.*

86. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, flammeo & albo, splendoris particeps, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy, with a single flame-colour'd white, shining flower.*

87. *Anemone tenuifolia*, luteo pallore, decolor, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a pale yellow flower. Anemone tenuifolia degeneri pallore, decolor, Joneq Hort.*

88. *Anemone tenuifolia*, holoserico magis pulla: seu foliis fusco colore saturatis, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a dark brown velvet flower.*

89. *Anemone tenuifolia*, foliis luteo candidis, foliolis flammæ splendore lucentibus, Scala dicta, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a dirty flower, and the little Leaves of a flame-colour.*

90. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore obsoletè rubro, foliolis atro-purpureis, medio villo concolori, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy, with a dark red flower, and the little leaves of a dark purple.*

91. *Anemone tenuifolia*, foliis florum majoribus, alba linea striatis, staminibus Amaranthinis, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with large petals, strip'd with white, and Amaranthine Chives.*

92. *Anemone tenuifolia*, foliis & foliolis vivaci cocco splendentibus, & nivis albedine virgatis, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a bright scarlet flower, strip'd with white.*

93. *Anemone tenuifolia*, foliis florum utrinque contractis, cocco saturatiore nitentibus, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with the leaves of the flower contracted on both sides, of a shining deep scarlet colour.*

94. *Anemone tenuifolia*, miniato colore & albo varia, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a red and white flower. Anemone tenuifolia, rutilo & albo varia, Joneq Hort.*

95. *Anemone tenuifolia*, phœniceo flore, foliolis interfuso candore lucentibus, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a shining crimson flower, mixt with white. Anemone intense miniata, foliis & foliolis interfuso candore lucentibus, Joneq Hort.*

96. *Anemone tenuifolia*, rubicundissimo flore, lactis lacrymis asperso, & minus ardenti, H. R. Par. *Weeping Anemomy.*

97. *Anemone* flore violaceo, dilutiori, præcox, maxima, H. R. Par. *Early-flowing, great Anemomy with a pale Violet-colour'd flower.*

98. *Anemone circumfusa* foliis obsoletius purpureis, umbilico blande virenti, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with the outer leaves of a dark purple, and the inner of a fine Green.*

99. *Anemone tenuifolia*, ianthino flore, lactis albedine stolato, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a Hyacinth-colour'd flower, mixt with white.*

100. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore albo, maximo, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a very large white flower.*

101. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore amplo, floreas foliorum nives grata viriditate diluens, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy, with*

with a large flower of a Snow-white colour, mixt with an agreeable Green.

102. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore maximo, floreas foliorum nives grata viriditate diluens, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a very large flower, of a Snow-white colour, mixt with an agreeable Green.*

103. *Anemone tenuifolia*, maxima, pallido candore lactea & levi per oras rubedine conspersa, H. R. Par. *Great Fine-leav'd Anemomy, of a milk-white colour edg'd with red.*

104. *Anemone supina* & fere jacens, maxima languido rubore spectabilis, H. R. Par. *Large Procumbent flesh-colour'd Anemomy.*

105. *Anemone tenuifolia*, amplo flore sessili carnis colorem æmulante, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a large sessile flesh-colour'd flower.*

106. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore maximo, flammæ & nivis colore vario, eminulis cirris blande luteis, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a very large, Snow and flame-colour'd flower, with Chives of a fine yellow.*

107. *Anemone tenuifolia*, minor, flore niveo & suaverubente, semper elegans, H. R. Par. *Smaller, fine-leav'd Anemomy with a beautiful flower of a Snow-white mixt with a fine red.*

108. *Anemone gigantea*, flore flammeo dilutiore, H. R. Par. *Giant-Anemomy, with a pale flame-colour'd flower.*

109. *Anemone vivido Cinnabaris* rubore splendens, foliis alba linea noratis, H. R. Par. *Bright-red, shining Anemomy with white Lines.*

110. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore maximo, sanguineo, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a very large, blood-colour'd flower.*

111. *Anemone tenuifolia*, ruberrimo flore maximo, H. R. Par. *Large, red Luxemburg-Anemomy.*

112. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore maximo, rubicundissimo, foliis albo candore radiatis, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a very large, and very red flower, strip'd with white.*

113. *Anemone profundi coloris* amœnum ruborem, interfusa candore vitra sua diluens, H. R. Par. *Deep-red Anemomy with white stripes.*

114. *Anemone tenuifolia*, maxima, purpureo flore, H. R. Par. *Large, fine-leav'd Anemomy with a purple flower.*

115. *Anemone tenuifolia*, propendens flore, ex violaceo & ferrugineo varicolori, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a hanging, changeable flower.*

116. *Anemone tenuifolia*, floribus dilute violaceis, viridi colore & rubore perfusis, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with Violet-colour'd flowers, mixt with green and red.*

117. *Anemone gigantea* flore cœruleo, H. R. Par. *Giant-Anemomy, with a blue flower.*

118. *Anemone altera*, supina, & floris mole ferè jacens, Amethystina, H. R. Par. *The other procumbent Anemomy, with an Amethyst-flower.*

119. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore cœruleo albis intersecto radiis, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a blue flower strip'd with white.*

120. *Anemone foliosa*, toto interdum flore subrubente & lateritio, H. R. Par. *Brick-colour'd Anemomy.*

121. *Anemone tenuifolia*, foliis ad basin rutilis, cacumine albescence, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with the Leaves of the Flower red at the base, and whitish at the top.*

122. *Anemone foliosa*, candidis floribus diluto rubore umbilicatis & latissimum in orbem patens, H. R. Par. *Leafy-Anemomy, with spreading white flowers of a pale red in the middle.*

123. *Anemone Hermaphroditica*, foliis circa basim & media sui parte rubris, altera lactis candore fulgentibus, H. R. Par. *Hermaphrodite-Anemomy with Petals, red about the Base and in the middle, the rest of a shining Milk-white.*

124. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore simplici, majore albicante, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemomy with a large, single, whitish flower.*

125. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore miniato, venis albis distincto, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd, Anemomy with a scarlet flower with white Veins.*

126. *Anemone tenuifolia*, multiplex, rubra, C. B. Pin. 176. *Fine-leav'd double, red Anemony.* *Anemone hortensis tenuifolia*, pleno flore, Clus. Hist. 263.

127. *Anemone tenuifolia*, multiplex purpurea, C. B. Pin. 176. *Fine-leav'd, double, purple Anemony.* *Anemone tenuifolia*, pleno purpureo flore Caccini, Clus. Cur. post in fol. 28.

128. *Anemone tenuifolia*, multiplex atropurascens, C. B. Pin. 176. *Fine-leav'd double dark-purple Anemony.* *Anemone tenuifolia*, pleno flore ex atro purpurascente, Clus. Cur. post in fol. 128.

129. *Anemone Geranei rotundo folio*, plena, C. B. Pin. 176. *Double Anemony with a round Cranes-bill Leaf.* *Anemone latifolia*, purpuro rubescens plena, Eyst. Description.

130. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore duplici, albo, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double white flower.*

131. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, fordide albo, & subcœruleo colore irrorata, H. R. Par. *Fine leav'd Anemony with a double, dirty white flower, sprinkled with a blueish colour.*

132. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, albo, nitide fordido, margine suave-rubente, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double, dirty white flower, and fine red edges.* *Anemone flore pleno*, lutose albedo (gris sale) margine rosea, Joncq. Hort.

133. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, pallido candore lactescente, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double Milk-white flower.*

134. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, foliis & foliolis coccineis, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a double, scarlet-flower.*

135. *Anemone tenuifolia*, pleno flore, ignis fulgore ardens, innocentique flamma, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a double, fiery flower.*

136. *Anemone tenuifolia*, pleno flore, foliis & foliolis fulgentissimo cocco splendentibus, oris niveis, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a double, shining scarlet-flower, edg'd with white.* *Anemone flore rutilo & lactis albedine tricolor*, Joncq. Hort. *Anemone*, foliis niveo candore stolis, Ferr.

137. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, rutilo & argenteo candore bicolor, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double red and white flower.*

138. *Anemone tenuifolia*, multiplex Ranunculi flore, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd double Anemony with a Crowfoot flower.* *Anemone xerampelina*, multiplex latis foliolis sine foliis, Ranunculi flore, Joncq. Hort.

139. *Anemone flore pleno*, miniato, cacumine albescente, foliolis partim albidis, partim miniatis, H. R. Par. *Anemony with a double, scarlet and white flower.*

140. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, violaceo. major, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd, large Anemony with a double Violet-colour'd flower.*

141. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, ex griseo dilute violaceo, minor, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double flower of a grey, or pale Violet colour.* *Anemone tenuifolia ex griseo dilute violaceo flore pleno dicta grise-Dodier*, Joncq. Hort.

142. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, mali Peficæ rubello flore, concolor, H. R. Par.

143. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, Mali Peficæ rubello flore, concolor, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double, peach-colour'd flower.*

144. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore maximo, foliis & foliolis ex viridi pallente & purpureo-violaceo colore pictis, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a very large flower of a pale green and purple-Violet-colour.*

145. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, carneo, rutilis guttato punctis, maxima, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd large Anemony with a double flesh-colour'd flower dotted with red.*

146. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, carneo, rutilis guttato punctis, firmiore caule, superbum attollens caput, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double, flesh-colour'd flower, dotted with red, having a firm stalk, and proudly holding up it's head.*

147. *Anemone tenuifolia*, multiplex, mutata florum facie quotannis nova, H. R. Par. *Fine-leav'd double Anemony changing it's colour every Year.*

148. *Anemone tenuifolia*, multiplex, alto & firmiori cauliculo, amplum floris verticem promens notabilem mira coloris suavitate, *H. R. Par.* *Fine leav'd double Anemoney, with a tall and firm stalk, sustaining a large flower of a remarkably sweet colour.*

149. *Anemone tenuifolia*, maxima, foliis & foliolis fulgenti cocco splendentibus, oris niveis, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd large Anemoney, of a shining Scarlet, with Snow-white Edges.*

150. *Anemone* flore pleno, multiplici, rubente, coma fusca, *H. R. Par.* *Double-flower'd red Anemoney with brown tops.*

151. *Anemone tenuifolia*, multiplex, ruberrimo flore, vitta, seu staminibus violaceis, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd double Anemoney, with a very red flower and Violet-colour'd Chives.*

152. *Anemone tenuifolia*; multiplex, flammea, staminibus Citrii colore præditis, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd double flame-colour'd Anemoney with Lemon-colour'd Chives.*

153. *Anemone tenuifolia*, multiplex, coccinea, vitta viridi, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd double, Scarlet Anemoney with green Chives.*

154. *Anemone tenuifolia*, hilari Cinnabaris fulgore ardentissima, expanso pleno flore, unguibus albis, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemoney with a double, open flower of a shining Vermilion - Colour with white Nails.*

155. Eadem vegetissimo ignis splendore colorator, *H. R. Par.* *The same with a brighter fiery-colour.*

156. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, fulgentissimo minio & maculis guttato albis bicolori, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemoney, with a double shining Scarlet Flower, Dotted with White.*

157. *Anemone tenuifolia*, multiplex, magno flore violaceo & rubente colore mixto, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd double Anemoney with a large Violet-colour'd flower mixt with red.*

158. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore violaceo, foliis & foliolis lactis albedine striatis, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemoney with a Violet-colour'd flower, with Milk-white Stripes.*

159. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, cæruleo, per totum major & magis vari-

egata, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemoney, with a double blue flower larger and more variegated.*

160. *Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, cæruleo, foliis & foliolis per oras interfuso candore pictis, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemoney with a blue flower, variegated at the Edges with White.*

161. *Anemone* foliis & foliolis ex rubro, purpureo & albo variegatis, coma holosericeæ, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemoney with red, purple and white Velvet-flowers. Anemone tenuifolia*, flore pleno, foliis holosericeis ex albo & rubro-purpureo variegatis, foliolis ex lanthino fuscis, coma minutissima holosericeo rubro-purpureo simili, *Foncq. Hort.*

162. *Anemone tenuifolia*, foliis latoribus, pleno flore flammeo, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemoney, with broader leaves and a double flame-colour'd flower.*

163. *Anemone tenuifolia*; multiplex, foliosa, sanguinea, major, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd, double leafy bloody large Anemoney.*

164. *Anemone foliosa*, flore suaverubente multiplici, *H. R. Par.* *Leafy Anemoney with a fine red double flower.*

165. *Anemone foliosa* flore albo, *H. R. Par.* *Leafy Anemoney with a White flower.*

166. *Anemone foliosa* flore subviridi, *H. R. Par.* *Leafy Anemoney with a greenish flower.*

167. *Anemone foliosa*, flore amœno, violaceo & albo mixto, *H. R. Par.* *Leafy Anemoney with an agreeable Violet and white flower.*

168. *Anemone foliosa*, flore lanthino, *H. R. Par.* *Leafy Anemoney with a purple Violet flower.*

169. *Anemone foliosa*, flore Hyacinthino, *H. R. Par.* *Leafy Anemoney, with a Hyacinth-colour'd flower.*

Anemone is so call'd from 'Ανέμος, *Ventus* because its flower is expanded at the blowing of the Wind, or, as others will have it, because it delights in places expos'd to the Wind. Notwithstanding we shorten the last syllable but one in *English*; *Anemōny*; the *Latin* Word *Anemōne* must have it pronounced long; it being writ in *Greek* with an ω.

T A B L E. CXLIX.

G E N U S II.

Pulsatilla, PASQUE-FLOWER.

Pasque-flower is a Plant, with a Rose-Flower AB, consisting of several leaves C plac'd orbicularly: Out of the middle of which rises a Pointal D, set for the most part with Chives E, which afterwards becomes a Fruit H, in which the Seeds F are gather'd as it were into a little Head, and end in a small Hair G. To these Notes must be added some little Leaves encompassing the Stalk below the Flower, as in the *Anemony*; from which the *Pasque-flower* differs in the naked seed, ending in a tail.

1. Pulsatilla folio crassiore & majore flore, C. B. Pin. 177. *The greater or Danish Pasque-flower.* Pulsatilla purpurea cœrulea, J. B. 3.409. Pulsatilla, Dod. Pempt. 433.

The Leaves are cut like those of the *wild Parsnep*, but are less, hanging upon a foot-stalk, a Span in length, and very hairy. The Stalk is round, hollow, set with a thick Down, a span high, upon the falling off of the Flower, for the space of a foot or more, having neither branches nor leaves, except one leaf, which grows a little below the flower, cover'd with a thick and soft down, encompassing the stalk in form of a Bason, join'd at the lower part, and afterwards cut into numerous, fine Segments. On the top of the Stalk is plac'd one large Flower compos'd of six pointed Leaves, of a purplish colour, hairy without, smooth within, sending forth a small, but a sweet smell. The middle of the flower is possess'd by an oblong roundish little Head, set about with Chives and yellow Summits. When the flower is gone off, that part of the Stalk, which is above the before-mention'd Leaf encreases above five times it's length; and in the room of the Flower sustains a Head set with threds of a Velvet-softness, and a shining silver colour. One long, round Seed hangs to the end of each thred. The

Root is thick, long, black, divided sometimes into several heads, of a bitterish and biting taste.

It is common in the mountainous parts of *Germany, Italy and France.* It has been observed also on *Gogmagog-Hills*, on the left hand of the high way leading from *Cambridge* to *Haveril*, just on the top of the Hill; also about *Hildersham*, six miles from *Cambridge*; and on *Bernak-Heath*, not far from *Stamford*, in great Plenty, and on *Southrip-Common* adjoining thereunto. Also in mountainous and dry Pastures just by *Ledstone-hall*, near *Pontefract* in *Yorkshire*. It flowers about the end of *March*.

2. Pulsatilla flore violaceo, duplici, fimbriato, H. R. Par. *Pasque-Flower with a double, fring'd, Violet-colour'd Flower.*

3. Pulsatilla folio tenuius inciso & flore minore five palustris, C. B. Pin. 177. *Marsh Pasque-flower with a fine cut leaf and smaller flower.* Pulsatilla palustris, C. B. Prod. 94.

The under Leaves are cut into very fine and narrow Segments, having hairy Pedicles. Amongst which rises a Stalk, a foot high, round, reddish, a little downy; encompassed at the middle with capillaceous sharp-pointed leaves. On the top of it grows one Flower sustain'd by a hairy Head, compos'd of capillaceous leaves. This Flower is less than that of the common one, compos'd of six, sharp-pointed, Violet-colour'd leaves, with yellow Chives in the middle.

It grows in moist and marshy Meadows of *Michesfeld* near *Basil*.

4. Pulsatilla folio tenuius inciso seu palustris, dilutior flore, H. R. Par. *Marsh Pasque-Flower with a fine cut Leaf and a paler Flower.*

5. Pulsatilla flore minore, nigricante, C. B. Pin. 177. *Pasque flower with a small darker Flower.* Pulsatilla flore clauso, cœruleo, J. B. 3.410. Pulsatilla flore clauso, Lob. Icon. 283.

6. Pulsatilla Apii folio, vernalis, flore majore, C. B. Pin. 177. Prod. 94. *Spring Pasque flower with a Smallage-Leaf and a larger Flower.*

From a black longish Root proceed several Leaves, not much unlike those of *Smallage*, having long, hairy footstalks, thick, hard, stiff, cut into five Segments, and those

Pulsatilla Pasque-Flower.





Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Antennaria dioica



Ranunculus. *Crowfoot.*



those again into others, hairy about the edges: Amongst these leaves arises a little Stalk, four inches high, naked and hoary, sustaining a large flower of three Inches diameter, compos'd of six leaves, and many yellow Chives.

It is found in the Woods about Frankfurt.

7. *Pulsatilla Apii folio, vernalis, flore minore, C. B. Pin. 177. Prod. 94. Spring Pasque-flower with a Smallage-leaf and a smaller flower.*

The Leaves of this are cut into three Segments, and those again into two others. The Flower is about half as big as that of the preceding, and of a pale purple colour.

8. *Pulsatilla Apii folio, autumnalis, C. B. Pin. 177. Prod. 94. Autumnal Pasque-flower, with a Smallage-leaf.*

9. *Pulsatilla folio Anemones secundæ five subrotundo, C. B. Pin. 177. Prod. 94. Pasque-flower with a roundish leaf.*

10. *Pulsatilla flore rubro, obtuso, C. B. Pin. 177. Red Pasque-flower. Pulsatilla rubra, J. B. 3.410. Lob. Icon. 282.*

11. *Pulsatilla flore albo, C. B. Pin. 177. White Pasque-flower. Pulsatilla alba, J. B. 3.410. Lob. Icon. 282.*

This has larger Leaves than any of the rest, and not so fine cut. The Stalk is sometimes above a Cubit high, and encompassed with three leaves. The Flower is Milk-white.

It grows on the top of Mount Jura, and flowers in July.

12. *Pulsatilla Pyrenaica, flore albo duplici, H. R. Par. Pasque-flower of the Pyrenees, with a double, white flower.*

13. *Pulsatilla lutea, Apii hortensis folio, C. B. Pin. 177. Yellow Pasque-flower with a Parsley leaf. Pulsatilla lutea, Apii hortensis folio, 2, Dalechampii, J. B. 3.411. Pulsatilla iij, Alpina Dalechampii, Lugd. 851.*

14. *Pulsatilla lutea Pastinacæ sylvestris folio, C. B. Pin. 177. Yellow Pasque-flower with a wild Parsnep-leaf. Pulsatilla lutea, Apii hortensis folio, 3 Dalechampii, J. B. 3.411. Pulsatilla iij, Alpina Dalechampii, Lugd. 851.*

15. *Pulsatilla lutea, Alpina, hispior, C. B. Pin. 177. Yellow hairy Pasque-flower of the Alps. Pulsatilla lutea, J. B. 3.411. Pulsatilla Alpina Dalechampii, Lugd. 850.*

16. *Pulsatilla Orientalis, tenuissimè divisa & villosa, flore rubro. Oriental Pasque-flower finely divided and hairy, with a red flower.*

17. *Pulsatilla Africana multifido flore, Apii folio rigido D. Hermannii, Raii Supp. 330. African Pasque-flower with a multifid flower, and a stiff Smallage-leaf.*

TABLE CL.

GENUS III.

Ranunculus, CROWFOOT.

Crowfoot is a Plant with a Rose-flower ACD, consisting of several Leaves B, plac'd orbicularly, and having for the most part a many leav'd Empalement or Flower-Cup EF. Out of the middle of the Flower rises the Pointal G, which afterwards becomes a Fruit, almost globose HK, ST, or cylindrical M, or spiked P; to the Axis of which, as a Placenta NQ, adhere many Seeds I, L, O, R, V, for the most part naked.

1. *Ranunculus nemorosus luteus, C. B. Pin. 178. Yellow Wood-Anemony or Crowfoot. Ranunculus phragmites, luteus, nemorosus, J. B. 3.413. Nemorosus Ranunculus luteus Lob. Icon. 674.*

The Root is thick, long, running obliquely, brown without, and white within, sending out many capillary Fibres. The Leaves are more green than those of the common Wood-Anemony, longer, and sitting upon shorter footstalks. The flowers grow single, and sometimes double on the top of the Stalk, of a golden colour consisting of five broad and obtuse leaves, in the middle of which are several Saffron-colour'd Chives.

2. *Ranunculus nemorosus, foliis minoribus, eleganter incisus, flore luteo simplici, Pluk. Alm. Bot. Wood-Anemony with less leaves, finely cut, and a single yellow flower. Anemone nemorum flore luteo Bobarti.*

3. *Ranunculus phragmites, albus, vernus, J. B. 3.412. Wood-Anemony. Anemone nemorosa, flore majore, C. B. Pin. 176. Anemone v, Dod. Pempt. 435.*

The Root is like that of the first Species. The Stalk is slender, soft, purplish, a span and a half high, or more; about the top of which at the same place grow three leaves upon reddish footstalks, hairy, sometimes green, sometimes purplish, cut into three segments to the very footstalk. On the top of the stalk grows one Flower, without an Empalement, consisting of six white, oblong leaves, containing several Saffron-colour'd Chives in the middle. The Flower is succeeded by several, naked, oblong Seeds, crooked at the Point, and gather'd into a Head.

It is very common in shady Places and flowers in *March*.

4. *Ranunculus phragmites*, purpureus, vernus, *J. B. 3. 412.* *Purple Wood-Anemony.* *Ranunculus nemorosus* purpureus, *Tabern. Icon. 45.*

5. *Ranunculus nemorosus*, ex rubro purpureus, *ij, Tabern. Icon. 46.* *Wood-Anemony of a purple and red colour.*

6. *Ranunculus nemorosus*, flore pleno, purpurascens. *Wood-Anemony with a double purple flower.* *Ranunculus sylvarum*, pleno flore purpurascens, *Clus. Hist. 248.*

7. *Ranunculus nemorosus*, flore pleno, albo, foliis cincto. *Wood-Anemony with a double white flower, encompassed with Leaves.* *Ranunculus sylvarum* pleno albo flore, *Clus. Hist. 247.*

8. *Ranunculus nemorosus*, flore albo pleno, *Mor. H. R. Blesf.* *Wood-Anemony with a double white flower.*

9. *Ranunculus nemorosus*, trifolius, *H. L. Bat.* *Three-leav'd Wood-Anemony.* *Anemone trifolia*, flore albo, *J. B. 3. 412.* *Anemone trifolia*, *Dod. Pempr. 436.*

10. *Ranunculus nemorosus*, flore cœruleo, foliis majoribus, *Apennini montis Mentz.* *Pug. Tab. 8.* *Wood-Anemony with a blue flower, and larger leaves, of Mount Apennine.*

11. *Ranunculus nemorosus*, flore cœruleo, foliis minoribus, *Apennini montis.* *Wood-Anemony with a blue flower, and smaller leaves, of Mount Apennine.*

12. *Ranunculus nemorosus*, flore cœruleo, minori. *Wood-Anemony with a smaller blue flower.*

13. *Ranunculus nemorosus*, flore pleno,

violaceo, *Mor. H. R. Blesf.* *Wood-Anemony with a double Violet-colour'd flower.*

14. *Ranunculus nemorosus* vel *sylvaticus*, folio rotundo, *C. B. Pin. 178.* *Sweet Wood-Crowfoot or Goldilocks.* *Ranunculus rotundifolius* vernus, *sylvaticus*, *J. B. 3. App. 857.* *Ranunculus auricomus*, *Ranunculus dulcis* *Tragi, Lob. Icon 669.*

The Root is fibrous, not at all acrid: From which arises several fistular stalks, about a foot high, divided into branches, on the top of each of which sits a Gold-colour'd flower, consisting of five fugacious leaves, which are cover'd on the outside with as many more of about a third part of the bigness, having several Saffron-colour'd Chives in the middle. There is a wonderful Variety in the leaves of this Plant. For some are round, and only serrated about the edges; others deeply cut into three or five segments, the roundness still remaining. But those which are plac'd at the divisions of the branches, are cut into fine and long Segments, and embrace the stalk, without any pedicle, in form of a radiant Star.

It grows in Woods and shady places, and flowers in *April*.

15. *Ranunculus rotundifolius*, vernus, *sylvaticus*, major, vel *Cassubicus*, foliis *Thoræ* five *Calthæ*, *Breyn. Prod. 1, 45.* *Great Round-leav'd, vernal, Wood-Crowfoot with Marsh-Marigold Leaves.*

16. *Ranunculus nemorosus*, vel *sylvaticus*, *Virginianus*, flore parvo, molliori folio, *H. L. Bat.* *Virginian Wood Crowfoot with a small flower, and a softer leaf.*

17. *Ranunculus Cyclaminis* folio, *Asphodeli* radice, major. *The larger Crowfoot, with a Sow-bread Leaf, and an Asphodel Root.* *Aconitum Pardalianches*, seu *Thora* major, *C. B. Pin. 184.* *Thora* folio *Cyclamini*, *J. B. 3, 650.* *Phtora Valdensium montis Baldi, Clus. Hist. 239.*

This has a single, rushy Stalk, of about a span high; two or three Leaves arise immediately from the Root. About the middle of the Stalk grow one or two Leaves without any Pedicle; almost round, like the Leaves of *Sow-bread*, but twice as big, sinuated about the Edges. It has one Flower on the top of each Stalk. It grows on the highest Parts of the Mountains *Jura*, *Baldus*, and other such like places. 18.

18. *Ranunculus Cyclaminis folio, Asphodeli radice, minor.* *The lesser Crowfoot with a Sow-bread leaf, and an Asphodel-Root.* *Aconitum Pardalianches alterum, five Thora minor, C. B. Pin. 184. Ranunculus grumosa radice, iij. Clus. Hist. 239.*

19. *Ranunculus vernus, rotundifolius major.* *The larger Pilewort.* *Chelidonia rotundifolia major, C. B. Pin. 309.*

20. *Ranunculus vernus, rotundifolius minor.* *The common Pilewort or lesser Celandine.* *Ranunculus latifolius, Ludg. 1036. Chelidonia rotundifolia, minor, C. B. Pin. 309. Scrophularia minor, five Chelidonium minus vulgo dictum, J. B. 3468.*

This Plant is about a span high. The Root consists of several Knobs, not ill resembling the Disease from which it has its Name. The Leaves are round like those of *Scurvy-grass*, and sometimes corner'd like those of *Ivy*. On the top of each branch is plac'd a Flower consisting of eight or ten Petals, of a golden colour; of a three-leav'd Empalement.

This Plant is of an Herby Taste, and has no Acrimony. It does not grow by Water-sides, nor about Ponds: So that *Fuchsius* had no reason to say that we could not deny without imprudence, but that it was the *lesser Celandine* of *Discorides*. The Roots are esteem'd good for the Piles. *Sylvaticus* prescrib'd the eating of them. *Dodonæus* bath'd the parts with the juice mixt with Wine, or the Urine of the Patient. *Tragus* set a great value on the Powder, the Juice and the distill'd Water of the whole. He commended it mightily for the Ulcers of the Fundament.

It is common in moist places, and flowers early in the Spring.

21. *Ranunculus vernus, rotundifolius, minor maculatus.* *Spotted Pilewort.* *Chelidonia rotundifolia, minor, foliis macula purpurea notatis, C. B. Pin. 309.*

22. *Ranunculus verus, rotundifolius, flore pleno.* *Double flower'd Pilewort.* *Chelidonium minus flore pleno, Cam. Hort.*

23. *Ranunculus vernus, rotundifolius, petalis florum gemino ordine digestis.* *Pilewort with a double row of Petals.*

Chelidonia rotundifolia, minor duplici foliorum serie in flore, H. R. Par.

24. *Ranunculus montanus, Graminis Parnassii folio, H. R. Par.* *Mountain Crowfoot with a Grass of Parnassus leaf.*

25. *Ranunculus Alpinus, Tribuli aquatici foliis, Bocc. Mus. Part. 2. 162. Tab. 124.* *Crowfoot of the Alps with a Water-Caltrop leaf.*

26. *Ranunculus aquaticus, hederaceus, flore albo, parvo.* *Ivy-leav'd Water-Crowfoot.* *Ranunculus aquaticus, hederaceus, luteus, C. B. Pin. 180. Ranunculus hederaceus, rivulorum, se extendens, atra macula notatus, J. B. 3782. Ranunculus hederaceus Dalechampii, Ludg. 1031.*

The Stalks of this Plant are round, solid, procumbent, and joyned; sending out many fibres, from the joyns, by which the Plant is propagated. The Leaves sit on long footstalks at the Joins, triangular, something resembling those of *Ivy*, smooth, shining, sometimes markt with a black spot, sometimes pale green.

The Flowers grow on the opposite side to the leaves, small, consisting of five, pointed, white Petals and a quinquefid Empalement.

It grows in moist and watry places, especially on a sandy Soil. It flowers in *April* and *May*.

The following Receipt was communicated to *Ray* for a wonderful Medicine in the *Dropsy* and *Scurvy*. Take of the Tops of the *Alder-Tree*, of the leaves of the *Ivy-leav'd Water-Crowfoot*, and *Sage*, of each a handful, infuse them a Night in white Wine, and drink the Infusion.

27. *Ranunculus aquaticus, Americanus, Asari folio, ad nodos umbelliferus, Plum.* *American Water-Crowfoot, with an Asarabacca-Leaf, and Flowers in Umbels at the Joins.*

28. *Ranunculus saxatilis Apii folio, minor, radice tuberosa, reticula obducta, Bocc. Mus. Part. 2. 162.* *Rock Crowfoot with a Smallage Leaf, and a tuberos, reticulated Root.* *Ranunculus radice tuberosa, reticulata, Ejusd. Tab. 124.*

29. *Ranunculus Lusitanicus, grumosa radice, foliis Hederæ terrestres.* *Portugal Crowfoot with a grumous Root, and Ground-Ivy Leaves.*

30. *Ranunculus rotundifolius*, repens, echinatus, C. B. Pin. 180. Prod. 95. J. B. 3. App. 858. Round-leav'd, creeping, echinated Crowfoot. *Ranunculus Apulei* quibusdam, J. B. Clus. Hist. 233.

The bottom Leaves of this Plant are round, notch'd about the edges, an inch in diameter, hanging upon long footstalks: Those which accompany the Stalk are larger, generally round, cut into several Jaggs. but not to the very middle. The Stalk is a foot long, lying on the ground, and as it were creeping, and divided into others, encompassed with Leaves and Footstalks a span long. The Flowers are of a pale yellow colour. The whole Plant is cover'd with soft hairs, and grows in the fields about *Bolonia*.

31. *Ranunculus stellatus echinatus* Creticus, C. B. Pin. 180. Prickly Crow-foot of Candy. *Ranunculo echinato*, di Candia, *Ponæ Ital. Bald.* 41.

From a fibrous Root it sends forth round, smooth, branched Stalks, scarce a foot high, at each joint is placed one broad leaf, dark-green, wrinkled, sitting on a long footstalk. On the extremities of the branches grow small, pale yellow flowers, to which succeed little heads compos'd of several brownish, prickly Seeds.

32. *Ranunculus latifolius*, bullatus, Asphodeli radice, C. B. Pin. 181. Broad-leav'd Portugal Crow-foot, with an Asphodel Root. *Ranunculus Lusitanicus*, bullatus, J. B. App. 867. *Ranunculus grumosa* radice, Clus. Hist. 238.

33. *Ranunculus Lusitanicus*, folio subrotundo, parvo flore. Roundish-leav'd Portugal Crow-foot, with a small Flower. *Ranunculus grumosa* radice, species ij, Clus. Hist. 238. *Ranunculus autumnalis*, Clus. Hist. 316. *Ranunculus autumnalis*, folio, lato, rotundo, ferrato, J. B. 3. App. 866.

34. *Ranunculus latifolius*, multiplex, scorinus, Corn. 94. Broad-leav'd, double, late-flowering Crowfoot. *Ranunculus autumnalis*, flore multiplici, Park. Theat. 352.

35. *Ranunculus tridentatus*, vernus, flore simplici, cæruleo. *Hepatica*, or noble Liverwort with a single blue flower. *Trifolium hepaticum* flore simplici cæruleo, C. B. Pin. 330. *Trifolium hepaticum* sive *Trinitatis herba*, flore cæruleo, J. B. 2. 389. *Hepatica* trifo-

lia, cæruleo flore, Clus. Hist. ccxliiii.

The Roots are thick, divided into several heads, set with innumerable fibres of a blackish red colour, in such a manner that they seem to be wholly compos'd of fibres strangely twisting together. Out of each of the heads of the Root every Year spring forth first the Flowers, then the Leaves; at their first appearance folded together and hairy; after, they are extended smooth, dark-green above, paler underneath, and sometimes purplish like *Sow-bread*, triangular, divided into three segments, but not to the middle, entire about the edges, sitting upon footstalks a span and half long. From the same Root arise many Stalks, slender, shorter than the Footstalks of the Leaves, sustaining each of them one beautiful Flower, compos'd of six, seven, or eight blue Leaves, contain'd in a three leav'd Empalement, which remains after the other Leaves or Petals are fallen off. It Flowers in February or March.

This Plant is esteem'd by some to be a good Vulnerary, either taken inwardly, or applied outwardly. It has been reputed cooling and drying, and so made use of in Inflammations of the Liver: But others can find no such Effects.

36. *Ranunculus tridentatus*, vernus, flore simplici, violaceo. Noble Liverwort with a single, Violet-colour'd flower. *Trifolium hepaticum*, flore simplici, C. B. Pin. 330.

37. *Ranunculus tridentatus*, vernus, flore simplici, subpurpureo. Noble Liverwort with a single, purplish Flower. *Trifolium hepaticum*, flore simplici, subpurpureo, C. B. Pin. 330.

38. *Ranunculus tridentatus*, vernus, flore simplici, rubro. Noble Liverwort with a single, red flower. *Trifolium hepaticum*, flore simplici, rubro, C. B. Pin. 330. *Hepatica trifolia*, rubro flore, Clus. Hist. ccxlviii. *Trifolium hepaticum*, sive *Trinitatis herba*, flore rubro, J. B. 2. 390.

39. *Ranunculus tridentatus*, vernus, flore simplici, carneo. Noble Liverwort with a single, flesh-colour'd flower. *Trifolium hepaticum*, flore simplici carneo, H. R. Par.

40. *Ranunculus tridentatus*, vernus, flore simplici, cinereo. Noble Liverwort with a single, Ash-colour'd flower. *Trifolium hepaticum*

paticum, flore simplici, cinereo, *H. R. Par.*
Hepatica albida five argentea, *Park. Par.*
225.

41. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore simplici, albo, magno. *Noble Liverwort with a large, single, white flower.* Hepatica alba, magno flore, *Park. Par.*
225.

42. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore simplici, albo. *Noble Liverwort with a single, white flower.* Trifolium hepaticum flore albo, *J. B. 2.390.* Hepatica trifolia, flore niveo, *Pass.*

43. Ranunculus tridentatus, flore simplici cum apicibus rubris. *Noble Liverwort with a single, white flower, with red summits.* Hepatica alba, staminibus rubris, *Park. Par. 226.*

44. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore pleno, caruleo. *Noble Liverwort with a double blue flower.* Trifolium hepaticum, flore pleno, *C. B. Pin. 333. J. B. 290.* Hepatica trifolia, caruleo pleno flore, *Clus. Hist. ccxviij.*

45. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore pleno, purpureo. *Noble Liverwort with a double, purple flower.* Hepatica flore purpureo, multiplici five pleno, *Park. Par. 226.*

46. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore pleno, carneo. *Noble Liverwort with a double, flesh-colour'd flower.*

47. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, folio variegato. *Noble Liverwort with a variegated Leaf.* Herba Trinitatis, foliis maioribus, maculis notulifve variegatis, *Lugd. 1274.*

48. Ranunculus grumosa radice, flore phoeniceo, minimo, simplici, *C. B. Pin. 181.* Crowfoot of Tripoly, with a small Scarlet-flower. Ranunculus Tripolitanus, flore phoeniceo vel Asiaticus grumosa radice, *J. B. 3. App. 863.*

This Plant sends forth some Leaves from the Root, an Inch broad, divided by two small jaggs, serrated about the Edges, hanging upon long Pedicles, thick and succulent, smooth or very little hairy, having pale-green Veins, of a sourish and ingrateful taste at first, afterwards growing acrid, and stinging the tongue. The Leaf embracing the bottom of the Stalk is larger than the rest, and divided into three jaggs, each of which

is equal to any of the other leaves, and is triply divided, and serrated about the edges. In the middle of these arises a round, green Stalk, not smooth, but cover'd with a kind of down; having at certain distances two or three leaves, smaller and more jagged than that which adheres to the bottom of the Stalk, sustaining a pentapetalous or hexapetalous scarlet flower. It has a grumous Root consisting of many short, thick knobs, hanging from the same Head.

49. Ranunculus grumosa radice, ramosus, *C. B. Pin. 181.* Crowfoot of Asia with a grumous Root and a branched Stalk. Ranunculus Asiaticus, polyclonos, five grumosa radice, secundus, *J. B. 3. App. 863.* Ranunculus Asiaticus, πολύκλωνος, five grumosa radice ij, *Clus. Hist. ccxlj.*

This has a stronger and thicker Stalk than the preceding, and divided into Branches.

50. Ranunculus grumosa radice, flore flavo, vario, *C. B. Pin. 181.* Crowfoot of Asia with a grumous Root, and a variegated yellow Flower. Ranunculus Asiaticus, grumosa radice, flore flavo, rubris venis distincto, *Clus. Cur. post. in fol. 26.*

The Leaves of this are cut into more, and finer jaggs than in the 40th Species. The Flowers are of a yellow colour, inclining to green, variegated with red or purple Veins; the Chives also are purple.

51. Ranunculus grumosa radice, flore albo, *C. B. Pin. 181.* Crowfoot of Asia with a grumous Root, and white Flower. Ranunculus peregrinus, grumosa radice, 1. *Clus. Hist. 241.*

The Stalk of this is a foot high, divided into two slender Branches, each sustaining a white flower at the top, mixt with a fine red about the edges: Having many yellow longish Chives, encompassing the Head. Other Leaves divided into three or more jaggs encompass the Stalk before it is divided into Branches.

52. Ranunculus grumosa radice, flore niveo, *C. B. Pin. 181. J. B. 3. App. 864.* Crowfoot of Asia, with a grumous Root and a Snow-white flower. Ranunculus peregrinus, grumosa radice, iij, *Clus. Hist. 242.*

53. *Ranunculus Asiaticus* grumosa radice, flore simplici, luteo pallescente, striis rubentibus, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot of Asia with a grumous Root, and a pale yellow single flower, with red streaks.*

54. *Ranunculus Asiaticus*, flore aureo, simplex, *Fer. Flor.* 182. *Crowfoot of Asia with a single golden flower.*

55. *Ranunculus grumosa* radice, aureo panno concolor, fundo & limbo rubentibus, *H. R. Par.* *Grumous rooted Crowfoot with a golden Flower edg'd with white.*

56. *Ranunculus Asiaticus*, flore simplici, melino, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot of Asia with a single, yellow Flower.*

57. *Ranunculus Asiaticus*, grumosa radice, flore miniato, per oras luteo, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot of Asia, with a grumous Root, and a scarlet flower, yellow about the edges.*

58. *Ranunculus Asiaticus*, grumosa radice, flore roseo, lineis albis, picto, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot of Asia, with a grumous Root, and a Rose-colour'd Flower with white lines.*

59. *Ranunculus Asiaticus*, grumosa radice foliis intus & per oras pallide luteis, lituris purpureis, alas referentibus papilionum, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot of Asia with a grumous Root, and pale yellow Petals mark'd with purple, resembling the Wings of Butterflies.*

60. *Ranunculus grumosa* radice, flore phœniceo, simplici, odoro, *H. R. Par.* *Grumous rooted Crowfoot with a single, scarlet, Sweet-smelling Flower.*

61. *Ranunculus Alepus*, grumosa radice, flore purpuro-sanguineo maximo, *H. R. Par.* *Grumous-rooted Crowfoot with a very large blood-colour'd Flower.*

62. *Ranunculus Alepus*, grumosa radice, flore lineis rubris & luteis striato, *H. R. Par.* *Grumous-rooted Crowfoot with a Flower strip'd with red and yellow lines.*

63. *Ranunculus Syriacus*, grumosa radice, flore miniato, patulo, *H. R. Par.* *Syrian Crow-foot, with a grumous Root, and a scarlet, open Flower.*

64. *Ranunculus Syriacus*, grumosa radice, ex luteo pallescente & rubro mixtus, *H. R. Par.* *Syrian Crow-foot with a grumous Root, and a pale yellow flower mixt with red.*

65. *Ranunculus Alepensis*, flore albo, prolifero Chermesinis staminibus repleto, *Pluk. Alm. Bot.* *Crowfoot of Aleppo, with*

a white, proliferous flower, full of scarlet Chives.

66. *Ranunculus Asphodeli* radice, flore sanguineo, *C. B. Pin.* 281. *Crowfoot of Constantinople with an Asphodel Root, and a double blood-colour'd Flower.* *Ranunculus Constantinopolitanus*, flore sanguineo, pleno, *J. B. 3. App.* 864. *Ranunculus Asiaticus*, grumosa radice, pleno flore, *Clus. Hist.* 242.

67. *Ranunculus Asphodeli* radice flore subphœniceo, rubente, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Crow-foot of Asia with an Asphodel Root, and a Crimson Flower.* *Ranunculus Asiaticus*, grumosa radice, pleno flore, *ij, Clus. Hist.* 243.

68. *Ranunculus Asphodeli* radice, flore flavo, venis rubris distincto, *Bosvel dictus*, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, and yellow Flower, with red Veins.*

69. *Ranunculus* flore pleno, flavescente, & rubris lineis elegantissime variegato, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot with a double, yellow Flower, finely strip'd with red lines.*

70. *Ranunculus Asphodeli* radice, prolifer, miniatus, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Proliferous, scalet Crowfoot with a scarlet Flower.* *Ranunculus Asiaticus*, grumosa radice, pleno flore, *ijj, Clus. Hist.* 243.

71. *Ranunculus Asphodeli* radice, flore sanguineo, maximo, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, and a very large, blood-colour'd Flower.*

72. *Ranunculus Asphodeli* radice, flore luteo, variegato, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, and a yellow variegated Flower.*

73. *Ranunculus Asphodeli* radice, flore pleno ex albo virecente, *H. R. Monsp.* *Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root and a double, greenish flower.*

74. *Ranunculus Asphodeli* radice, flore pleno albo, parvo, rubris striis distincto, *H. R. Monsp.* *Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, and a double, white small flower with red streaks.*

75. *Ranunculus Asphodeli* radice, flore pleno, magno, albo, roseo, *H. R. Monsp.* *Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, and a double, large, white Flower.*

76. *Ranunculus Asphodeli* radice, flore pleno, magno, Ianthino, *H. R. Monsp.* *Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, and a double, large, blueish, purple Flower.*

76. *Ranunculus Asphodeli* radice, flore pleno, magno, ianthino *H. R. Monsp.* *Crow-foot with an Asphodel Root, and a double, large, bluish purple flower.*

77. *Ranunculus Constantinopolitanus*, Gigas flore coccineo, *H. R. Par.* *Giant-Crowfoot of Constantinople, with a scarlet flower.*

78. *Ranunculus Constantinopolitanus*, Gigas flore eleganti, variegato, *H. R. Par.* *Giant-Crowfoot of Constantinople, with an elegant, variegated flower.*

79. *Ranunculus Romanus*, Gigas miniato flore, *H. R. Par.* *Giant Roman Crow-foot, with a scarlet Flower.*

80. *Ranunculus Romanus*, Gigas plenissimo flore miniato & luteo, vario, *H. R. Par.* *Giant Roman Crowfoot with a double scarlet and yellow Flower.*

81. *Ranunculus Rutæ folio*, ferotinus, flore aureo pleno, *H. R. Par.* *Late-flowering Crowfoot with a Rue Leaf and a golden double Flower.* *Ranunculus Rutæ folio*, ferotinus, flore luteo, pleno, *Morini, Juncq. Hort.*

82. *Ranunculus Rutaceo folio*, flore suavemente, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Rue-leav'd Crow-foot with a fine red Flower.* *Ranunculus folio Rutaceo*, *J. B. 3.* 414. *Ranunculus præcox. i. Rutæ folio, Clus. Hist.* 232.

It sends forth several Leaves from the Root, and not very unlike those of *Rue*, but softer and greener: It has large Flowers, coming out before the Leaves themselves, inclining without to a fine red colour, white within, consisting of ten or more Leaves. The Stalk which sustains the Flowers, is round and purplish at the beginning; afterwards of a pale green, encompassed with one small Leaf, seldom more, divided into two or three jaggs, embracing the Stalk with a broad Bate.

83. *Ranunculus Chærophyllus*, *Asphodeli radice*, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Chervil-leav'd Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root.* *Ranunculus montanus*, *leptophyllus*, *Asphodeli radice*, *Col. Part. i.* 311.

84. *Ranunculus Ceratophyllus*, *feminibus falcatis*, in spicam adactis, *Mor. Hist. Ox. Part. 2.* 440. *Horn-leav'd Crowfoot, with crooked Seeds gather'd into a spike.* *Me-*

lampyrum luteum, minimum, C. B. Pin. 234. *perpufillum Melampyrum luteum, Lob. Icon.* 37.

85. *Ranunculus arvensis echinatus, C. B. Pin.* 179. *J. B. 3. App.* 859 *Corn-Crowfoot.* *Ranunculus arvorum, Lob. Icon.* 665.

It has a fibrous, white Root, a Stalk a-Cubit high or higher, round, upright, stiff, a little hairy, hollow within, divided into many Branches. The Leaves are cut into long, narrow, sharp, very deep Segments. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Stalks and Branches, smaller and paler than in the common creeping *Crowfoot*, pentapetalous, with a five-leav'd Empalement, sitting on long Pedicles. The Heads are compos'd of several long, flat, prickly Seeds.

It flowers in May, and is common amongst the Corn.

86. *Ranunculus lanuginosus, angustifolius, grumosa radice, major, C. B. Pin.* 181. *The greater, hairy, narrow-leav'd Illyrian Crowfoot, with a grumous Root.* *Ranunculus Illyricus, radicibus bulbosis, foliis longis, J. B. 3. App.* 863. *Ranunculus Illyricus, major, Clus. Hist.* 240.

The Root is compos'd of several little Bulbs, resembling Pine-Kernels, white, cluster'd together, by which it wonderfully propagates it self. The first Leaves appear upon long, reddish Pedicles, small smooth, green, having Nerves running lengthwise, so like the first Leaves of *Plantain*, that they are hardly to be distinguish'd from them. The after-Leaves are cut into several Segments and hoary. The Stalk is a Cubit, or a Cubit and a half high, divided into several Branches, all white and hairy, sustaining large Flowers, of a shining Gold-colour, pentapetalous, sometimes double without smell; to which succeed rough Heads like *Strawberries*.

87. *Ranunculus lanuginosus, angustifolius grumosa radice, minor, C. B. Pin.* 181. *The lesser, hairy, narrow-leav'd Illyrian Crow-foot with a grumous Root.* *Ranunculus grumosa radice, iiij, Clus. Hist.* 240.

88. *Ranunculus lanuginosus*, *Aprii folio*, *Asphodeli radice*, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Hairy, Smallage-leav'd Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root.* *Ranunculus saxatilis*, *montanus*, *Asphodeli radice*, *Col. Part.* 1. 313.

89. *Ranunculus Alpinus*, *Fumariæ folio*, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot of the Alps, with a Fumitory Leaf.*

90. *Ranunculus montanus*, *purpureus*, *calyce villosò Fœlicis Plateri*, *J. B. 3. App.* 862. *Mountain, purple Crowfoot, with an hairy Empalement.*

This is a little Plant of a span high; the Leaves are cut as it were into Fingers, the Flower is purple, very downy and has an Empalement cover'd with a down of the same colour.

91. *Ranunculus pratensis*, *erectus*, *acris*, *C. B. Pin.* 178. *Upright Meadow Crowfoot.* *Ranunculus rectus*, *non repens*, *flore simplici*, *luteo*, *J. B.* 3.416. *Ranunculus pratensis*, *surrectis cauliculis*, *Lob. Icon.* 665.

The Stalks of this Plant are two Cubits high, streight, round, hollow, set with a Down so short and thin that they seem to be quite smooth. The Leaves which come from the Root sit upon long Footstalks in shape and division like those of the *yellow Wolfsbane*. The Stalks are divided into several Branches, sustaining at the top yellow, pentapetalous Flowers with a hairy five leav'd Empalement. To each of these Flowers succeed (in a round head, less than that of the *common creeping Crowfoot*) several flat Seeds, sharp at the top.

It is common in Meadows and Pastures.

92. *Ranunculus pratensis*, *erectus*, *acris* & *macularus*, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *Spotted upright Meadow Crowfoot.* *Ranunculus aliterius species maculis notata*, *Trag.* 95.

93. *Ranunculus polyanthemus*, *simplex*, *Lob. Icon.* 666. *Many-flower'd single Crowfoot.*

94. *Ranunculus rectus*, *foliis pallidioribus*, *hirsutus*, *J. B.* 3.417. *Upright pale-leav'd Crowfoot.*

This has many, fibrous, white Roots, not creeping, from which arise several Stalks, a Foot or a Cubit high, hollow, soft, hairy, divided into several Branches, at the extremities of which are placed small,

yellow Flowers; to which succeed rough, longish heads. The leaves are much less than those of the *common creeping Crowfoot*, hanging on long Footstalks, divided into three Segments, and each of those again into other deeper jaggs, and of a paler and less green colour than in other *Crowfoots*. It has no manifest Acrimony in the taste.

It is common in moist and muddy Places, and it flowers in May, June, and July.

95. *Ranunculus pratensis*, *erectus*, *dulcis*, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *Sweet upright Meadow Crowfoot.* *Ranunculus dulcis*: *Batrachium saluteriferum*, *Tabern. Icon.* 51.

96. *Ranunculus oleraceus major*, *Tabern. Icon.* 52. *The larger oleraceous Crowfoot.*

97. *Ranunculus pratensis*, *repens*, *hirsutus*, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *Common creeping Crowfoot.* *Ranunculus repens*, *flore luteo*, *simplici*, *J. B.* 3.419. *Ranunculus pratensis*, *reptante cauliculo*, *Lob. Icon.* 664.

The Root of this Plant consists of many white Fibres. The leaves sit on long Footstalks, being triply divided, having Segments almost like those of *Smallage*, deep cut and indented about the edges, hairy on both sides, dark green mark'd here and there with white spots. It sends forth several Stalks, slender, round, hairy, and hollow, lying on the Ground, sending Roots from the joints. The Flowers grow on long Pedicles arising over against the leaf, being pentapetalous, yellow, shining as if varnish'd: and having a five-leav'd Empalement. Each of the Seeds ends in a little Spine. It is common in moist Meadows.

98. *Ranunculus pratensis*, *repens*, *hirsutus*, *foliis ex albo variis*, *H. R. Par.* *Hairy, creeping Meadow Crowfoot with Leaves spotted with white.*

99. *Ranunculus pratensis*, *radice verticilli modo rotunda*, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *Round-rooted Crowfoot.* *Ranunculus tuberosus*, *major*, *J. B.* 3.417. *Ranunculus bulbosus*, *Lob. Icon.* 667.

This bears no small resemblance to the 97th, but it differs from it in the following respects: 1. It's Roots swell into round knobs. 2. It's Stalks are upright. 3. It's upper

upper Leaves are cut into longer and narrower Segments. 4. When the Flowers open, the Leaves of the Empalement bend back. 5. It flowers a little later. 6. Its heads are longer, and the Seeds do not end in a Spine.

It is common in Pastures every where.

All the Parts of this Plant, especially the Root are very acrid and caustick. Some make use of it for Cauteries and Blisters; and apply them to take away Corns, after having soften'd them well in warm Water and cut them to the quick.

Some Beggars make use of this Plant to exulcerate their Skin, that they may appear greater Objects of Compassion.

100. *Ranunculus pratensis*, radice verticilli modo rotunda, minor, C. B. Pin. 179. The lesser round-rooted Crowfoot.

101. *Ranunculus arvensis*, parvus, folio trifido, C. B. Pin. 179. Small Field-Crowfoot with a trifid Leaf. *Ranunculus minimus*, Apulus, Col. Part. 1. 316.

102. *Ranunculus arvensis*, annuus, hirsutus, flore omnium minimo, luteo, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part. 2. 440. Field-Crowfoot with a small Flower.

The Root of this Plant is compos'd of large, white fibres, little or nothing acrid. The leaves grow on long footstalks, hairy and soft to the touch, round and something like those of the Doves-foot Cranes-bill, paleish, divided into three principal Segments, but not to the the footstalk, having having large Indentations about the edges. From the same Root arise several Stalks, sometimes erect, sometimes lying on the ground, divided into branches, cloath'd with leaves, plac'd alternately; opposite to which arise yellow, pentapetalous flowers, smaller than in any other species of Crowfoot yet known. The Seeds are flat and pointed.

It grows on Banks, but is not very common.

103. *Ranunculus hortensis*, rectus, flore pleno, C. B. Pin. 179. Upright Garden-Crowfoot, with a double flower. *Ranunculus rectus*, non repens, pleno flore, J. B. 3. 416. *Ranunculus polyanthemus*, duplex, Lob. Icon. 666.

104. *Ranunculus multiflorus*, maximus, Tabern. Icon. 53. Many-flower'd large Crow-

foot. *Ranunculus magnus*, hirsutus, repens, flore pleno, J. B. 3. 857.

From a fibrous Root it sends forth Stalks a Cubit high, thick, hairy, reddish near the Earth, green above, fistulous, divided into some branches, and shooting out fibres where they touch the ground. The Flowers grow at the Extremities of the Branches, larger than those of the common creeping Crowfoot, consisting of many rows of leaves, of which the outer ones are stain'd with a Saffron-colour, and the inner ones greenish. The Leaves are divided into three Segments, and those again into three others, thick, hairy, dark-green, shining and wrinkled above, pale green underneath. It flowers in April.

105. *Ranunculus hortensis*, inclinatus, C. B. Pin. 179. Creeping Garden-Crowfoot. *Ranunculus hortensis*, reptante cauliculo, Lob. Icon. 664.

106. *Ranunculus dulcis*, flore pleno, C. B. Pin. 179. Sweet Crowfoot with a double flower. *Ranunculus dulcis*, multiflorus, Tabern. Icon. 53.

107. *Ranunculus bulbosus* flore pleno, C. B. Pin. 179. Round-rooted Crowfoot with a double flower. *Ranunculus bulbosus*, major, Eyst.

108. *Ranunculus radice tuberosa*, flore pleno & prolifero, C. B. Pin. 179. Round-rooted Crowfoot with a double, proliferous Flower. *Ranunculus maximo tubere*, flore magno, pleno J. B. 3. 418. *Ranunculus tuberosus*, flore multiplici, Dod. Pempt. 431.

109. *Ranunculus grumosa radice*, folio *Ranunculi bulbosi*, C. B. Pin. 181. Prod. 95. Grumous-rooted Crowfoot with a Leaf like that of round-rooted Crowfoot.

110. *Ranunculus Asphodeli radice*, Creticus, C. B. Pin. 181. Cretan Crowfoot with an *Asphodel* Root. *Ranunculus Creticus*, latifolius, Clus. Hist. 239.

It sends forth five or six Leaves from the Root, deep-green, very broad, like those of the Plane-tree, having many Veins, amongst which arises a Stalk a foot high, pretty strong, having some smaller leaves, very much cut; out of the bosoms of which proceed Branches, cloath'd with still less; amongst which grow the Flowers, hanging

on a long Pedicle, consisting of five yellow leaves, pretty large.

111. *Ranunculus Alpinus, humilis, rotundifolius, flore minore, C. B. Pin. 181. Low, round-leav'd Crowfoot of the Alps, with a smaller flower. Ranunculi montani 1, species 1, Clus. Hist. 234.*

112. *Ranunculus Alpinus, humilis, rotundifolius, flore majore, C. B. Pin. 181. Low, round-leav'd Crowfoot of the Alps, with a larger Flower. Ranunculi montani 1, species altera, Clus. Hist. 234.*

113. *Ranunculus montanus, hirsutus, albus, altior, C. B. Pin. 182. Hairy, white, tall, Mountain-Crowfoot. Ranunculus montanus 2, vel secundi species 1, Clus. Hist. 235.*

114. *Ranunculus montanus, hirsutus, humilior, Narcissi flore, C. B. Pin. 182. Low, hairy, Mountain-Crowfoot with a Daffodil Flower. Ranunculus Alpinus, Narcissi flore, F. B. 3. App. 860. Ranunculi montani ij, species altera, Clus. Hist. 235.*

115. *Ranunculus montanus, hirsutus, purpurascens flore, C. B. Pin. 182. Hairy Mountain-Crowfoot with a purplish Flower. Ranunculus montanus, albus, hirsutus, F. B. 3. App. 861. Ranunculus montanus, iij, Clus. Hist. 235.*

The Root is black composed of thick Fibres; from which proceed four, five or six Leaves, large, round, hairy, cut into several jaggs to the very Footstalk, which is a span long. It has a single Stalk, a Cubit or a Cubit and a half high, hairy, going off at the top into four or five branches, at which division is plac'd one leaf, in a manner perforated, without a footstalk, no less divided than the under ones. One Flower sits on the top of each branch, fair, compos'd of five orbicular Leaves, purplish underneath, and above about the edges, the rest white.

It grows in the Woody Parts of Mount Jura, and flowers in June and July.

116. *Ranunculus montanus Aconiti folio, albus, flore majore, C. B. Pin. 182. Mountain-Crowfoot, with a Wolfs-bane Leaf, and a large white Flower. Ranunculus flore albo, Alpinus, major, F. B. 3. App. 861. Ranunculus montanus, iij, Clus. Hist. 236.*

117. *Ranunculus montanus, Aconiti folio, albo flore minore, C. B. Pin. 182. Mountain-Crowfoot with a Wolfs-bane Leaf and a small Flower. Ranunculus albus, simplici flore, F. B. 3. App. 859. Ranunculus albus, flore simplici, Lob. Icon. 668.*

118. *Ranunculus folio Aconiti, flore albo, multiplici, C. B. Pin. 179. Wolfs-bane-leav'd Crowfoot with a white, double Flower. Ranunculus albus, flore denso, F. B. 3. App. 860. Ranunculus niveus, polyanthos, Lob. Icon. 667.*

119. *Ranunculus montanus folio Aconiti, magno flore, C. B. Pin. 182. Mountain-Crowfoot with a Wolfs-bane Leaf and a large Flower. Ranunculus montanus, major, flore luteo, Eyst.*

120. *Ranunculus Geranii tuberosi folio, C. B. Pin. 182. Prod. 95. Crowfoot with a Leaf like the tuberous rooted Cranes-bill.*

121. *Ranunculus montanus, latissimo folio, hirsutus, C. B. Pin. 182. Hairy, Mountain-Crowfoot, with a very broad Leaf. Ranunculus montanus, v. Clus. Hist. 237.*

122. *Ranunculus montanus, subhirsutus, Geranii folio, C. B. Pin. 182. Hairy, Mountain-Crowfoot with a Cranes-bill Leaf. Ranunculus montanus, subhirsutus, latifolius, Prod. 95.*

123. *Ranunculus tenuifolius, montanus, luteus, F. B. 3. 416. Fine-leav'd, yellow, Mountain-Crowfoot.*

124. *Ranunculus montanus, lanuginosus, foliis Ranunculi pratensis, repentis, C. B. Pin. 182. Prod. 96. Mountain hairy Crowfoot, with leaves like those of the common creeping Crowfoot. Ranunculus magnus, valde hirsutus, flore luteo, F. B. 3. 417.*

125. *Ranunculus saxatilis, magno flore, C. B. Pin. 182. Prod. 96. Stone-Crowfoot with a large Flower.*

126. *Ranunculus saxatilis, foliis subrotundis, C. B. Pin. 182. Prod. 96. Stone-Crowfoot with roundish Leaves*

127. *Ranunculus villosissimus, Monspe-liacus, C. B. Pin. 182. Prod. 96. Hairy Crowfoot of Montpelier.*

128. *Ranunculus palustris*, Apii folio, lanuginosus, C. B. Pin. 180. *Hairy, Marsh-Crowfoot with Smallage Leaves.* *Ranunculus* ij, Matth. 611.

129. *Ranunculus palustris* Apii folio, lævis, C. B. Pin. 180. *Round-leav'd Water-Crowfoot.* *Ranunculus palustris*, flore minimo, J. B. 3. App. 858. *Ranunculus sylvestris*, 1. Dod. Pempt. 426.

The Root of this Plant is very thick, hollow and full of Fibres; from which arise several Stalks, remarkably thick, hollow, furrow'd, branched. The Leaves are of a shining green like those of Smallage, sometimes spotted with white. The Flowers are less than in any other Species of *Crowfoot*, except the 102d, consisting of five, little golden Leaves. The Heads are long, slender and smooth, compos'd of very small Seeds.

It is very common in watry Places; and is of a remarkably hot and burning Taste.

130. *Ranunculus palustris*, Apii folio, lævis flore purpureo, C. B. Pin. 180. *Round-leav'd Water-Crowfoot with a purple Flower.* *Ranunculus palustris*, floribus purpureis, Cord. Hist. 119.

131. *Ranunculus aquaticus*, folio rotundo & capillaceo, C. B. Pin. 180. *Water-Crowfoot with various Leaves.* *Ranunculus aquatilis* albus tenuifolius, J. B. 3. 781.

The Root consists of numerous Fibres running into the Mud. It sends forth long Stalks, pretty thick, hollow, weak, and floating in the Water, divided into Branches, upon which appear Leaves of two sorts, some being capillaceous, others round. The Flowers grow on long Footstalks coming out opposite to the Leaves.

It is common in deep Ditches, and flowers in April, May and June.

132. *Ranunculus aquaticus* capillaceus, C. B. Pin. 180. *Fine-leav'd Water-Crowfoot.* *Millefolium aquaticum*, foliis Abrotini, *Ranunculi* flore & capitulo, C. B. Pin. 141. *Ranunculus aquatilis* omnino, J. B. 3. 781. *Ranunculus alter*, aquaticus, *Fœniculaceus*, τεύχενλλον, Col. Part. 1. 316.

This has only capillaceous Leaves. The Flowers are white, like those of the preceding, but much less.

It grows in the same Places, and flowers at the same time.

133. *Ranunculus aquatilis*, albus, fluitans, Peucedani foliis, H. L. Bat. *Fennel-leav'd Water-Crowfoot.* *Millefolium aquaticum*, foliis Fœniculi, *Ranunculi* flore & capitulo, C. B. Pin. 141. *Ranunculo* five polyarthemo aquatili, albo affine, *Millefolium Maratryphyllum* fluitans, J. B. 3. 782. *Millefolium Maratryphyllon*, tertium, flore & semine *Ranunculi* aquatici, *Hepaticæ* facie, Lob. Icon. 791.

This has long Stalks, lying on the Water, and following the Stream. The Leaves are like those of *Hogs Fennel*, and longer than in any other of this sort of *Crowfoot*. The Flowers also are larger than those of either of the preceding.

It grows in the River Tame, and the Brooks that run into it about Tamworth, Middleton, &c. in Warwickshire; in the Isis near Oxford; and in the Lee near Hackney.

134. *Ranunculus fœniculaceis* foliis Hellebori nigri radice, H. R. Monsp. *Yellow Ox-Eye.* *Helleborus niger*, tenuifolius, Buphthalmi flore, C. B. Pin. 186. *Buphthalmum* Dodonæi, aliis Consiligo tenuifolia, J. B. 3. 637. *Helleborus Hippocratis* Tabern., Icon. 721.

The Root of this is not much unlike that of the *black Hellebore*; only the Fibres are slenderer, of a bitter taste and not without some Acrimony. It's Stalks are a span high, furrow'd, slender, cloath'd with fine cut Leaves, of a bitterish taste, yielding an unpleasant smell, on being rubb'd. The Flowers are fair, yellow, of no excellent smell, consisting of sixteen long, striated, pointed leaves, a little notch'd about the Point. The Empalement consists of five green Leaves. It flowers in May and June.

The Root is sometimes sold instead of the *black Hellebore*.

135. *Ranunculus Fœniculaceis* foliis, humilior, caule geniculato, flore magno. *Yellow Ox-eye with a large Flower.* *Helleborus niger*, ferulaceus, caule geniculato, flore

flore magno, Tulipæ minoris instar Mentz. *Pug. Tab. 3.*

136. Ranunculus arvensis, foliis Chamæmeli, flore phœniceo. *Crimson Adonis Flower.* Ranunculus foliis Anthemidis, floribus rubicundis & splendentibus, *Casalp. 546.* Adonis, *Matth. 906.* Adonis sylvestris, flore phœniceo, ejusque foliis longioribus, *C. B. Pin. 178.*

It grows amongst the Corn in Narbonne, Spain, Italy, Austria and Moravia.

Parkinson affirms from his own experience, that the Flowers of this Plant infused in Wine give ease in the Cholick and Nephritick Pains.

137. Ranunculus arvensis, foliis Chamæmeli, flore citrino. *Yellow Adonis Flower.* Adonis sylvestris, flore pallido-ejunque foliis longioribus, *C. B. Pin. 178.*

138. Ranunculus arvensis, foliis Chamæmeli, flore minore, atrorubente, *C. B. Pin. 178.* Common Adonis Flower, Red Maithes, or Pheasant's Eye. Adonis hortensis, flore minore, atrorubente, *C. B. Pin. 178.* Flos Adonis vulgo, aliis Eranthemum, *J. B. 3. 125.* Eranthemum, *Dod. Pempt. 260.*

The Root is white, simple, smaller than the little Finger, of an herbaceous and nauseous taste. The Stalks are a Cubit or a Cubit and a half high, hairy at the lower part, erect, round, furrow'd, a little hollow, smooth, branched, clothed at the joints with leaves plac'd alternately, and having many branches coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, rising higher than the Stalk it self. The Leaves are cut into fine Segments like those of Chamomile, of a bright green and smooth. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Stalk and Branches upon long Pedicles, compos'd of five and sometimes eight dark-red Petals, falling soon off, together with the Empalement. The Summits are dark blue. The Head is long, compos'd of many, large, pointed Seeds, green when ripe.

It is common amongst the Corn in foreign Countries but is seldom found in England. It has been observ'd in Kent about Rochester and Chatham.

139. Ranunculus arvensis, foliis Chamæmeli, flore minore, luteo. *Small yellow Adonis flower.* Adonis hortensis flore minore,

lutei coloris, *C. B. Pin. 178.* Adonium luteum, *Tabern. Icon. 22.*

140. Ranunculus montanus, Betonicæ foliis, *Park. Theat. 335* and *338.* Mountain-Crowfoot with Betony-leaves.

141. Ranunculus montanus, folio gramineo, *C. B. Pin. 180.* Mountain-Crowfoot with a Grassy Leaf. Ranunculus pumilus, gramineis foliis, *J. B. 3. App. 866.* Ranunculus gramineus, *Tabern. Icon. 51.*

Its Roots are about the thickness of the middle Finger, divided into several capillary Fibres. The Leaves arising from the Root are two inches long, or very little longer and narrow like Grass. The Stalk has one Leaf not an inch long, being otherwise naked, without joints, and above a span high; on the top of which sits one Flower, compos'd of five Petals with a five leav'd Empalement.

142. Ranunculus montanus, folio gramineo, multiplex, *C. B. Pin. 181.* Mountain-Crowfoot with a grassy Leaf, and double Flower. Ranunculus gramineus, pleno flore, *J. B. 3. App. 865.* Ranunculus folio Graminis, *Dod. Pempt. 428.*

143. Ranunculus Gramineo folio, bulbosus, *C. B. Pin. 181.* Bulbous Crowfoot with a grassy Leaf. Ranunculus angustifolius, bulbosus, *J. B. 3. App. 866.* Ranunculus phœniceus Myconi, *Ludg. 1036.* Ranunculus bulbosus, gramineus, montanus, *Col. Part. 1. 313.*

144. Ranunculus gramineus, hirsutus, monanthos, *Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part. 2. 445.* Hairy, Grassy-leav'd Crowfoot with one Flower.

145. Ranunculus gramineus, alter, polyanthos, *Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part. 2. 445.* Grassy-leav'd Crowfoot with many Flowers.

146. Ranunculus Alpinus, pumilus, gramineo folio, flore albo, *Dwarf-Crowfoot of the Alps, with a grassy-leaf and a white flower.*

147. Ranunculus montanus, foliis Plantaginis, *C. B. Pin. 180.* Mountain Crowfoot with Plantain-Leaves. Ranunculus Pyrenæus, foliis sublongis non laciniatis, albo flore, *J. B. 3. App. 864.* Ranunculus Pyrenæus, albo flore, *Clus. App. Alt. Aust.*

148. *Ranunculus palustris*, *Plantaginis folio, ampliore.* *Great Water-Plantain.* *Plantago aquatica latifolia*, C. B. Pin. 190. *Plantago aquatica*, J. B. 3. 787. *Plantago palustris* five *aquatica*, *Tabern. Icon.* 734.

The Stalk of this Plant is furrow'd, angular, reddish, a Cubit high or higher, divided into many branches; on the top of which sit small Flowers of a pale purple colour, consisting of three Petals, a three-leav'd Empalement and six Chives. The Seeds are gather'd into a three-corner'd Head. The Leaves are nervous like those of *Plantain* but longer, more pointed, smooth, and of a sourish taste.

This Plant is said to cool and dry. *Schwenckfeld* says, that it cures the *Procidencia Ani*, and bloody Urine. *Rossin* affirms, that the juice of this Plant applied to the Breasts instantly consumes the Milk in them.

It is common in watry Places.

149. *Ranunculus palustris*, *Plantaginis folio angustiore.* *The lesser Water-Plantain.* *Plantago aquatica, angustifolia*, C. B. Pin. 190. *Plantago aquatica minor*, *Tabern. Icon.* 374.

The Stalk is slender, hollow, naked, a foot high, or higher; having several Footstalks three or four inches long, set as in a Whorl about its middle; and others near the top, on each of which sits a white tripetalous Flower. It has six or seven Leaves from the Root, narrow, pointed, smooth, having three long Nerves. The Seeds are gather'd into a round Head. The whole Plant has a smell something approaching to *Cassia*.

150. *Ranunculus palustris Plantaginis folio, humilis & supinus.* *Dwarf Water-Plantain.* *Plantago aquatica humilis, angustifolia & longifolia*, *Lob. Icon.* 300.

151. *Ranunculus aquaticus Plantaginis folio angustissimo.*

The Root of this Plant is a Tuft of white and capillaceous fibres. The Leaves are two or three inches long, two or three lines broad, pale-green, having nerves running lengthways, pointed, sustain'd by a pretty long Pedicle, insipid at first, but afterwards discovering a taste approaching

to that of *Coriander*. The Stalks are generally crooked, naked, one line thick, loaded with a cluster of Flowers disposed as it were in an Umbel, the Rays of which are an Inch and a half long; each Flower is composed of three Leaves, almost round; ending in a Point, white, approaching to a flesh-colour with a yellow nail: The Empalement also consists of three Leaves, hollow, of a yellowish green, smooth, shining, a line and a half long, pointed, channel'd each Flower has six very short Chives, each sustaining a yellow Summit. The Pointal of the Flower is a little greenish Button, which afterwards becomes three lines diameter, and sustains several cluster'd, channel'd Seeds, one line long, pointed, of the same taste with the Leaves.

This Plant grows in several Places about *Paris*, and flowers in *July* and *August*.

152. *Ranunculus aquaticus, Americanus, Plantaginis folio, flore albo, calyce purpureo, Plum.* *American Water-Plantain with a white Flower and a purple Empalement.*

153. *Ranunculus aquaticus, Americanus, Sagittæ folio breviori, Plum.* *American Water-Crowfoot with an Arrow-head leaf, but shorter.*

154. *Ranunculus palustris, folio sagittato, maximo.* *Great Arrow-head.* *Sagitta aquatica major, C. B. Pin.* 194. *Sagitta major, J. B. 3. 790.* *Sagitta major, Tabern. Icon.* 743.

The Roots of this Plant are numerous, white, thick, fungous, having capillary Fibres, from which proceed long trails sometimes two Cubits in length, creeping under the Water. The first Leaves are like Grass; after these appear others not much unlike those of *Water-Plantain*; and last of all, some of a very singular shape, resembling the Head of an Arrow, but rounded at the extremity. The Stalk is almost round, channel'd, thick and fungous, in the upper part of which grow several Flowers, consisting of three white Petals, with a three leav'd Empalement. The Flowers are succeeded by echinated Heads.

It is common in deep Ditches.

155. *Ranunculus palustris*, folio sagittato, minori. *Small Arrow-head*. Sagitta aquatica minor, latifolia, C. B. Pin. 194. Sagitta, J. B. 3. 789. Sagitta minor, *Tabern. Icon.* 743.

This differs from the preceding only in the size of the Leaf.

156. *Ranunculus*, folio sagittato, angustiori. *Narrow-leav'd Arrow-head*. Sagitta aquatica, minor, angustifolia, C. B. Pin. 194. Sagitta minor, angustifolia, J. B. 3. 790. *Tabern. Icon.* 744.

The Leaves of this are narrower and more pointed.

157. *Ranunculus longifolius*, palustris, major, C. B. Pin. 180. *Great Spearwort*. *Ranunculus longo folio*, maximus, *Lingua Plinii*, J. B. 3. App. 865. *Ranunculus lanceatus* major, *Tabern. Icon.* 48.

This Plant grows to two Cubits high or higher. It's Stalk is thick, smooth divided into several Branches; cloth'd alternately with Leaves about a Foot long, scarce an inch broad, thick, smooth, pointed, of an acrid and bitter taste. The Flowers grow at the ends of the Branches, consisting of five large, yellow Petals. The Root is composed of many Fibres.

It grows in the Isle of Ely, on *Teversham-Moor*, and in other parts of *Cambridgeshire*, and in deep Ditches in many other Places.

158. *Ranunculus flammeus latiori Plantaginis folio*, marginibus pilosis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Spearwort with a broader Leaf like Plantain, with hairy Edges.*

159. *Ranunculus longifolius*, palustris, minor, C. B. Pin. 180. *The lesser Spearwort*. *Ranunculus longifolius*, aliis *Flammula*, J. B. 3. App. 864. *Flammula Ranunculus*, *Dod. Pempt.* 432.

The Stalks of this Plant are a span high, smooth, hollow, joined, sometimes branched, creeping, cloth'd with leaves a span long.

It is common in moist and boggy Places and flowers in June.

According to *Pena*, *Lobel*, *Dodoneus*, and *Schwenckfeld*, this Herb causes an Inflammation in the Bowels of Sheep, and kills them: Whence the Shepherds use to avoid the places where it grows.

160. *Ranunculus palustris, ferratus, C. B. Pin.* 180. *Serrated Spearwort*. *Flammula Ranunculus*, folio ferrato, *Dod. Pempt.* 432.

161. *Ranunculus flammeus*, *Bayonenfis*, *Park. Theat.* 1214. *The French Spearwort*.

The Leaves of this are long and narrow, pointed at the end. The Stalk is branched. The Flowers are larger than those of the preceding.

It grows in the Marshes near the Sea-coast about *Bayonne*.

162. *Ranunculus flammeus*, flore albo, minor, *Park. Theat.* 1214. *Small white flower'd Spearwort*.

The leaves of this are like those of *lesser Spearwort*, standing upon long Footstalks, but much smaller and narrower. The Stalk is bare without leaves; only at the top where the Flowers break forth, it has two small, long leaves. The Flowers are smaller than those of the *lesser Spearwort*, but pure white.

163. *Ranunculus gramineo folio*, flore caudato, feminibus in capitulum spicatum congestis. *Monsetail.* *Holosteio affinis*, cauda muris, C. B. Pin. 190. *Myosuros*, J. B. 3. 512. *Cauda murina*, *Dod. Pempt.* 112.

The Roots are fibrous, from whence proceed many, grassy, thick, very narrow leaves, broader towards the end, three or four inches long. From the same Root proceed many little Stalks, unjointed, round, naked, not branched, each bearing one little Flower on the top, compos'd of five herbaceous Leaves; succeeded by a long Head of two or three inches in length, resembling a Mouse's Tail.

It flowers in April, ripens it's Seed in May, and then totally perishes.

It is found by Way-sides, but not very common, particularly on *Weston-Green* near *Eltham*.

164. *Ranunculus Samius*, dulcis, nemorosus, canescens, *Quinquifolii folio*. *Sweet hoary, Samian, Wood-Crowfoot with a Cinquefoil Leaf*.

165. *Ranunculus Samius*, dulcis, nemorosus, tuberosa radice, latifolius, flore magno, cæruleo. *Broad-leav'd, Samian, sweet Wood-Crowfoot, with a tuberos Root and a large blue Flower.*

166. *Ranunculus Samius*, dulcis, nemorosus, tuberosa radice, latifolius, flore parvo, cæruleo. *Broad-leav'd, Samian, sweet, Wood-Crowfoot, with a tuberos Root and a small blue Flower.*

167. *Ranunculus nemorosus*, foliis majoribus, Apennini montis, flore majore albo. *Wood-Crowfoot of Mount Apennine, with larger Leaves, and a large white Flower.*

This is found in *Cappadocia*.

168. *Ranunculus Creticus*, folio subrotundo, glauco radice fibrosa. *Crowfoot of Crete, with a roundish, glaucous Leaf and a fibrous Root.*

169. *Ranunculus Chius*, rotundifolius, vernus, flore pleno, amplissimo. *Chian, roundish-leav'd, Spring Crowfoot, with a very large, double Flower.*

170. *Ranunculus Orientalis*, dulcis, Doronici radice. *Oriental sweet Crowfoot, with a Leopards-bane Root.*

171. *Ranunculus Orientalis*, Aconiti Lycoctoni folio, flore magno, albo. *Oriental Crowfoot with a Wolfs-bane Leaf, and a large, white Flower.*

Its Leaves are three or four Inches broad, divided after the manner of *Wolfs-bane*, bright-green, sleek, neatly vein'd, strew'd with hairs about the edges; sustain'd by a Footstalk four or five inches long, pale-green, hairy, two lines thick, pretty round, fistulous, four lines broad at the base, where it is hollow like a Gutter. The Stalk is about a foot high, hollow also, pale-green and hairy, about two lines thick, quite bare except towards the top, where it supports a cluster of seven or eight Flowers, surrounded with four or five Leaves, no more than two inches or two and a half long, and one inch broad, cut into three principal parts, and again subdivided into others. Tho' the Cluster is pretty close, yet each Flower is sustain'd by a Footstalk about fifteen lines long. The Flowers are two inches diameter, consist of five or six white Leaves, sometimes purplish, an inch long, and eight or nine lines broad, rounded at their point, but pointed at their first growth. In the mid-

dle of these Leaves is a head compos'd of several Seeds, terminated by a crooked Thread, and cover'd with a Tuft of white Chives half an inch long, laden with greenish yellow Summits a line long. These Flowers have no Empalement, no Smell, and no Acrimony, any more than the rest of the Plant.

172. *Ranunculus Orientalis*, Napelli folio, lanuginoso, flore albo. *Oriental Crowfoot, with a hairy Wolfs-bane Leaf, and a white Flower.*

173. *Ranunculus Orientalis*, Napelli folio, flore luteo, magno. *Oriental Crowfoot with a Wolfs-bane Leaf, and a large yellow Flower.*

174. *Ranunculus Orientalis*, Aconiti folio, flore luteo, maximo. *Oriental Crowfoot with a Wolfs-bane Leaf, and a very large yellow Flower.*

175. *Ranunculus Orientalis*, palustris, Apii folio, caule subhirsuto. *Oriental Marsh-Crowfoot, with a Smallage Leaf, and a hairy Stalk.*

176. *Ranunculus Orientalis*, Pulsatillæ folio, flore parvo. *Oriental Crowfoot, with a Pasque-flower-Leaf, and a small Flower.*

177. *Ranunculus Lesbius*, Pulsatillæ folio, flore magno. *Lesbian Crowfoot, with a Pasque-flower Leaf, and a large Flower.*

178. *Ranunculus Lesbius*, palustris, Ophioglossi folio. *Lesbian Marsh-Crowfoot with an Adders-tongue Leaf.*

179. *Ranunculus Apii* folio, flore pleno albo, *Raii Supp.* 315. *Smallage-leav'd Crowfoot with a double white Flower.*

180. *Ranunculus montanus*, Apii folio, radice Asphodeli, flore magno, *Raii Supp.* 315. *Mountain-Crowfoot, with a Smallage-Leaf, an Asphodel-Root, and a large Flower.*

The Flower of this is yellow, the Stalk half a Foot high, or higher.

It was found in the Hills about Rome by *Triumfetti* and communicated by him to Dr. *Sherard*.

181. *Ranunculus Apii* folio, calyculis reflexis D. *Hermanni*, *Raii Supp.* 315. *Smallage-leav'd Crowfoot with a reflex'd Empalement.*

182. *Ranunculus arvensis*, seminibus magis echinatis, *Sherard*. *Boer. Ind.* 32. *Field-Crowfoot with more prickly Seeds.*

183. *Ranunculus folio Rutæ, flore aureo, simplici, Boer. Ind. 32. Rue-leav'd Crowfoot with a single, golden Flower.*

184. *Ranunculus rutaceo folio, flore pleno, luteo, minori, H 2. Boer. Ind. 32. Rue-leav'd Crowfoot with a small, yellow, double Flower.*

185. *Ranunculus Asphodeli radice, flore pleno, ex albo viridi, petalis angustis, undulatis, Boer. Ind. 33. Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, a double Flower of a whitish green, with narrow, undulated Petals.*

186. *Ranunculus Asphodeli radice, flore pleno, ex aureo & rubro eleganter vario, petalis angustis, acuminatis, Boer. Ind. 33. Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, a double Flower, finely variegated with Gold and red, and narrow, pointed Petals.*

187. *Ranunculus Constantinopolitanus, Gigas, flore aureo, ingenti, centifolio, Boer. Ind. 33. Giant Crowfoot of Constanti-nople, with a large, golden hundred-leav'd Flower.*

188. *Ranunculus Asphodeli radice, flore pleno, ex albo virescente, staminibus atris, Boer. Ind. 33. Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, a double flower of a whitish green, and Dark-colour'd Chives.*

189. *Ranunculus Asphodeli radice, flore pleno, ex albo coronato, apiculis suaverubentibus, Boer. Ind. 33. Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, a double Flower crown'd with white and sweet red Summits.*

190. *Ranunculus Asphodeli radice, flore pleno, magno, ex carneo, pallido & viridescente vario, petalis convolutis, Boer. Ind. 33. Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, a large double Flower of a flesh-colour mixt with pale and greenish, and crumbled up Petals.*

191. *Ranunculus Asphodeli radice flore pleno, lacteo, punctis rubris ad apices ornato, Boer. Ind. 33. Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, a double flower of a Milk-white, with red Spots.*

192. *Ranunculus Asphodeli radice, flore pleno, rubello, apiculis purpureis & roseis, Boer. Ind. 33. Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, a double red flower, and purple and Rose-colour'd Summits.*

193. *Ranunculus Asphodeli radice, flore pleno, peralis undulatis, ex albo viridescentibus, apicibus rubellis, Boer. Ind. 34.*

Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, a double red Flower, with undulated Petals of a whitish green, and red Summits.

194. *Ranunculus Asphodeli radice, flore pleno, petalis angustis, ex flavo & rubro variis, Boer. Ind. 34. Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, a double Flower and narrow Petals, variegated with yellow and red.*

195. *Ranunculus Asphodeli radice, flore pleno, globoso, minori, coccineo, Boer. Ind. 34. Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root and a double, globose, small, scarlet Flower.*

196. *Ranunculus Asphodeli radice, flore pleno, petalis purpureis, marginibus argenteis, Boer. Ind. 34. Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, a double Flower and purple Petals with silver edges.*

197. *Ranunculus Asphodeli radice, flore pleno, flavo, apiculis atropurpureis, Boer. Ind. 34. Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, and a double, yellow Flower, with dark red Summits.*

198. *Ranunculus Asphodeli radice, flore pleno, magno, lacteo, superius lituris rubris eleganter picto, Boer. Ind. 34. Crowfoot with an Asphodel Root, and a large, double white Flower markt above with red spots.*

T A B L E. CLI. Fig. 1

GENUS IV.

Filipendula, DROPWORT.

Dropwort is a Plant with a Rose-Flower A, consisting of several Petals B plac'd orbicularly; out of whose one-leav'd and many pointed Empalement or Flower-Cup C arises the Pointal D, which afterwards becomes a Fruit E F almost globose, whose Seeds G are gather'd into a Head resembling a little Tub.

The Species of Dropwort are,

1. *Filipendula vulgaris, & Molon Plinii, C. B. Pin. 163. Common Dropwort. Filipendula, J. B. 3. Part 2. 189. Dod. Pempt. 56.*

The Root of this Plant is black without, and white within, divided into many Fibres, which in some parts are remarkable, so that they appear like Lumps hanging by threds, whence

Fig. 1. *Filipendula Dropwort.*

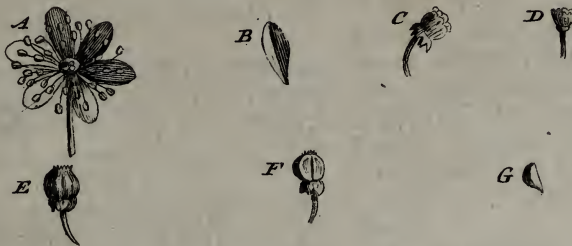


Fig. 2.

Clematis Climber.



1875

March 22

Thymus alpinus L.

1875



whence the Name. The Leaves are vari-
ously pennated, almost like those of *Burnet-
Saxifrage*, but more deeply divided. It
has generally one Stalk, upright, a foot high
or higher, and hannel'd ramose, cloth'd
with few leaves, sustaining at the top
several sweet smelling, white Flow-
ers.

It grows chiefly in hilly Meadows and
Pastures. It is common about *Paris* in the
Woods of *Meudon*, *Versailles*, *Palaiseau* and
Montmorency.

The *Dropwort* is stiptick, sweet-smelling,
glutinous, of a saltish taste, and gives a pretty
strong red tincture to the blue Paper:
The Root gives it a very strong one, it is
stiptick, and a little bitter. This Plant
contains a Salt approaching to Allum; but
it is mixt with a great deal of Sulphur; for
by the Chymical Analysis we obtain from
the *Dropwort* a great deal of acid Earth
and Oil. All Authors agree that this
Plant is very diuretick and aperitive.
Fabernemontanus after *Sylvaticus*, *Simon*
Famenfis, *Bayrus* and *Lobel* recommend
the use of it for the Epilepsy. *Simon Paulli*
recommends the Powder of the Roots to
cure the Whites; and *Mercatus* and *Pre-
votus* for the Dysentery.

The Decoction of this Root expels the
Stone, and relieves the Strangury. And it is
affirm'd by some, that Ruptures have been
cur'd by eating the Plant.

2. *Filipendula vulgaris*, an *Molon* *Plinii*,
variegato folio, *H. R. Par.* Common
Dropwort with a variegated Leaf.

3. *Filipendula minor*, *C. B. Pin.* 163.
Prod. 85. The lesser *Dropwort*.

4. *Filipendula bulbosa* *Lusitanica*, *Mun-
ting.* *Herbar. Belgic.* 578. *Dropwort* of
Portugal.

Out of the middle of the Flower rises the
Pointal E, which afterwards becomes a
Fruit F, in which the Seeds G are gather'd
as it were into a little Head, ending in a
kind of Plume H.

The Species of Climber are,

1. *Clematitis sylvestris latifolia*, *C. B. Pin.*
300. Great wild Climber or Travellers Joy.
Clematis latifolia dentata, *J. B.* 2.125. *Vi-
talba*, *Dod. Pempt.* 404.

This Plant twines about the Hedges
with its luxuriant Branches. It has five
leaves resembling those of *Bitter sweet* on
one common footstalk, which curling like
a Tendril, lays hold on the neighbouring
Plants. The Seeds make a fine appearance
at the latter end of the year, covering the
hedges as it were with Plumes of Fea-
thers.

It is common in most parts of *Eu-
rope*.

2. *Clematitis sylvestris latifolia*, foliis
non incis. Great wild Climber with un-
divided leaves. *Clematis latifolia*, integra,
J. B. 2.125.

3. *Clematitis peregrina*, folis *Pyri* incis,
C. B. Pin. 300. Climber of *Batica*. *Cle-
matis Batica* *Clusio*, *J. B.* 2.226. *Cle-
matis altera*, *Batica*, *Clus. Hist.* 123.

The Leaves of this Species are something
like those of the *Pear-tree*, but less, hard,
green and indented about the edges.

4. *Clematitis* five *Flammula repens*,
C. B. Pin. 300. Creeping Climber. *Cle-
matis* five *Flammula scandens*, tenuifolia,
alba, *J. B.* 2.227. *Flammula*, *Dod. Pempt.*
404.

The Leaves of this are longer, narrower
and firmer than those of the first Species:
The whole Plant also is less.

It has been observ'd to grow about
Montpelier.

5. *Clematitis maritima repens*, *C. B. Pin.*
300. *Prod.* 135. Creeping Sea-Climber.

6. *Clematitis* five *Flammula surrecta*,
alba, *J. B.* 2.127. Upright white Climber.
Flammula recta, *C. B. Pin.* 300. *Flammula*
altera, *Dod. Pempt.* 305.

This differs from all the preceding in
that it stands upright without any sup-
port. The Flowers are white.

TABLE CLI. Fig. 2.

GENUS V.

Clematitis, CLIMBER.

Climber is a Plant with a Rose-Flower
A, E, C, compos'd for the most part of
four Petals D without an Empalement:

7. *Clematitis surrecta*, præcior, caulis rubentibus. *Upright, early Climber, with red Stalks.*

8. *Clematitis Alpina*, *Geranifolia*, C. B. Pin. 300. Prod. 135. *Climber of the Alps with a Crane's bill Leaf.* *Clematis cærulea*, ferrato folio, J. B. 2. 129. *Clematide cruciata*, Alpina, Pon. Bald. Ital. 175.

The Leaves of this are deeply divided, and hang three together as in the *Crane-bill leav'd Anemone*. The Flowers grow upon very long and slender Pedicles, of a pale blue or purplish colour, compos'd of four long, pointed, nervous leaves, dispos'd in form of a Cross, and something downy.

It grows in the Mount Baldus, and on the Hills of *Austria*.

9. *Clematitis cærulea erecta*, C. B. Pin. 300. *Upright blue Climber.* *Clematis Pannonica*, flore cæruleo, surrecta, J. B. 2. 129. *Clematis cærulea*, Pannonica, Clus Hist. 123.

The Leaves of this Plant have Nerves running lengthwise like the *great Plantain*, but are less, hairy about the edges, dark-green above, paler underneath. The Flowers are of a deep blue, with a paler blue down about the edges.

Its native Place is in *Hungaria*, on the Banks of the *Danube*. It Flowers in *May* and *June*, its Seed is ripe in *August*.

10. *Clematitis erecta alba*, C. B. Pin. 300. *Another white Upright Climber.*

11. *Clematitis cærulea repens*, C. B. Pin. 300. *Blue creeping Climber.* *Clematis five Flammula* flore cæruleo, scandens, J. B. 2. 128. *Clematis altera*, Dod. Pempt. 406.

The Leaves of this are shorter and broader than those of the 6th Species; not at all divided, smooth, and of a dark green. The Flowers are very elegant, being of a fine smell and a beautiful blue Colour.

It grows in the Hedges in *Spain* and some parts of *Italy*; it flowers in *July* and *August*.

12. *Clematitis purpurea repens*, C. B. Pin. 300. *Purple creeping Climber.* *Clematis five flammula* flore purpureo, scandens, J. B.

2. 128. *Clematis purpurea*, Tabern. Icon. 882.

13. *Clematis cærulea flore pleno*, C. B. Pin. 301. *Blue Climber with a double Flower.* *Clematis altera*, flore pleno, Clus. Cur. Post in fol 7.

14. *Clematitis purpureo-cærulea flore pleno*, C. B. Pin. 301. *Purple Climber with a double Flower.* *Clematis purpurea*, flore pleno, scandens, J. B. 2. 129. *Clematitis peregrina*, purpurea, flore pleno, Eyst.

15. *Clematitis flore pleno incarnato*, C. B. Pin. 301. *Climber with a double flesh-colour'd Flower.* *Clematis peregrina*, incarnata, plena, Eyst.

16. *Clematitis Hispanica*, surrecta, altera; & humilior flore albicante, H R Par. *Spanish Climber with a whitish Flower.*

17. *Clematitis tenuifolia*, Lusitanica, flosculis cæruleis. *Fine-leav'd Climber of Portugal with blue Flowers.*

18. *Clematitis Cretica*, foliis Pyri incis; nunc singularibus, nunc ternis. *Climber of Candy, with Leaves like a Pear-tree, sometimes single, and sometimes three together.*

19. *Clematitis Orientalis*, latifolia, semine brevissimis pappis donato. *Oriental, broad-leav'd Climber with very short Down on the Seeds.*

20. *Clematitis Orientalis*, Apii folio, flore viridi flavescente, posterius reflexo. *Oriental Climber with a Smallage-Leaf, and a reflex Flower, of a greenish Yellow.*

21. *Clematis hederacea Indica*, Bod. à Stapel, Raii Supp. 327. *Indian Ivy-leav'd Climber.*

22. *Clematitis Peruviana*, Digitalis flore, folio Fraxini, P. B. P. Pluk. Phyt. T. 161. F. 4. *Climber of Peru with a Foxglove Flower and an Ash-Leaf.*

23. *Clematis tryphylla* arborescens & Maderaspatan, Ejusd. T. 163. F. 1. Raii Supp. 327. *Three leav'd arborescent Climber of Maderaspatan.*

24. *Clematis Myrsinites*, amplioribus foliis Americana tetraphyllos, Ejusd. ibid. F. 2. Raii Supp. 327. *American four-leav'd Climber with larger Leaves.*

Plumieria



Caryophyllata. *Avens.*



25. Clematis Americana, Digitalis flore, filiquosa, monophyllos, major, P. B. P. The greater, one leav'd American Climber with a Fox-glove Leaf.

26. Clematis folio anguloso, Aceris fructu, Plumier. Climber with an angular leaf, and a Maple-fruit.

27. Clematis quadrifolia, flore Digitalis luteo. claviculis aduncis, Plumier. Four-leav'd Climber, with a yellow Fox-glove Flower and hooked Pods.

28. Clematis erecta humilis, non ramosa, foliis subrotundis, flore unico ochroleuco Banister, Cat. Virgin. Upright low Climber, not branched with roundish leaves, and a single pale yellow flower.

29. Clematis arborea, Americana, Laurinis amplissimis foliis, flore Laccæ colore odoratissimo, Jamaicensibus & Barbaden-sibus. The Jessima-tree. Pluk. Almag. Bot. Phytoogr. T. 201. F. 2.

30. Clematis Americana urens, Cocotemecatl Mexicensium, seu Funis volubilis acris, Hernan. p. 141. Pluk. Almag. Bot. Burning American Climber.

31. Clematis exotica repens minor, foliis fere orbiculatis, uno pediculo ternis, floribus candidissimis odoratis, Pluk. Almag. Bot. Small, creeping exotick Climber with roundish leaves, three on one Pedicle, and white sweet smelling Flowers.

T A B L E CLII.

G E N U S VI.

Caryophyllata, A V E N S.

AVENS is a Plant with a rosaceous Flower A B, consisting of several Petals plac'd orbicularly, coming out of the divisions of the one-leav'd and Basin-shap'd Empalement C; the Pointal D which rises out of its middle becomes a Fruit E F almost globose, in which are gather'd several Seeds G I, ending in long tails H K.

The Species of Avens are,

1. Caryophyllata vulgaris, C. B. Pin. 321. Avens, or Herb-Bennet.

The Root is oblique, sending several thick Fibres into the Ground, of an aromatick taste and smell like Cloves. From the same Root arise several Stalks a Cubit high or higher, round, hairy, narrow, slender, cloth'd alternately with leaves branch'd at the top.

The Leaves which come from the Root are hairy, pennated with little Pinnae intermixt, the Leaf at the extremity being divided into three Segments, deeply cut about the edges; those Leaves which accompany the Stalks consist of two large Pinnae, with two Ears adhering to the Base of the Pedicle, and a triple division at the end, almost like a Bramble-leaf. The Flowers do not come out of the Bosoms of the leaves, but over against the leaves, on long Pedicles, pentapetalous, yellow, with an Empalement consisting of five greater, and five lesser Leaves. To each Flower succeeds a Head consisting of several Seeds, each adorn'd with a long, hooked tail.

It is common in Hedges and Shady Places, and flowers with us in May and June.

This Herb is bitter, stickick; and gives a deep red tincture to the blue Paper: Its Root smells like Cloves. Its Salt comes pretty near the Sal Ammoniac; but is much loaded with an Acid, and involv'd with a great deal of essential Oil and Earth. The Wine in which the Root of this Herb has been infus'd, is Stomachick according to Tragus, and takes away the Obstructions of the Liver; the same Wine is very vulnerary and deterfive; the Extract has the same Virtues, it is prescrib'd in the Rheumatism.

Ray informs from Dr. Hulse, that two Ounces of the Root, or an handful of the whole Herb boil'd in a Quart of Water or Posset-drink to the consumption of a fourth part, is given with great success in intermitting Fevers or Agues, especially Tertians, two Hours before the Fit, or even in the very Fit.

2. Caryophyllata vulgaris majore flore, C. B. Pin. 321. Avens with a large Flower. Caryophyllata sylvestris, Tutchf. Hist. 385.

In *Tedford-Wood* in the *Welds*, *Lincolnshire*, and *Cambridgeshire*.

3. *Caryophyllata foliis Hederæ terrestris*, *C. B. Pin. 321.* *Avens with Ground-Ivy Leaves.* *Caryophyllata*, iv. *Tabern. Hist.* 334.

4. *Caryophyllata Virgianna*, albo flore minore, radice inodora, *H. L. Bat.* *Avens of Virginia with a small white Flower, and a Root without smell.* *Caryophyllata Virginiana alba*, *Par. Bat.*

5. *Caryophyllata aquatica*, nutante flore, *C. B. Pin. 321.* *Purple Water-Avens.* *Caryophyllata aquatica*, flore rubro, striato, *J. B. 2. 398.* *Septentrionalium rotundifolia*, papposa flore *Caryophyllata*, *Lob. Icon.* 694.

The Root of this Plant is not very thick, running obliquely under the Ground, and set with many, pretty thick fibres, of a bitter taste.

The Stalks are about a foot high, not hollow, hairy and reddish. On the tops of the branches, and now and then on particular Footstalks, being short, hairy, reddish, and bending down, sit the Flowers, hardly appearing beyond the Empalement, of a deep Purple without, hairy within, of a grateful smell, consisting of five Leaves, diffusing themselves gradually into breadth from a narrow beginning. Within these Leaves, or Petals are many Saffron-colour'd Summits, encompassing an echinated head.

It grows in mountainous Places in the North of *England*, about *Settle*, *Ingleton*, &c. and in *Wales* about *Mount Snowden*, and in several other places.

6. *Caryophyllata montana*, purpurea, flore uno alteri innato, five duplici, *H. Edinb. & Scot. Illust. 15.* *Mountain, purple Avens with a double Flower.*

7. *Caryophyllata montana*, purpurea, flore triplici, secundo primi, tertio secundi calyci innato, *Scot. Illust. 15.* *Mountain, purple Avens with a treble Flower.*

8. *Caryophyllata aquatica altera*, *C. B. Pin. 322.* *The other Water-Avens.* *Caryophyllata montana tertia*, *Clus. ciiij.*

9. *Caryophyllata aquatica*, altera, flore multiplici, *C. B. Pin. 322.* *The other Water Avens with a double Flower.*

10. *Caryophyllata aquatica*, minor, nutante flore, *H. R. Par.* *The lesser Water-Avens with a bending Flower.* *Caryophyllata montana*, minor, flore nutante, purpureo, *Mor. H. R. Bles.*

This differs from the 6th Species, in that the Leaves are smooth, and finer cut; the whole Plant also is less.

11. *Caryophyllata montana*, flore luteo, nutante, *H. R. Par.* *Mountain-Avens with a yellow bending flower.*

12. *Caryophyllata Pyrenaica*, amplissimo & rotundiori folio, nutante flore. *Pyrenean Avens with a very large Leaf, and a bending Flower.*

13. *Caryophyllata Alpina*, lutea, *C. B. Pin. 322.* *Alpine yellow Avens.* *Caryophyllata montana*, flore luteo, magno, *J. B. 2. 398.* *Caryophyllata montana*, *Dod. Pempt.* 137.

14. *Caryophyllata Alpina*, flore purpureo, *C. B. Pin. 322.* *Alpine Avens with a purple Flower.*

15. *Caryophyllata Alpina*, flore albo, *C. B. Pin. 322.* *Alpine Avens with a white Flower.*

16. *Caryophyllata Alpina minor*, *C. B. Pin. 322.* *The lesser Alpine Avens.* *Caryophyllata Alpina*, minima, di prima specie, *Pon. Bald. Ital. 203.*

17. *Caryophyllata Alpina*, Apii folio, *C. B. Pin. 322.* *Alpine Avens with a Smal-lage-Leaf.* *Caryophyllata Alpina*, minima, di secunda specie, *Pona, Bald. Ital.* 203.

18. *Caryophyllata Alpina*, *Chamædryos folio*, *Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part. 2. 432.* *Mountain Avens with Germander-Leaves.* *Chamædryos Alpina*, Cisti flore, *C. B. Pin. 248.* *Chamædryos iij*, five *montana*, *Clus. Hist.* 351.

19. *Caryophyllata Orientalis*, flore magno, coccineo. *Oriental Avens with a large Scarlet Flower.*

20. *Caryophyllata campestris elatior Brasiliæna foliis acuminatis*, *Cuambu Brasiliensibus Pisonis*, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Large Brazilian Avens with pointed Leaves.*

21. *Caryophyllata Alpina*, tenuifolia, incana, longius radicata, *Bocc. Mus. pl. rar. T. 12. p. 160.* *Fine-leav'd, hoary, long-rooted Mountain-Avens.*





The Leaves of this are cut like those of *Agrimony* or *Burnet-Saxifrage*. The Flowers are large and yellow. The Plant is about a span high.

It grows on the Mountains of Savoy.

22. *Caryophyllata Alpina*, flore croceo, Boer. Ind. 43. *Mountain-Avens with a Saffron-colour'd Flower*.

23. *Caryophyllata montana*, flore rubro, nutante, prolifero, Boer. Ind. 43. *Mountain-Avens with a red, bending, proliferous Flower*.

Avens differs from *Crowfoot*, in the form of the Empalement; from *Cinquefoil* in the shape of the Seeds.

TABLE CLIII.

GENUS VII.

Fragaria, STRAWBERRY.

Strawberry is a Plant with a Rose-flower A, consisting of several Petals B plac'd orbicularly; out of whose Empalement C, divided into many Segments, arises the Pointal D, which afterwards becomes a Fruit E, almost globose, or oval and pointed, to whose Placenta F, sometimes fleshy, sometimes dry, adhere many Seeds G. To these Notes must be added, that it has three Leaves H on the top of the Pedicle I.

The Species of *Strawberry* are,

1. *Fragaria vulgaris*, C. B. Pin. 326. *Common Strawberry*. *Fragaria ferens fraga rubra*, J. B. 2. 394. *Fragaria & Fraga*, Dod. Pempt. 672.

The Leaves of this Plant are veiny, serrated, hairy, green above, whitish underneath. The Stalks are a span high, round, hairy, branched at the top, sustaining many Flowers smaller than those of *Crowfoot* compos'd of five white Petals, encompassing a round head set about with a great number of short Chives, each of which sustains a yellow Summit. The Fruit is round and unequal, red when ripe, of a fine smell, full of a sweet, vinous, grateful liquor, having many Seeds adhe-

ring to the external surface of the Pulp. It sends forth several long trails by which the Plant is propagated. The Root is long, reddish, fibrous and of an astringent taste.

The Leaves of *Strawberries* are sub-astringent and cooling; they are us'd in Gargarisms for sore Throats. The Fruit is better known at the Table than in the Shops.

2. *Fragaria vulgaris variegato folio*, H. R. Par. *Common Strawberry with a variegated Leaf*.

3. *Fragaria fructu albo*, C. B. Pin. 326. *Strawberry with a white Flower*. *Fragaria ferens Fraga alba*, J. B. 2. 394. *Fragum album*, Tabern. Icon. 119.

4. *Fragaria fructu parvi Pruni magnitudine*, C. B. Pin. 327. *Strawberry with a Fruit as big as a small Plumb*. *Fragaria fructu magno*, Eyst.

5. *Fragaria foliis hispida*, C. B. Pin. 327. *Rough-leav'd Strawberry*. *Tertium Fragariae* genus, Trag. 500.

6. *Fragaria bis fructum ferens*, C. B. Pin. 327. *Twice bearing Strawberry*. Quoddam *Fragariae* genus in Alpibus Bargæis, bis in anno fructificans, Cæsalp. 554.

7. *Fragaria flore luteo*, C. B. Pin. 327. *Strawberry with a yellow Flower*. *Fragaria parva*, luteo flore, Gesn.

8. *Fragaria fructu rotundo*, suavissimo, flore duplici, H. R. Par. *Strawberry with a round, sweet Fruit, and a double Flower*.

9. *Fragaria peregrina*, hirsuta, fructu rubro, moschato, H. R. Par. *Foreign, hairy Strawberry with a red Fruit, smelling like Musk*.

10. *Fragaria Virginiana*, fructu coccineo, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part. 2. 186. *The Virginian Strawberry*.

The Leaves of this are larger, more glaucous and less shining than those of the common *Strawberry*, and the hairs upon them are scarce preceptible. The Stalks are not so high, and are less upright. The Flowers are larger, and Petals more pointed. The Fruit is larger, of a Scarlet-colour and an acid Taste.

11. *Fragaria flore viridi.* Strawberry with a green Flower. *Fragaria arborea*, con flore herbaceo, Zan. 97.

12. *Fragaria sterilis*, C. B. Pin. 327. Barren Strawberry. *Fragaria sylvestris*, minime vesca five sterilis, Lob. Icon. 698. *Fragaria non fragifera* vel non vesca, J. B. 2. 395.

13. *Fragaria sterilis*, flore pleno, Mentz. Pug. Double-flower'd barren Strawberry.

14. *Fragaria sterilis*, flore pleno, Botryoide, Mentz. Pug. Barren Strawberry with a double-cluster'd Flower.

15. *Fragaria sterilis*, sylvestris, sericea seu incana, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part. 2. 187. Wild, hoary, barren Strawberry. *Fragaria affinis*, sericea, incana, C. B. Pin. 327. Pentaphylli effigie Leucas quibusdam, J. B. 2. 598. incana Pentaphylli effigie, an Leucas Dioscoridis, Adv. 307.

The Root is woody, and blackish. It has many leaves resembling those of the common Strawberry, but much less, about the bigness of one's Finger-nail, thick, hoary on both sides, cover'd with a soft and silky down, divided into three Segments to the very Pedicle, and notch'd in the upper part.

It has short, bending Branches, sustaining small, yellow Flowers.

16. *Fragaria sterilis incana*, H. R. Par. Hoary barren Strawberry.

17. *Fragaria sterilis*, Alpina caulescens, H. R. Par. Barren Strawberry of the Alps. *Fragaria Pentaphylli fructu*, Mor. H. R. Bles. *Pentaphylloides Fragaria folio*, Bot. Monsp. App.

18. *Fragaria sterilis*, Alpina angustifolia. Narrow-leav'd, Mountain, barren Strawberry.

19. *Fragaria Alpina*, major, foliis argenteis, acutis, flore roseo. Great Mountain - Strawberry, with sharp-pointed silver Leaves, and a Rose-colour'd Flower. *Trifolium Alpinum*, argenteum, Persici flore, C. B. Pin. 328. *Trifolio argentato*, Alpino, Pon. Bald. Ital. 222.

20. *Fragaria Alpina*, major, foliis argenteis, obtusis, flore roseo. The Greater Mountain Strawberry with silver, blunt-pointed Leaves, and a Rose-colour'd Flower. *Heptaphyllum trifoliatum*, argenteum, montanum, Italicum, longius radicum, crassioribus & rotundioribus foliis, Boc. Musf. Part. 2. 20.

Heptaphyllum trifoliatum, argenteum, Italicum, Ejusd. Tab. 8.

21. *Fragaria Alpina*, minor, foliis argenteis obtusis, flore roseo. The lesser Mountain Strawberry with silver, blunt-pointed Leaves, and a Rose-colour'd Flower. *Heptaphyllum argenteum Alpinum*, trifoliatum, longius radicum, saxatile, Sabaudum, Boc. Musf. Part. 2. 20. *Heptaphyllum Alpinum*, trifoliatum, Sabaudum, Ejusd. Tab. 9.

22. *Fragaria Cretica*, saxatilis, fruticosa, folio subius argenteo, Shrubby, Rock Strawberry of Candy with a Leaf of a silver colour underneath.

23. *Fragaria Orientalis*, flore luteo, minimo. Oriental Strawberry with a very small yellow Flower.

T A B L E CLIV. Fig. 1.

G E N U S. VIII.

Quinquefolium, CINQUEFOIL.

Cinquefoil is a Plant with a Rose-Flower A, consisting of several Petals B, plac'd orbicularly; out of whose one-leav'd and many divided Empalement C, rises the Pointal D, which afterwards becomes a Fruit G almost globose, in which many Seeds F are gather'd into a kind of head, wrapp'd up, in the Empalement E. To these Notes must be added, more than three leaves H sitting upon the Pedicle I; for it differs from Strawberry in the number of it's Leaves.

The Species of Cinquefoil are,

1. *Quinquefolium Alpinum*, argenteum, erectum, foliis in apice incis. Silver, erect Cinquefoil of the Alps, with leaves cut at the top. *Pentaphyllum argenteum Alpinum* flore albo, Raii Hist. 614.

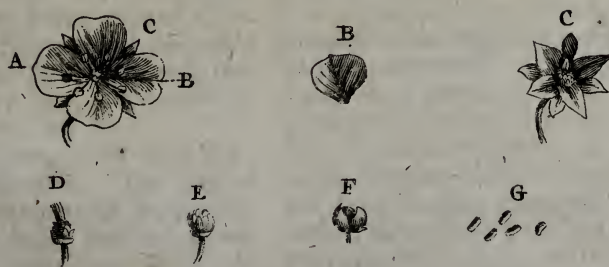
The Root of this Plant is thick, woody, blackish, or dark red, out of which appear several scaly heads. The Leaves are very thick, divided into five and sometimes into three Segments, small, hoary with a soft down both above and below, blunt-pointed, and notch'd about the end with two or three notches, hanging on short Pedicles. Seve-

Fig. 1. A. *Quinquefolium. Cinquefoil.*



Fig. 2.

Tormentilla. Tormentil.





several Stalks come from the same Root, two inches high, hairy slender and weak, cloth'd with two or three leaves divided into three segments, embracing the stalk with two appendages. These stalks sustain two or three pentapetalous, white flowers, containing several Chives, each sustaining a purple summit. In the room of a Style, it has a bundle of Threds. The Empalement consists of ten hairy, pointed Leaves, five broader, and five narrower, plac'd alternately.

It was found by Ray on the tops of the high Mountains that hang over the *Carthusian* Monastery.

2. *Quinquifolium album, majus, caulescens*, C.B. *Pin.* 325. *Great white Cinquefoil.* *Quinquifolium album, majus*, *Prod.* 139.

3. *Quinquifolium album, majus, alterum*, C.B. *Pin.* 325. *The other great white Cinquefoil.* *Pentaphyllon album*, J. B. 598. *Quinquifolium* 1, *majus, albo flore*, *Clus. Hist. c. v.*

From a fibrous Root arise many Pedicles a span or a span and half high, slender, angular, hairy, each sustaining a Cinquefoil Leaf, smooth and green above, and cover'd with a Silver Down below. The Flowers are of a Milk-white colour, and the whole Herb is of a glutinous taste.

4. *Quinquifolium album minus*, C. B. *Pin.* 325. *Prod.* 139. *The lesser white Cinquefoil.*

5. *Quinquifolium album, minus alterum*, C.B. *Pin.* 325. *The lesser white Cinquefoil.*

6. *Quinquifolium majus, repens*, C. B. *Pin.* 325. *Common Cinquefoil, or five-leav'd Grass.* *Pentaphyllum*, five *Quinquifolium* vulgare, repens, J. B. 2. 597. *Quinquifolium majus*, *Dod. Pempt.* 116.

This Plant propagates it self with long, slender, hairy, reddish trails. The Leaves grow by fives, are nervous and deeply serrated about the edges, hairy and dark-green. Over-against the Leaves come forth the Flowers on long Pedicles, consisting of five yellow, broadish Leaves, snap'd like a Heart, and many Chives. The Empalement is compos'd of ten Segments, five of which closing together, cover the Flower before it is open'd, and the Seeds after the Flower is dropt off. The Root is long,

sometimes as thick as one's Finger, of a red colour and an astringent and drying taste; and upon being dry'd, becomes square.

The taste of the Leaves of this Plant is something glutinous; they redden the blue Paper a little, but the Roots redden it more: They have a little Acidity, and are styptick; which gives some reason to believe, that amongst a great deal of Earth and Sulphur, they contain an aluminous Salt, modified by a little *Sal Ammoniack*, which in the Leaves is clogg'd with a viscid Flegm. This Plant is vulnerary and astringent; it yields a little concrete volatile Salt by the *Analysis*. Besides the *Extract* which is prepar'd of the Roots, it is used also very profitably in *Ptisans*, and astringent Broths, for the spitting of Blood, for the hæmorrhoidal Flux, the Heat of Urine, and all sorts of Hæmorrhages. A Gargarism made with the Decoction of this Plant, cures the Thrush, or Ulcers of the Mouth, and the Diseases of the Throat. It is affirm'd, that a Dram of the Powder of the same Root taken in a Glass of Water before the Fit, takes away an Ague. This Remedy is very ancient; and tho' perhaps our *Cinquefoil* may not be that of *Hippocrates*, yet it is very probable, that we owe this Remedy to that great Man.

7. *Quinquifolium minus, repens, luteum*, C.B. *Pin.* 325. *The lesser yellow, creeping Cinquefoil.* *Pentaphyllon parvum, hirsutum*, J. B. 2. 598. *Quinquifolii* iiij, *flavo flore, ij species*, *Clus. Hist.* cvi.

8. *Quinquifolium minus, folio subtrus albicante.* *The lesser Cinquefoil, with a Leaf whitish underneath.* *Pentaphyllum minus, folio subtrus albicante*, J. B. 2. 598. *Pentaphyllum minus, luteum*, *Adv.* 307.

9. *Quinquifolium minus, repens lanuginosum luteum*, C.B. *Pin.* 325. *Small yellow, hoary, creeping Cinquefoil.* *Quinquifolii* iiij, *flavo flore, i species*, *Clus. Hist.* cvi. *Pentaphyllum minus, molli lanugine pubescens, flore luteo*, J. B. 2. 598.

10. *Quinquifolium minus, repens, Alpinum, aureum.* *The lesser creeping, golden, Mountain-Cinquefoil.* *Pentaphyllum Alpinum, splendens, aureo flore*, J. B. 2. 598. *Quinquifolium* iiij, *aureo flore*, *Clus. Hist.* cvi.

11. *Quinquefolium folio argenteo*, C. B. *Pin.* 325. *Tormentil-Cinquefoil*. Pentaphyllum rectum, foliis profundè sectis, subtus argenteis, flore luteo, *J. B.* 2. 398. *Quinquefolium petraeum, majus, Tabern. Icon.* 122.

12. *Quinquefolium rectum, luteum*, C. B. *Pin.* 325. *Upright, yellow Cinquefoil*. *Quinquefolium rectum, majus, J. B.* 2. 397. *Quinquefolium alterum, vulgare, Dod. Pempt.* 116.

13. *Quinquefolium rectum, album*, C. B. *Pin.* 325. *Upright white Cinquefoil*. *Quinquefolium Theophrasti album, Tabern. Icon.* 120.

14. *Quinquefolium rectum, majus, tenuius & villosius. Large, upright, slender, hairy Cinquefoil*. Pentaphyllum rectum, majus, tenuius, villosius, Pannonicum, *J. B.* 2. 398.

15. *Quinquefolium minus, flore pallide luteo. Small Cinquefoil with a pale yellow Flower*. Pentaphyllum, seu Heptaphyllum albo-pallidum seu flore ochroleuco, petalis singulis cordatis, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* Part 2. 188.

16. *Quinquefolium Canadense, humilissimum, Mor. Hist. Oxon.* Part 2. 188. *Low Cinquefoil of Canada*.

17. *Quinquefolium montanum, erectum, hirsutum luteum*, C. B. *Pin.* 325. *Prodr.* 139. *Upright, hairy, yellow Mountain-Cinquefoil*.

18. *Quinquefolium Alpinum, repens, serotinum, Mor. H. R. Bles. Creeping, late, Mountain-Cinquefoil*.

19. *Quinquefolium Pyrenaicum, folio subtus argenteo. Pyrenean Cinquefoil, with the Leaf of a Silver-colour underneath*.

20. *Quinquefolium Orientale, villosissimum, humifusum. The most hoary, supine, Oriental Cinquefoil*.

21. *Quinquefolium Orientale, tenuissimum laciniatum, humifusum. Finely divided, supine, Oriental Cinquefoil*.

22. *Quinquefolium Orientale, rectum, luteum, incanum. Upright, yellow, hoary, Oriental Cinquefoil*.

23. *Quinquefolium Orientale, folio utrinque argenteo. Oriental Cinquefoil with the Leaf Silver on both sides*.

24. *Quinquefolium Orientale, montanum, erectum, hirsutum, luteum, flore majore. Mountain, upright, hairy, yellow, Oriental Cinquefoil with a larger Flower*.

T A B L E CLIV.

G E N U S IX.

Tormentilla, T O R M E N T I L.

Tormentil is a Plant with a Rose-Flower A, consisting of four Petals B, plac'd orbicularly: Out of whose one-leav'd Empalement C, divided into several Segments, and shap'd like a Bason, arises the Pointal D, which afterwards becomes a Fruit E, almost globose, in which many Seeds G, are gather'd into a kind of little Head, cover'd with the Empalement F. To these Nores must be added more Leaves than three on the top of the Pedicle.

The Species of *Tormentil* are,

1. *Tormentilla sylvestris, C. B. Pin.* 326. *Tormentil, or Septfoil. Tormentilla, J. B.* 2. 398. *Tormentilla, Dod. Pempt.* 118.

From a Root about the thickness of one's finger, of a reddish colour, full of Fibres, and of an astringent taste, it sends forth several reddish, hairy Stalks, sometimes upright, sometimes lying on the Ground; on which are plac'd several Leaves resembling those of Cinquefoil, only they grow seven together. The Flowers are small, yellow, resembling those of Cinquefoil; they consist of of four Petals, and their Empalement is divided into ten Segments.

This Plant is common everywhere in Pastures, especially those which are dry and hilly.

The Root is styptick, very bitter, and gives a deep red to the blue Paper: Its Leaves redden it less; they have a glutinous taste. By the Chymical Analysis this Plant affords only a little urinous Spirit, no concrete volatile Salt, a great deal of Acid, Oil and Earth: Thus, it is likely that it contains an aluminous Salt, involv'd with a great deal of Sulphur, and mix'd with a

Very little *Sal Ammoniac*: This Plant is vulnerary, astringent and deterfive; it has the same Virtues with the *Periwinkle* and *Cinquefoil*.

Ermuller commends the Extract of *Tormentil* given to halſia Dram, or one Dram, in a *Diarrhea*. He ſays, it excels all other Medicines in an Epidemical *Dysentery*.

Indeed, Experience ſhews us, that there is hardly a better Astringent that this Root in the whole Vegetable Kingdom.

It is uſ'd in ſome places to tan Leather inſtead of *Oak-bark*, when that Commodity is ſcarce.

2. *Tormentilla Alpina vulgaris*, *Alpina*, major, C. B. *Pin.* 236. The greater Mountain-Tormentil. *Tormentilla montana*, *Cam. Epit.* 585.

The Root of this is of a ſweeter ſmell, redder and larger than the preceding. The Leaves alſo are larger.

3. *Tormentilla radice repente*. Creeping Tormentil. *Pentaphyllum minus*, viride, flore aureo, tetrapetalo, radículas in terram è geniculis demittens, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon. Part.* 2. 109.

4. *Tormentilla Caſſubica major*. The greater Tormentil with deep-cut Leaves. *Pentaphyllum Caſſubicum foliis viridibus*, profunde ſectis & majus, *Par. Bat.* *Pentaphyllum foliis viridibus & majus*, *Flor. Bat.*

5. *Tormentilla Caſſubica minor*. The leſſer Tormentil with deep-cut Leaves. *Pentaphyllum Caſſubicum*, foliorum ſegmentis profunde incifis, ferratis, & minus, *Flor. Bat.* *Pentaphyllum Caſſubicum minus*, *Par. Bat.*

GENUS. X.

PENTAPHYLLOIDES.

P*Pentaphylloides* is a Plant differing from *Cinquefoil* in the Poſition of it's Leaves, which do not grow on the top of the pedicle, but are otherwiſe diſpoſed.

The Species of *Pentaphylloides* are,

1. *Pentaphylloides erectum*, *J. B.* 2.298. Upright *Pentaphylloides*. *Quinquefolium fragiferum*, C. B. *Pin.* 236. *Quinquefolium*

v. *fragiferum*; *Cluſ. Hiſt.* cvij.

The Root conſiſts of ſeveral Heads; it is thick, woody, cover'd with a deep red Bark, very astringent; from this Root proceed ſeveral Pedicles, a ſpan long, having at their Extremities three hairy, ſerrated Leaves, reſembling thoſe of the *Strawberry*, but much leſs, with a pair or two plac'd at the ſides of the rib. Amongſt theſe ariſes a Stalk above a cubit high, hairy, having here and there five Leaves join'd together, divided at top into ſeveral Branches, which ſuſtain many white Flowers, twice as big as thoſe of the following. The Seeds are gather'd into a little Head reſembling a *Strawberry* or that of a *Cinquefoil*.

2. *Pentaphylloides ſupinum*, *J. B.* 2.398. Procumbent *Pentaphylloides*. *Quinquefolio fragifero affinis*, C. B. *Pin.* 326. *Pentaphyllum ſupinum quorundam*, *Potentillæ facie*, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* cvij.

3. *Pentaphylloides argenteum*, *alatum*, ſeu *Potentilla*. *Wild Tanſey* or *Silver-weed*. *Potentilla ſeu Argentina*, *J. B.* 2.398 *Argentina*, *Dod. Pempt.* 600.

The Root is ſomething ſingle, and cover'd with a blackiſh Bark, ſomething fibrous, of an astringent taſte, from whence ariſe ſeveral Leaves, lying on the Ground, reſembling thoſe of *Agrimony*, having here and there larger *Pinnule*, blunt, deeply indented about the edges, with ſeveral ſmaller intermixt. It ſends forth creeping Stalks on every ſide, by which it propagates it ſelf, after the manner of the *Strawberry*. The Flowers come forth out of the boſoms of the Leaves, ſingle, yellow, ſuſtain'd by long hairy Footſtalks, compos'd of five roundiſh Petals, with ſeveral Chives and Summits of the ſame colour in the middle. The Em-palement is divided into five ſharp-pointed Segments.

It is common by the ſides of Paths, and in watry places.

This Plant is of an herbish taſte, a little ſaltish, but ſtyptick: It gives a deep red tincture to the blue Paper, which gives us reaſon to conjecture, that the acid part of the natural Salt of the Earth, filtrating it ſelf through the texture of this Plant, produces there with the Earth a little Sulphur. All Authors agree, that the *Wild Tanſy* is

astringent, vulnerary and deterfive. Some infuse it in Wine a whole Night, and others drink it after the manner of *Tea*. It is prescrib'd in *Prisans* and Decoctions, for a Looseness, Bloody-flux or *Hæmorrhage*: I have seen wonderful effects of it in the Whites, especially, if seven or eight Crayfish are added to each Decoction of *Wild Tansey*. It softens the Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder; and cools the Heat of the Urine. Its distill'd Water is good for Blood-shot Eyes, for the Ulcers of the Eyes, for Tan and Redness of the Face.

The Roots of this Plant are call'd *Moors* in *Yorkshire*, and much eat in that Countrey: Their taste is sweet, and something like a *Parsnep*.

4. *Pentaphylloides rectum, fruticosum, Eboracense, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part. 2. Shrub-Cinquefoil.* *Pentaphylloides fruticosum, Raii Cat. Plant. Angl. Edit. 1677.*

The whole Plant is of a Chestnut-colour, except the Leaves and Flowers, of a sweetish taste, and a solid Wood. The Root is fibrous, sending out Suckers all round the Stalk. The Stalk is two foot high or higher, divided and subdivided into several Branches and Twigs. The Leaves grow alternately on Footstalks of half an inch long; they are downy underneath, smooth above, green, in a manner pennated, compos'd of seven (seldom five) oblong *Pinnæ* so dispos'd, that they seem to arise four from one Center, and three from another. The Flowers are yellow, large, pentapetalous, having slender Origines, so that they soon fall off, new ones still succeeding during the whole Summer. The Empalement, like the other *Cinquefoils*, consists of five (seldom six) woolly, pointed Leaves, having the same number of smaller intermixt. The Seeds are none, or inconspicuous, nor will you find any thing when the Flowers are gone off, beside a little short Down mixt with many Chives. The Stalk casts its Cuticle or external Bark every year, or oftner, so that one may see at the same time, on the same Stalk six, or it may be, ten remnants of Cuticles.

It is found on the South Bank of the River *Tees*, which divides the Bishoprick of *Durham* from *Yorkshire*, below *Thorp*, in several places, and below *Egglesfont-Abbey* in *Yorkshire*.

5. *Pentaphylloides palustre rubrum. Purple Marsh-Cinquefoil.* *Quinquefolium palustre, rubrum. C. B. Pin. 236. Pentaphyllon vel potius Heptaphyllum flore rubro, F. B. 2.398. Quinquefolium palustre five aquaticum, Tabern. Icon. 122.*

It has very long Roots, creeping very much, woody, sending forth blackish Fibres. The Leaves are five or seven in number, like those of the common *Cinquefoil*, but not plac'd in the same order, but pennated, hoary underneath, greenish above, either smooth or cover'd with a scarce perceptible Down, deeply serrated about the edges, hanging on Footstalks not very long, the lower ones degenerating into large sheaths encompassing the Stalk. The Stalks are smooth, reddish, bent to the ground, cloth'd with Leaves alternately. At the Tops of the Stalks are plac'd the Flower on Twigs coming out of the Bosoms of the Leaves, two or three together, on short Foot-stalks, pretty large, compos'd of five narrow petals and a red five-pointed Empalement, with several Chives of the same colour, and a little Head of the Shape and Bigness of a *Strawberry*.

It grows in marshy Places.

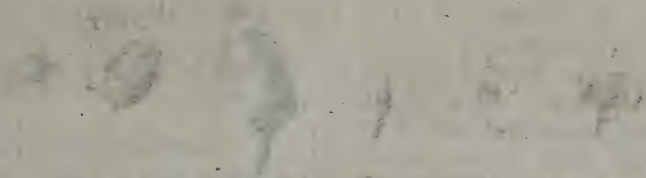
6. *Pentaphylloides palustre, rubrum, foliis crassioribus & villosis. Red Marsh-Cinquefoil with thicker and hairy Leaves.* *Pentaphyllum palustre, rubrum, crassis & villosis foliis, Suecicum & Hybemicum, Pluk. Phyt. 212. fig. 2.*

7. *Pentaphylloides Orientale, erectum, foliis alatis, Geranii Cicutæ folio facie. Oriental Pentaphylloides with winged Leaves, resembling the Hemlock-leav'd Crane's-bill.*

8. *Pentaphylloides Orientale, supinum, foliis alatis, bifidis, vel trifidis. Supine Oriental Pentaphylloides with bifid or trifid, winged Leaves.*

9. *Pentaphylloides Orientale, erectum, Pimpinellæ folio & facie. Oriental, upright Pentaphylloides with the Leaf and Appearance of Burnet.*

Chilodactylus (Chilodactylus)



Chilodactylus (Chilodactylus)



Chilodactylus (Chilodactylus)



Fig. 1.

Christophoriana. *Herb Christopher.*

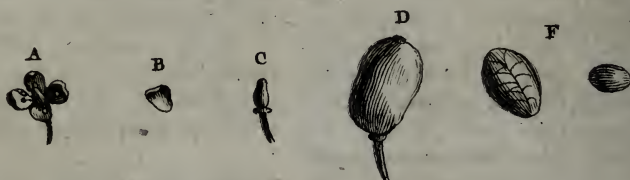


Fig. 2.

Phytolacca. *American Nightshade.*



Fig. 3.

Aralia. *Berry-bearing Angelica.*

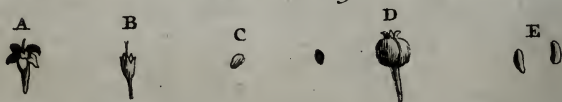
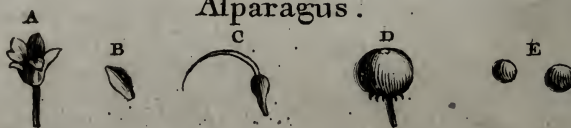


Fig. 4

Asparagus.



S E C T. VIII;

Of Herbs with a Rose-Flower, whose Pointal or Empalement becomes a soft Fruit.

T A B L E. CLV. Fig. 1

G E N U S I.

Christophoriana,

H E R B - C H R I S T O P H E R.

Christophoriana is a Plant with a Rose-Flower A, consisting of several Petals B, plac'd orbicularly, out of the middle of which rises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a soft Fruit D, or Berry, for the most part oval, and full of Seeds F, in a double row, not seldom adhering to each other.

The Species of *Herb-Christopher* are,

1. Christophoriana vulgaris, nostras, racemosa & ramosa, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* Part. 2. 8. *Herb Christopher, or Bane-berries.* Aconitum racemosum, an Actæa Plinio, C. B. Pin. 183. Christophoriana, *Dod. Pempt.* 402.

The Root is thick and fibrous, black without, of a yellow Box-colour within. The Stalks are a Cubit and half high, branched, slender, shining beneath; sometimes on both sides, and very large, if you regard the whole Leaf: For they are divided into three Segments, having Foot-stalks of a Span and a Span and a half long, and these Segments are again divided into other three, they are oblong, sharp-pointed, pretty deeply cut, and the middle one appears tripartite: The Flowers are dispos'd in Clusters, white, compos'd of five fugacious Leaves, within which are white Chives and greenish Summits. The Berries are round, a little longish, black when ripe, having a line on one side, otherwise resembling Grape-Kernels, and hanging together like a Bunch of Grapes.

It grows in some Parts of Germany; it is found also about Haselwood in York-shire, but not in any great Plenty.

2. Christophoriana Americana, baccis niveis, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* Part. 2. 8. *Herb-Christopher with white Berries.* Aconitum baccis niveis, *Corn.* 77.

3. Christophoriana Americana, racemosa, baccis rubris, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* Part. 2. 8. *Herb-Christopher with red Berries.* Aconitum baccis rubris, *Corn.* 77.

4. Christophoriana Americana, racemosa, baccis rubris, longo pediculo insidentibus, *Sarrac.* *Herb-Christopher with red Berries sitting on long Footstalks.*

T A B L E CLV. Fig. 2.

G E N U S II.

Phytolacca, A M E R I C A N -
N I G H T S H D E.

American Nightshade is a Plant with a Rose-Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B placed orbicularly; out of whose Center rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to a soft Fruit D, or almost globular Berries full of Seeds F placed orbicularly E.

The Species of *American Nightshade*, are.

1. Phytolacca Americana, majori fructu. *American Nightshade, with large Fruit.* Solanum racemosum Indicum, H. R. Par. Solanum magnum, Virginianum, rubrum, *Park. Theat.* 347.

This great *Virginian* Plant rises up with a great thick round, reddish Stalk, of the thickness of one's Thumb at least, and four or five foot high, or more; furnished with very many large, fresh green Leaves set without order, full of Veins, some greater and

and some smaller, and sometimes inclining to red.

From the joints where the Leaves rise, from the middle of the Stalk upwards, come forth several small Stalks, bearing Flowers, which are very small, and consist of four Petals each, of a pale red or bluish colour, several of them standing together, as it were in a small long Cluster, which afterwards produce small blackish round Seed, there being commonly four set in one Husk. It very seldom comes to Maturity in these parts. The Root is white, and grows great with us, but perishes, if it be not defended from the Winter-Frosts, which commonly destroy it; but in its native Soil it grows as big as a Man's Leg, (for such, says *Parkinson*, was sent me, with many Circles to be seen in the middle, when it was cut, like a *Bryony-Root*) and above a Foot long.

2. *Phytolacca Americana* minori fructu. *American Nightshade, with smaller Fruits.*

Tho' this Plant be esteemed by most Botanists a kind of *Solanum* or *Nightshade*, yet it has but very little of the Qualities of that Plant, for it is hardly any thing Narcotick. There is a Juice drawn from the Berries of a Violet Purple-colour, which is very good for making a Tincture.

Parkinson says, that the *Virginia-Nightshade* is a familial Purge with the Inhabitants of *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Maryland*, &c. where they take a spoonful or two of the juice of the Root, which works strongly: But having tried, says he, to give the dried Root in Powder, I have not found that Effect.

It is called *Phytolacca* from *φυλλον*, *Planta*, a Plant, and *Lacca*; as if you would say, a a Plant from which is drawn a Colour resembling that of *Lacca*.

TABLE CLV. Fig. 3.

GENUS III.

Aralia, BERRY-BEARING ANGELICA.

Aralia is a Plant with a Rose-Flower A, consisting of many Leaves C placed

orbicularly, and siting in the Empalement B, which afterward turns to a soft Fruit D, or an almost globular Berry, which is succulent and commonly full of oblong Seed E.

The Species of *Aralia* are,

1. *Aralia Canadensis*: Berry-bearing *Angelica* of Canada Panaces carpimon, five *Racemosa Canadensis*, *Cornut.* 74.

This *American* Herb rises up with a round, pithy, brownish purple Stalk, set at the joints with large Leaves commonly divided into many parts, growing by threes at a place, a little dented about the edges, bearing both at the joints with the Leaves and the tops, on several branches, many Tufts of Flowers composed of small Threads like *Vine-Blossoms*; greenish at first, but whiter afterwards, and turn into small bunches of green Berries, which become of a dark red colour when they are ripe; full of a pleasant tasted juice, with many Seeds in them. The Root is as thick as one's Thumb, and very long. It loses both Stalk and Leaves every year, which are supplied by new ones every Spring. The whole Plant, both Leaves and Roots, is eaten as Salad and Potherb, both by the native *Indians*, and the *French* that live among them, and tastes more agreeably than the Berries themselves.

2. *Aralia caule aphylo*; radice repente, *D. Sarrazin*. Berry-bearing *Angelica* with a naked Stalk and a creeping Root. *Christophoriana Virginiana Zarzæ radibus*; succulosis & fungosis; *Sarsaparilla nostratibus dicta*, *Pluk. Almag.* 98. Tab. 238. Fig. 5. *Zarzaparilla Virginensibus nostratibus dicta lobatis umbelliferæ foliis Americana*, *Pluk. Almag.* 396.

3. *Aralia caule folioso & hispido*, *D. Sarrazin*. Berry-bearing *Angelica* with a leafy and hairy Stalk.

The Roots of this Plant creep and send forth Stalks a foot and a half or two foot high. The lower part of these Stalks is red with rough Hairs, hard and pricking. They are clothed from their Origine to their upper Part with Leaves plac'd alternately, ramose and resembling those of *Gout-weed*. These Stalks and their Branches are terminated by simple Umbels, sustaining Flowers compos'd of five equal and entire Petals,

Petals, encompassing so many Chives, and thote again encompass the same number of capillary Tubes, which come out of the bottom of a quinquedid Impalement, over against the Foot-stalk of the Ovary as young Fruit. This Ovary afterwards becomes a Spherical Berry, containing five Seeds.

4. *Aralia arborescens, spinosa, Vaillant. Arborefcnt, prickly Berry-bearing Angelica. Angelica arborescens spinosa, seu Arbor Indica fraxini folio cortice spinosa, No. 1. Raii. Hist. 1795. Christophoriana arbor aculeata Virginiana.*

All the Species of this Genus, except the last, are common in *Canada*; from whence they were sent by *M. Sarrazin* to the Royal Garden at *Paris* in the Year 1700.

The Inhabitants of *Virginia* call the second Species *Salseparille*; because it's Roots are of the same Shape and Virtue. *M. Sarrazin* says, he cur'd of an Imposthume one who had cur'd himself two Years before of an *Anasarca* by a Diet-drink of this Root. And this experienc'd Physician affirms, that the Roots of the first Species well boil'd and applied as a Cataplasim, are very good to cure inveterate Ulcers; as is also the Decoction of them, with which they foment and inject Wounds. And, no doubt, but the third is possess'd of the same Virtues.

GENUS IV.

ARALIASTRUM.

Araliastrum differs from *Aralia* in that it's Berry contains for the most part, but two Seeds; whereas that of the *Aralia* usually contains five.

The Species of *Araliastrum* are,

1. *Araliastrum Quinquedfolii folio, majus, Ninzin vocatum, D. Sarrazin. Ninzin or Gin-seng.*

The most eminent Physicians in *China* have writ whole Volumes upon the Virtues and Qualities of this Plant; and make it an Ingredient in almost all Remedies which they give to their chief Nobility; for it is of too high a Price for the common People. They affirm, that it is a sovereign Remedy

for all Weaknesses occasion'd by excessive fatigues either of Body or Mind; that it dissolves Pituitous Humours; that it cures Weakness of the Lungs; and the Pleurisy; that it stops Vomitings; that it strengthens the Stomach, and helps the Appetite; that it disperses Fumes or Vapours; that it fortifies the Breast, and is a Remedy for short and weak Breathing, that it strengthens the Vital Spirits, and increases Lymph in the Blood; in short, that it is good against Dizziness of the Head and Dimness of Sight, and that it prolongs Life in old Age. The *Chinese* and *Tartars* would never set so high a Value upon this Root, if it did not constantly produce a good Effect. Those who are in health often make use of it to render themselves more vigorous. Father *Jartoux* informs us, that he observed the state of his Pulse and then took half a Root, raw and unprepar'd: In an hour after he found his Pulse much fuller and quicker: He had an Appetite, and found himself much more vigorous, and could bear Labour much better and easier than before. But imagining that this Alteration might proceed from the Rest he had that Day; four Days after, finding himself so fatigu'd and weary that he could scarce sit on Horse-back; he eat another half Root, and an hour after was not the least sensible of any Weariness. He often made use of it afterwards and always with the same success. He observed also, that the green Leaves, and especially the fibrous part of them chew'd, would produce nearly the same effect.

The *Tartars* often bring the Leaves of *Gin-seng* instead of Tea. Their Decoction is of a pleasant colour; and when one has taken it twice or thrice, it's taste and smell become very pleasant.

The Root must be boil'd a little longer than the Leaves, to allow time for extracting it's Virtue; as is practis'd by the *Chinese* when they give it to sick Persons, on which occasion they seldom use more than the fifth part of an Ounce of the dry'd Root. It is prepar'd after this manner; The Root is to be cut into thin Slices, and put into an earthen Pot well glazed, and filled with about half a pint of Water. The Pot must be well cover'd, and set to boil over a gentle

Gentle Fire; and when the Water is consum'd to the quantity of a Cup-full, a little Sugar is to be mixt with it, and it is to be drank immediately. After this, as much more Water is to be put into the Pot upon the remainder, and to be boil'd as before, to extract all the juice and what remains of the spirituous part of the Root. These two Doses are to be taken, one in the Morning, and the other at Night.

It grows between the thirty ninth and forty seventh Degree of Northern Latitude, and between the tenth and twentieth Degree of Eastern Longitude, reckoning from the Meridian of *Peking*. There is there a long Tract of Mountains, which the thick Forests that cover and encompass them, render almost unpassable. It is upon the Declivities of these Mountains and in thick Forests, upon the Banks of Brooks or about the Roots of Trees, and amidst a thousand other different sorts of Plants, that the *Gin-seng* is to be found. It is not to be met with in Plains, Vallies, Marshes, the Bottoms of Rivulets, or in places too much exposed or open.

The Places where the *Gin-seng* grows are on every side separated from the Province of *Quan-tong* by a Barrier of wooden Stakes which encompasses this whole Province, and about which Guards continually patroll to hinder the *Chinese* from going out and looking after this Root. Yet how vigilant soever they are, their greediness after Gain incites the *Chinese* to lurk about privately in these Deserts sometimes to the Number of two or three Thousand, at the hazard of losing their Liberty and all the Fruit of their Labour, if they go out of, or come into the Province.

The Emperor having a mind that the *Tartars* should have the advantage that is to be made of this Plant rather than the *Chinese*, gave orders in the year 1709, to ten thousand *Tartars* to go and gather all that they could of the *Gin-seng*, upon condition that each Person should give his Majesty two Ounces of the last, and that the rest should be paid for according to its weight in fine Silver. It was computed that by this means the Emperor would get that Year about twenty thousand *Chinese* Pounds of it, which would not cost him a bove a quarter of its Value.

This Army of Herbarists observed the following Order. After they had divided a certain Tract of Land among their several Companies, each Company, to the number of an hundred, spread it self out in a straight Line to a certain fixt place, every ten of them keeping at a distance from the rest. Then they searched carefully for the Plant, going on leisurely in the same order; and in this manner in a certain number of Days they run over the whole space of Ground appointed them. When the time expired, the *Mandarins*, who are encamp'd with their Tents in such places as are proper for the subsistence of their Horses, send to view each Troop, to give them fresh Orders, and to inform themselves if their Number is compleat. If any one of them is wanting, as it often happens either by wandering out of the way or being devoured by wild Beasts, they look for him a Day or two, and then return again to their Labour as before.

These poor People suffer a great deal in this Expedition. They carry with them neither Tents nor Beds, every one being sufficiently loaded with his Provision, which is only *Millet*, parched in an Oven, upon which he must subsist all the time of his Journey. So that they are constrained to Sleep under Trees, having only their Branches and Barks, if they can find them, for covering. Their *Mandarins* send them from time to time some pieces of Beef, or such Game as they happen to take, which they eat very greedily and almost raw. In this manner these ten Thousand Men passed Six months of the Year; yet notwithstanding their fatigues, continued lusty, and seemed to be good Soldiers.

2. *Araliastrum Quinquefolii folio, minus, D. Sarrazin.* The lesser *Araliastrum*, with a Cinquefoil-Leaf. *Plantula Marilandica, foliis in summo cauliculo ternis, quorum unum quodque quinquefariam dividitur, circa margines serratis, Raii. Hist. 3.658.*

3. *Araliastrum Fragariae folio, minus, Vaillant.* The lesser Strawberry-leav'd *Araliastrum*. *Nasturium Anemones sylvaticae foliis Enneaphyllon, floribus exiguis, Plukn. Mantiss. 135. Tab. 435. Fig. 7.*

TABLE CLV. Fig. 4.

GENUS V.

Asparagus, ASPARAGUS OF SPERAGE.

Asparagus is a Plant with a Rose-Flower A, generally consisting of six Leaves B placed orbicularly, out of whose Center rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to a soft Fruit, or almost globular Berry D, and full of Seeds that are commonly hard E. To these Marks must be added, That the Leaves are fine cut.

The Species of Asparagus are,

1. Asparagus sativa, C. B. Pin. 489. *Manured Asparagus.* Asparagus hortensis & pratensis, F. B. 3.275. Asparagus hortensis, Dod. Pempt. 703.

It puts forth early in the Spring long, tender, green, round, smooth Stalks without Leaves, several from one Turf, which are gradually divided into a great many small tough Branches and Rods, and about these thick-set Leaves, about an Inch long, whole and full of Seeds that are commonly hard and entire, and small like Hairs or Bristles. And thus the whole Plant bears some Resemblance with *Fennel* in the Leaves, and rises two Cubits high.

When the Sun has pass'd *Gemini*, it produces a great many small pale Flowers around the Branches, and after them, Berries as big as *Pease*, which are red and round, containing within their flesh two or three black Seeds as hard as a Horn. It stands upon numerous and perennial Roots, which are long, round, tough, Ash-coloured without, but white within, of a sweet and clammy Taste, and descending obliquely from one transverse back, which is ragged and uneven by reason of the marks left by the Stalks, and hairy. The little tender Stalks have likewise a very sweet Taste, as have also the Seeds.

It grows wild and in great plenty upon the *Rhine* and *Danube*. Mr. Ray found it at the *Lizard Point* in *Cornwall*.

2. Asparagus sylvestris, tenuissimo folio, C. B. Pin. 490. *Wild Asparagus, with*

a very small Leaf. Asparagus sylvestris, Math. 478.

By the Confession of C. Bauhinus himself, this differs from the Garden-kind only in Transplantation and Culture.

3. Asparagus maritimus, crassiore folio, C. B. Pin. 490. *Maritime Asparagus with thicker Leaves.* Asparagus marinus, Clus. Hist. 179. F. B. 3.726.

This Species has a shorter and firmer Stalk than the others, divided into crooked branches: The Leaves are shorter, thicker, broader and stronger than in *Garden-Asparagus*, and of a blueish green colour: The Berries are twice as big as *Juniper-Berries*, but not of so intense a Coral-red as in them, but rather blackish, and containing four or five large Seeds.

Mr. Ray observed this growing in great Plenty in the Marshes about *Montpelier* near the Sea; and cannot bring himself to believe, that it is a different Species from the manured or Garden-kind; since to have thicker and broader Leaves, full of a Saltrish and bitter Juice, and even to change the colour a little, usually happens to a great many Plants that grow near the Sea. The only thing that seems to make against this, is the bigness and colour of the Berries. It were easy to transplant it into Gardens, and try the experiment, whether it would change its countenance.

Magnol is of opinion that *Maritime-Asparagus* differs from the Garden or *Wood-Asparagus*, which he takes to be the same, not only in Culture but also in Species. For tho' both of them, says he, grow in the same places about the Town called *Aigues Mortes*, yet the tender Buds of that are sweet, whereas those of the Maritime kind are bitter; and in the former, the Leaves are smaller; whereas in the latter they are thicker.

4. Asparagus foliis acutis, C. B. Pin. 490. *Sharp-leaved Asparagus.* Corrua, F. B. 3. 726. Corrua prior Clus. Hist. 177.

This is the *Asparagus petraeus* sive *Corrua*, Ger. *Prickly Rock-Asparagus*; and the *Asparagus Sylvestris, foliis acutis*, Park.

This Shrub rises as high as a Man, with its hard, crooked, cornered, white and ligneous Pods, which are divided into thick set, channelled, and almost alternately dis-

posed branches; about which come forth five or six small Leaves from one Point, as in the *Larch-Tree*, harder and shorter than in the *Garden-Asparagus*, and more properly Prickles than Leaves, because they prick severely. The small, pale Flowers, consisting of six Leaves, come forth under the wings of the Leaves, and are sweet-smelled like *March-Violet*. At first sight the Berries seem to resemble the Berries of *manured Asparagus*, being of an Ash-colour and of a disagreeable Taſt, ſubject to Worm-eating; on which there appears firſt a thin white pellucid Skin, then a red thick one, thirdly, a blackiſh one, and laſtly, one or two white lurking hard Seeds. From one Head grow many Roots; thick like thoſe of *manured Asparagus*, but ſhorter.

It is common in the Hedges and Thickers in *Italy*. It likewiſe grows about *Montpelier* in *Languedock*; nor is it leſs frequent and plentiful in *Caſtile* and *Granada*. It flowers when the Grapes are ripe, *i. e.* in *Auguſt*; and the Seed is ripe in *October*.

5. *Asparagus aculeatus*, alter, tribus aut quatuor ſpinis ad eundem exoritur, *C. B. Pin.* 490. Another prickly *Asparagus* with three or four Prickles or Thorns riſing at the ſame place. *Corruda altera*, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 178.

This is the *Asparagus petraeus ſive Corruda aculeata*, *Park.*

This Species of prickly *Asparagus*, that grows in the Stony and Rocky places, has thick and ſhort Roots or Strings, many joined together at the Head, from whence riſes ſeveral branched green Stalks, having three or four ſharp green Prickles rather than Leaves (they are ſo hard, ſmall, long and ſharp-pointed) ſet together all along the Stalk and Branches; where come forth ſmall, moſſy, yellowiſh green Flowers, and after them plenty of Berries bigger than in the former, and of a blackiſh green colour, when they are ripe, full of a greeniſh Pulp, in which is commonly contained but one black hard Seed, having a white Kernel within it.

6. *Asparagus aculeatus*, ſpinis horridis, *C. B. Pin.* 490. Prickly *Asparagus* with fearful Thorns. *Corruda tertia*, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 178.

This is the *Asparagus ſpinofus ſive Corruda ſpinis horrida*, *Park.*

This Prickly *Asparagus*, ſhoots out from ſuch a ſhort, thick, ſtringy Root as the laſt, but yellowiſh, on the outſides two or three white crooked or bended Stalks, branched forth on every ſide, and at every joint where the branches are bending and divided, and where the Leaves are alſo ſet, ſtands, a moſt cruel ſharp Thorn, growing downward; and together with the Thorn, upon the younger branches ſtand five or ſix ſmall, narrow, long and ſoft Leaves cluſtring together, which are of a ſweetiſh clammy or gummy Taſt. At the Joints likewiſe with the Leaves, come forth the Flowers, which are of a yellowiſh green colour, each of them ſtanding upon a long and ſlender Footſtalk, and hanging downwards. After which come in their places large roundiſh Berries, red when ripe, appearing to be three-cornered, full of rough or clammy juice, containing within it one black Grain or Seed, and rarely two. In the beginning of the Spring it puts forth tender buds, like thoſe of *manured Asparagus*, which are eaten like them raw and boil'd with Vinegar, Oil and Salt.

Mr. Ray found it in an Iſland near *Capo Paſſaro*, and elſewhere on the Sea-coaſts of *Sicily*. *Cluſius* obſerved it on rugged and uneven grounds above *Liſbon*, by the high-ways, not far from the River *Tagus*, and in other parts of *Portugal*, as well as almoſt all over *Andaluſia*.

7. *Asparagus aculeatus*, *Africanus*, *H. L. Bat.* Prickly African *Asparagus*.

This differs from the former Species in its ſmaller Leaves, which do not come forth ſo many from one Head as in that; and in its longer and ſmaller Prickles, which not only bend downwards, but rather ſtand ſtraight out.

8. *Asparagus aculeatus*, maximus, ſarmentofus, *Zeylanicus*, *H. L. Bat.* The greateſt prickly, buſhy *Asparagus* of *Zeylan*.

The Roots of this Plant are of a ſweetiſh agreeable Taſt, pretty near that of *Vipers-Graſs*. The Prickles look ſometimes upwards, and ſometimes downwards: The Berries are trilateral, being compoſed of three Balls that are joined very cloſe to one another.

9. *Asparagus Hispanicus*, aculeis crassioribus horridus. *Spanish Asparagus*, with terrible thick Prickles.

10. *Asparagus Creticus fruticosus*, crassioribus & brevioribus aculeis, magno fructu. *Shrubby Asparagus of Candy*, with thick and short Prickles, and large Fruit.

11. *Idem parvo fructu*. The same with small Fruit.

12. *Idem longioribus & tenuioribus aculeis*. The same with longer and smaller Prickles.

13. *Asparagus orientalis, foliis Gallii*. *Oriental Asparagus*, with Ladies-Bedstraw Leaves.

This Genus is called in Greek *ἀσπράγγος* & *ἀσπράγγος*, Varro saith, quia ex asperis virgultis ligetur, and Pompeius Grammaticus, quod in aspera virgulta nascitur. Galen gives this Name to all tender Stalks and tender Buds, whether of Pot-herbs, as Cabbage, Lettuce, or other Herbs, Under-shrubs, Shrubs or Trees: But this Name is likewise assigned to a particular sort of Plant, which is so called, because at its first springing up out of the Earth, it produces those tender Stalks and Buds beyond all others. It is likewise called in Latin *Corruda*, quod ubi adolevit, facile corruiat decidatque. Pliny saith, the Athenians called it *ὀπύλλον*, ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀπύου quod estruo, say some; but others think it to be derived ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀπύου, nam & Decoctum & Semen Veneris causa bibitur. We in English call it *Asparagus*, *Sperage*, and corruptly, *Sparrow-grass*; which last is so common among us, that it seems to have usurped over the true Name every where, and amongst all Ranks and Degrees of Persons.

There are three kinds of this Plant by the Botanists; 1. The *Garden-Asparagus*. 2. *Wood-Asparagus*. 3. *Marsh-Asparagus*. Of these, the first is mostly in use; to which the second may be substituted, if the other be wanting.

The tender Tops and Stalks of *Asparagus* gently boiled and eaten with Butter, are very grateful to a nice and delicate Palate, and are much esteemed at Meals in the Spring. They open the Belly and provoke Urine, but give it a very ill smell, as every one may experience in himself.

Both the Root and Seed are in use. The Root is diuretical, lithontriptical, and not the last of those five famous Openers. It warms and dries moderately, and discusses. It removes any thick or tough matter from the Liver, Spleen, and especially the Kidneys; and therefore it is commonly used in Decoctions designed for those purposes. It is given externally, in Gargarisms, for easing the Tooth-ach, and fastening of the Gums. The Seed has the same uses, but is seldomer used. Schrod.

The famous *Van Helmont*, in his Treatise de Lithiasi, denies that the Root of this Plant is diuretical and lithontriptical, but affirms that it rather corrupts the Urine, and that it tends to generate the Stone, according to the Principles of generating the Stone laid down by him. But what if we should call in question the Truth of his Superstructure. And indeed, it is far from being certain, that whatsoever corrupts the Urine, and infects it with a stinking smell, immediately lays a foundation for generating the Stone in the Kidneys: For this is the Inference; *Asparagus* disturbs the Urine; Therefore it causes the Stone: Whereas that change of the Urine, ought rather to be ascribed to the Humours dissolved in and mixed with the Urine by the diuretical virtue of the Plant, than to I know not what Rage of the *Archeus* of the Kidneys conceived against that stinking smell. [The *Archeus*, as the Chymists speak, is that Supreme, exalted and invisible Spirit, which is separated, exalted, and ascends from Bodies; or that occult Virtue, Artificer, and Physician which is common to all things. Or the principal Physician of that supreme Physician, who secretly distributes, by means of the Air, a particular *Archeus* to every thing, and to every Part and Member of every thing. Or, the first *Archeus* in things, is that most hidden Power, that produces all things from the *Illastes*, that is, which is supported only by the Divine Power. If any one understands any thing by these various Definitions, which yet are the best he is to expect, I shall wonder at his understanding.] And then the Instance of the Lawyer, which he alleges, concludes no more than the other:

For it is a foolish way of reasoning to say, *Asparagus* did harm to a Lawyer : Therefore it is hurtful to every body else : To an old Man ; therefore to a young man ; to an hypochondrical Person, and one that is liable to tartarous Obstructions ; Therefore it is hurtful to a heal and sound Person. Therefore it was only by chance that it occasioned the Stone. For the same Cause does not produce the same Effect in all ; and hence proceeds that diversity that is in Experiments. For it often falls out, that various and different Effects follow from the same Causes, which, however, are changed and distorted from their primary Intention, to the Production of an equivocal Effect by chance, through the various conjunction of Coincidencies and Concurrences.

But be that as it will ; Mr. *Tauvry* says, that in this respect *Asparagus* is very much to be suspected ; for tho' it operates by Urine, by making the Principles of it to ferment ; yet it may very well dispose the Urine to coagulate.

Dioscorides says, That the Decoction of *Asparagus* helps those who have the King's-Evil, or are troubled with the Stone in the Kidneys, or labour under a *Sciatica*.

N. B. The too frequent use of any Diureticks whatsoever exulcerates the Bladder ; and therefore Dr. *Bowle* used to mix Traumaticks or Vulneraries with Diureticks.

Casp. Hoffman does not believe that *Asparagus* opens the Belly ; because it is a diuretical Medicine.

The same Authors is of Opinion, that it may increase the Seed, and stimulate phlegmatick Persons ; tho' it has the contrary effect upon bilious Persons, by carrying off the Fuel of that pleasant and delightful Flame.

Mr. *Tournefort* says of the second Species, That it had been long cultivated in the Royal Garden at *Paris*, near the common kind, which is the *Asparagus Sativa*, C. B. *Pin* : But this wild kind, says he, has not yet changed, and the whole Plant is abundantly smaller, as well as in the Fields.

The Root is sweetish and glutinous, as well as that of common *Asparagus* : It scarce reddens blue Paper at all. Which makes me conjecture, that its salt is very like

Tartar vitriolated, dissolved in abundance of Phlegm, and thickened by parts of Earth and Sulphur ; and therefore this Root is a temperate Opener.

Parkinson says, The the young Buds, or Shoots, or Branches of any of the *Wild-Asparagus's*, are more powerful in Physick to help diseased Persons, than the Garden-kind. The Buds or Branches, says he, boiled in one's ordinary Broth, help to open the Belly ; and either they or the Roots boiled in Wine provoke Urine. The same is good against the Strangury or Difficulty of making Water, when the Urine comes by Drops, and to expel Gravel and the Stone out of the Kidneys, and to ease other Pains in the Reins and Back. It is very good for such as are troubled with the Jaundice ; and taken in Wine, cures such as are bitten by the *Phalangium* or great poisonous Spider, and Serpents. Being boiled in Wine or Vinegar, it is good for such as have their Arteries relaxed, and are troubled with the *Sciatica*. The Roots boiled in Wine, and the Decoction drank, are said to cure the Phrensy, and the falling-sickness, and to ease the Pains of the Mother in Women. The Decoction in Water, is proper to clear the dim and misty sight, and held in the Mouth warm, eases the Tooth-ach. The same also cures the Pains of the Breast, Stomach, and Bowels ; and taken every Morning fasting for several Days together, it provokes Lust in both Sexes, tho' some have written the contrary, and affirmed, that it hinders Conception, and causes Barrenness.

Chrysippus says, That three Scruples of the Seed of *Asparagus*, *Smallage* and *Cummin*, being given in three or four Ounces of Wine, for five Days successively, to such as make bloody Water, will give them ease and relief. The same Author says, it is not good for those that are troubled with the Dropsy, but is rather an Enemy, and will do them harm, altho' it be powerful to provoke Urine. *Avicenna* says, that eating of the Buds gives the Body a sweet smell, tho' it makes the Urine to stink. It dissolves the Wind in the Stomach, Liver and Guts, and eases the Pains of the Collick occasioned by thick, pituitous and phlegmatick Humours.

The *Garden-Asparagus*, says *Parkinson*, nourishes more than the wild kinds, and produces the same Effects both in the Urine, Reins and Bladder, in opening the body gently, and many other the forenamed Diseases; but this Inconvenience (as has been said already) arises from all Medicines that strongly provoke Urine, that if they be too frequently, used, they inflame and exulcerate the Bladder. Many use the Seed of *Asparagus* for all the purposes mentioned above, and hold them to be as effectual as the Root. The Decoction of the Roots or Seed made in Wine, and the Back and Belly bathed in it, or sitting in it as in a Bath, but kneeling or lying low, that so they may sit the deeper in it, has been found an effectual Remedy against the Pain of the Kidneys and Bladder, the pains of the Mother and of the Cholick, and in general, against all those Pains that happen to the lower parts of the Body: Nor is it less effectual against stiff and benumbed sinews, or such as are shrunk, Cramps or Convulsions, and the Pains of the *Sciatica*.

Dioscorides, says, some affirmed in his time, That if the Decoction of it be given to a Dog to drink, it will kill him. Several fabulous Stories have been obtruded for Truth, both by antient and modern Writers, who were imposed upon themselves, either by Traditions handed down from their Ancestors, without weighing the Probability or examining the Truth; or led by vulgar Reports, of which this is one in the Text of *Dioscorides*, which he himself reckons to be false.

Asparagus, says *Lemery*, is opening; it attenuates the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder; it provokes the Terms in Women; it removes Obstructions, digests easily, is good for the Stomach, and nourishes but little. Whatever the *French-Asparagus* may be, yet I am sure our *English-Asparagus*, which is the largest, finest and best in the World, both nourishes the Body very much, and exhilarates the Spirits very kindly and agreeably.

Asparagus taken to excess, says the same Author, heats the Humours and makes them sharp; for which reason Persons of a bilious Disposition ought to take them very

moderately. It gives a Stinking and disagreeable smell to the Urine; as every one that eats of it, knows but too sensibly.

By Distillation it yields abundance of Oil, and volatile Alkaline Salt. It is proper in the Spring for every Age, and particularly for Persons of a phlegmatick and melancholick Disposition.

This Plant is much cultivated among the Foods proper for the Spring-Season; is nursed in Gardens, and so grows much better, and much larger, than that which grows wild in the Meadows and Fields without care or Culture. And that which is forced by means of extraordinary heaps of Dung is not near so good, pleasant and nourishing, as that which is raised the common way, and comes in due Seasons and at the proper Time. For the first is hardly any thing else but the Juice of the Excrement with which it is nourished, transformed and condensed into the Consistency in which we see it; which is neither so firm, agreeable, nor palatable as the other, as partaking of the Qualities of its original Dunghil; whereas the other sort is nourished by the Fat and Juice of the Earth, and therefore ripening gradually and kindly, agreeably to the Rules, Steps and Methods observed by Nature, it is firm and solid, pleasant and delicious to the Taste, and affords to the Body a substantial Nourishment.

The Volatile Salt, which *Asparagus* yields in great quantity, is capable of penetrating into all the Recesses of the Body, and all its Parts, and of dissolving the glutinous and entangling Humours that come in its way, and of opening it self a passage in the small Vessels, by breaking and destroying the Obstacles that stand in its way. This is the true reason why *Asparagus* is a good Opener, and produces some other such like Effects. The Quantity of volatile Salt with which it abounds, is the cause why it heats, renders the Humours sharp and disturbed, and does not well agree with Persons of a dry and bilious Constitution. *Lemery. Traité des Aliments.*

TABLE CLVI. Fig. 1.

GENUS V.

Smilax, ROUGH-BINDWEED.

Rough-Bindweed is a Plant with a Rose-Flower, A, consisting of several Petals B, plac'd orbiculary, whose Pointal C afterwards becomes a soft Fruit D or roundish Berry, full of Seeds E, F, for the most part globose G H, or oval.

The Species of *Rough-Bindweed* are,

1. *Smilax aspera*, fructu rubente, C. B. Pin. 296. *Rough-Bindweed with reddish Berries.* *Smilax aspera*, J. B. 2.115. *Smilax aspera*, rutilo fructu, Clus. Hist. 112.

It grows with long, rigid, striated, twisted and tangled Stalks, bending sometimes one way and sometimes another; sending Tendrils out of the Joints by the help of which it climbs upon the neighbouring Trees. It is full of hard and stiff Prickles, not only on the Stalks, but also on the Pedicles, of the Leaves. The Leaves are like those of *Solomon's Seal*, but much stiffer, full of Veins, having Prickles about the edges and along the back of the Mid-rib. The Flowers grow in Clusters out of the Extremities of the Branches. They are small, white, of a sweet smell, hexapetalous, with small Summits in the middle. To these succeed round Berries, in each of which is one, two or three Seeds.

It grows in the Hedges in *Italy* and *Narbonne*.

It is a *Succedaneum* to the *Sarsapareille* in the cure of the *French Disease*, and the Pains of the Joints and Nerves: It evacuates the noxious humours by Sweat and Transpiration, and cleanses the Deformities of the Skin: It is given in Powder, or boil'd in Water or any other Liquor.

2. *Smilax aspera*, minus spinosa fructu nigro, C. B. Pin. 236. *Rough-Bindweed with black Berries:* *Smilax aspera*, J. B. 2.16. *Smilax aspera*, nigro fructu, Clus. Hist. 110.

3. *Smilax aspera* seu spinosa, latifolia,

retuso folio, peripheria lævi, H. Cathol. *Rough-Bind weed with smooth-edg'd Leaves.*

4. *Smilax unifolia*, humillima. *One-Blade.* *Unifolium*, Dod. Pempt. 205. *Lillium convallium minus*, C. B. Pin. 304. *Unifolium* seu *Ophris unifolia*, J. B. 3.534.

It has a small, creeping, fibrous, sweetish, white Root: From whence arises a slender Stalk of a span high, cloth'd with one or two, seldom three Leaves, resembling those of the *Solomon's Seal*, but less, nervous and hairy on the backside. The Flowers are white, of a sweet smell, consisting of four Petals, as many Chives and a Style. The Berries are like those of the *Lilly of the Valley* and red when ripe.

It grows in most of the high Woods in *Holland* and *Germany*. It Flowers in *May* and *June*.

5. *Smilax aspera*, recemosa, Polygonati folio. *Cluster'd Rough Bindweed with a Solomon's Seal-Leaf.* *Polygonatum racemosum*, Corn. 36.

6. *Smilax spicata*, Polygonati folio. *Spiked Rough-Bindweed with a Solomon's Seal-Leaf.* *Polygonatum spicatum* fertile, Corn. 34.

TABLE CLVI. Fig. 2.

GENUS VI.

Menispermum, MOON-SEED.

Moon-Seed is a Plant with a Rosaceous Flower A, consisting of several Petals B, plac'd round the Embryon. The Pointal is triple C, each part of which D becomes a Berry E, containing a plain Seed F, hollow when ripe, and shap'd like a half Moon.

Menispermum Canadense, scandens, umbilicato folio. *Climbing Moon-Seed of Canada, with an umbilicated Leaf.* *Clematis hederacea*, perennis, Virginiana, umbilicato folio, papposo flore, H. R. Par. *Clematis Hederæ folio*, H. R. Bles.

It is called *Menispermum* from *Mηνή* the Moon, and *σπέρμα* a Seed.

Fig. 1.

Smilax, Rough Bindweed.

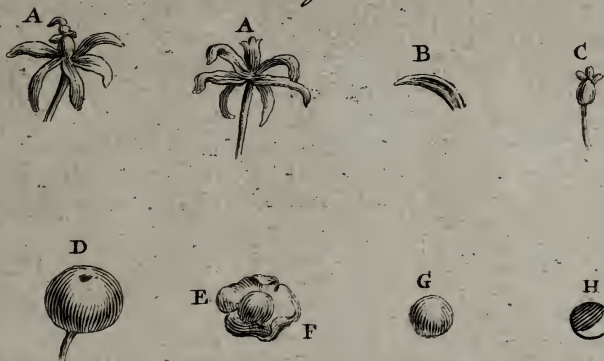
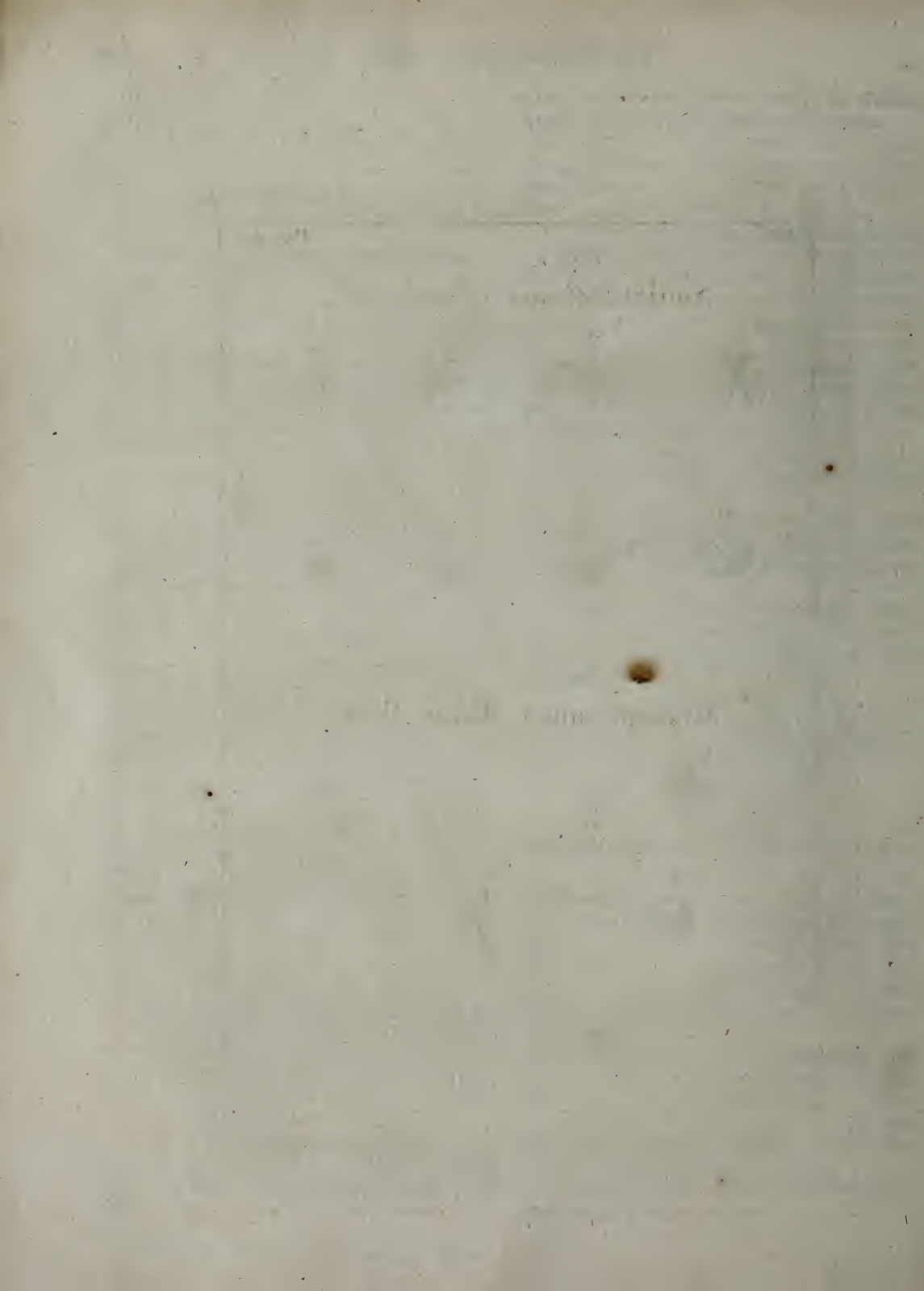


Fig. 2.

Menispermum, Moon Seed.



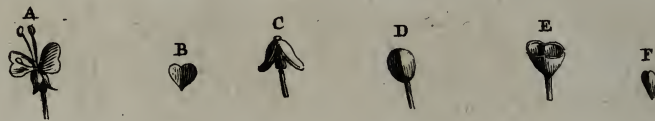


<p>10-4</p>	<p>10-17</p> <p>10-17</p>
<p>10-18</p>	<p>10-18</p>
<p>10-19</p>	<p>10-19</p>
<p>10-20</p>	<p>10-20</p>

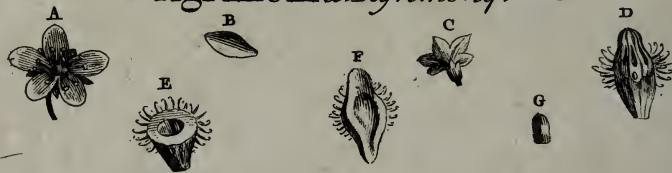
Cuminoides.



Circœa. Inchanters Night Shade.



Agrimonia. Agrimony.



Agrimonoides.



S E C T. IX.

Of Herbs with a Rose-Flower, whose Empalement turns to a dry Fruit.

T A B L E. CLVII. Fig. I.

G E N U S I.

Cuminoides, WILD-CUMMIN.

Wild Cummin is a Plant with a Rose-Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B, which are generally fringed, placed orbicularly, and sit on the Empalement C, which commonly turns to an oblong Seed D.

There is but one Species of this Plant, which is,

Cuminoides vulgare. *Common wild Cummin.* Cuminum Sylvestre, capitulis globosis, C. B. Pin. 146. Cuminum sylvestre, primum, valde odoratum, globosum, F. B. 3. part 2.23. Cuminum sylvestre, Dod. Pempt. 300.

It has round Branches full of white Pith, nine Inches high, and variously divided. The Leaves are a Palm long, and feathered, like the Leaves of *Pimpinella Sanguisorba*, and every single Leaf is deeply dented. At the tops of the Branches hang round Heads at white hairy Footstalks, to which adhere Seeds gathered together; under which stand Star-fashioned Leaves, which are deeply cut, and as it were prickly. Our *Morison* describes the Seeds more fully thus; It produces Seeds single, not joined together in couples, hairy on the lower and small part, or furnished with much Down and surrounded by a sort of Net composed, by the admirable Skill of Nature, of four feathered or plumed Keels, and many angular Lobes, which appear as if they were of Wool.

It smells like narrow-leav'd *Parsnip*; but does not resemble *Cummin* either in Taste or Smell.

It grows in gravelly places about *Aix* in *Provence* in great plenty, as *Lobel* writes. *Adv.*

It resembles the *Pimpinella Sanguisorba* in its Heads, and *Valexian*, in its downy Seeds.

If this be the true *Wild Cummin* of *Dioscorides*, as *Bellonius* is of opinion it is, the Seed is effectual against Wind either in the Stomach, Belly or Bowels, that brings tormenting Pains and Swellings with it; and taken in Wine expels the Poison of any venomous Beast. It is good for moist Stomachs, that are full of raw and crude Humours. Taken with Vinegar, it cures the Hick-cough. And if it be applied with Honey and Raisins to the Face, or any other part that is black and blue by Blows and Strokes, it will quickly take them away; and applied in the same manner to swollen Cods, it removes the Swelling, and allays the pain.

Bellonius, in his Observations, says that in the Isle of *Lemnos* the Inhabitants call it *Lago chimeni*, that is, *Leporum cubile*; and that they use it in their Victuals instead of *Origanum*, which they want; for, as he says there, it has both the taste and smell of *Origanum*.

Lemery says, it contains abundance of essential Salt, and half-exalted Oil. That it is aperitive, digestive, incisive, resolute, and proper for provoking Urine, and bringing down the *Menstrua* or Terms in Women.

It is called *Cuminoides* from *Cuminum*; because this Plant was confounded with the Species of *Cummin* by former Botanists; but Mr. *Tournefort* thought fit to make it a distinct Genus by itself; Tho' he still retained something of the Name; for *Cuminoides* properly signifies a Plant resembling *Cummin*: However, we have ven-

ventured to call it *Wild Cummin*; both because we could not fall upon a more proper Name for it, and because it has gone by that name among all other Botanists.

T A B L E CLVII. Fig. 2.

G E N U S II.

Circæa, Inchanters NIGHT-SHADE.

Inchanters Night-Shade is a Plant with a Flower A consisting of two Leaves B, likewise resting upon a two leav'd Empalement C: The Cup turns to a Pear-shaped Fruit D which is commonly divided into two Cells E, and generally full of oblong Seed F.

The Species of *Inchanters Night-shade* are,

1. *Circæa Lutetiana*, Lob. Icon. 266. *Paris Inchanters Nightshade*. Solanifolia *Ciræa dicta*, major, C. B. Pin. 168. *Ocinastrium Verrucarium*, J. B. 2. 977.

It rises with several small, round, pointed stalks, which are generally upright, tho' sometimes they lean, and are full of Pith, a Foot or a Cubit high, covered with a short Down, and not branched. At every Joint of the Stalks are set two Leaves, each of them set upon a pretty long Foot-stalk, having a broad bottom, a sharp Point, and thin-set Teeth about the edges. Some compare them to the Leaves of *Nightshade*, others to those of *Pellitory of the Wall*, being of a shining green-colour on the upper side, and tender, soft or gentle to the Touch, though they be a little hairy; and of a dark greyish colour underneath. From the middle of the Stalk almost upwards, do the Flowers grow Spike-fashion, many set one above another, which appear to be of a dark brownish colour while they continue unblown Buds; but when once blown, they are small white Flowers consisting of two

Leaves, each split in two, together with two Stamina and a Pointal. The Empalement is also two-leav'd. To each Flower succeeds a small round, rough Head, like a little Burr, which bends downwards; wherein are contained small shining black oblong Seed, somewhat like Seed of *Pellitory of the Wall*, but lesser. The Root is small, very white and full of Joints, from whence it shoots down fibres, and creeps all around under ground, quickly spreading a great compass. The Taste of the Root is somewhat sweetish and waterish.

It grows common enough in shady and moist places, and in Woods and Hedges.

2. *Circæa Canadensis*, flore albo. *Inchanters Nightshade of Canada, with a white Flower*.

3. *Circæa minima*, Col. part 2. 80. *The smallest Inchanters Nightshade*. Solanifolia *Ciræa Alpina*, C. B. Pin. 168.

This is the *Circæa Lutetiana minor* of Parkinson.

This small Species is in all respects like the former, only it is much smaller in all its parts, tho' it grows in the same place with it.

Both of them spring up in April, are in Flower in June, yield Seed in August, and afterwards perish quite down to the ground, the Root abiding safe in the Earth.

This Plant was not known to any of the antient Botanists, as we can find; but are commonly called by the modern, *Circæa*; because in the outward form it is like the *Circæa* of *Dioscorides*. Gerard seems to have been the first who gave it the name of *Inchanters Nightshade*, from *Circe*, the great Witch or Inchantress; because the Head or Fruit of that Plant, which is rough, sticks to peoples Cloaths, and as it were draws them to it, as the *Circe* of the Poets drew them to her by her Enchantments.

I don't find that it is ever used in Physick, tho' it is esteemed resolving, deterfive and vulnerary, being applied externally.

TABLE CLVII. Fig. 3.

GENUS III.

Agrimonia, AGRIMONY.

Agrimony is a Plant with a Rose-Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B placed orbicularly, and resting upon the Empalement C, which turns to a Fruit D, commonly oblong, full of Prickles and furnished with one or two Seeds E F, which are generally oblong G.

The Species of *Agrimony* are,

1. *Agrimonia officinarum*. Common *Agrimony*. *Agrimonia* seu *Eupatorium*, *J. B.* 2. 398. *Eupatorium veterum* five *Agrimonia*, *C. B. Pin.* 321. *Agrimonia* five *Eupatorium*, *Dod. Pempt.* 28.

It generally rises with a single Stalk a Cubit or a Cubit and half, and sometimes two or three Cubits high, round and hairy, full of Pith, and begins at distances with Leaves placed alternately, above a Palm long, consisting generally of four Leaves on each side placed like Feathers, dented quite round with great Teeth, and full of Veins, covered with a short and scarce discernible Down, with an odd Leaf at the End, and many smaller ones intervening, of a Taste somewhat acrid and astringent. The Flowers are sweet-smelled, growing alternately in a long train on the top of the Stalk and Branches, ranged as it were in spikes, of a Saffron-colour five leaved, and sitting on the tops of the Burrs. When the Flowers fade, the Burrs bend downwards, and each of them contains a double Kernel or Seed. At the bottom of every Leaf two Lappets like Ears encompass the Stalk. The Root is thick, of an astringent taste, and turns black.

It grows by the sides of the Ways and sown Fields, and about the Hedges, and in Pastures.

2. *Agrimonia odorata*, *Cam. Hort.* Sweet smelling *Agrimony*. *Eupatorium odoratum*, *C. B. Pin.* 321.

This sweet-smelling *Agrimony* is so like the former, that there is hardly any difference to be discerned by the Eye, but only by the Nose; except that this grows somewhat lesser, with rounder and whiter Leaves, and the Root of a dark red colour; but the smell of this doth much surpass the other, as also the taste, being aromatical and astringent.

It is found in its full perfection in the Summer and Autumn.

3. *Agrimonia Santonenfis*, *odorata*. Sweet-smelling *Agrimony* of *Saintes*. *Eupatorium odoratum*, *Santonense*, seu *Blesense*: *Agrimonia medio modo odorata*, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part. 2. 614.

The Leaves of this are of the same shape with those of common *Agrimony*, but more sweet smelled, tho' not so much as those of the second Species. In *Xaintong*, says *Lobel*, the Woods bordering upon *Poictu*, grows sweet-smelling *Agrimony*, as they call it, by reason of its very fragrant smell; and the Learned *L'amour*, Dr. of Physick, cultivated it in his Garden for some years by past. *Adv.* p. 308. *Morison* found this Species in a Copse and on the borders of the Meadows that lye next to the Copse called *Le Coge de Chaile*, one or two miles from the City of *Blois*.

4. *Agrimonia Orientalis*, *humilis*, *radice crassissima*, *repente*, *fructu in spicam brevem & densam congesto*. Low Oriental *Agrimony*, with a very thick creeping Root, and a Fruit gathered into a short and thick Spike.

5. *Agrimonia Orientalis*, *humilis*, *radice crassissima*, *repente*, *fructu in spicam brevem & densam congesto*. Low Oriental *Agrimony*, with a very thick, creeping Root, and a short, thick Spike.

This Plant seems to be called *Agrimonia*, quod in agris abundat, because it abounds in the Fields. The Greeks call it *Eupatorium* from King *Eupator* the Inventor of it. It is likewise called *Hepatorium*, ab *Hepate*, from the Liver, which it is said to cure.

The Leaves and Tops of this Plant are most in use. It is a noble Hepatick in the first place, and then splenetick and vulnerary: It warms, and dries, and is of a thin substance; It opens, cleanses and strengthens the Liver, and restrains the flux of

it; and therefore it is almost constantly employed in Diseases arising from the weakness of the Liver, such as the *Dropsy*, and *Cachexy* or an ill habit of the whole Body; and is frequently used externally in Baths and Lotions. *Schrod.*

The Preparations made of this Plant are 1. The distilled Water of the Leaves and Flowers, or of the whole Plant gathered about the end of *June*. 2. The Juice of the Leaves and Flowers. 3. The Syrup, made of the Juice. 4. The Salt, made from the Ashes of the whole Plant. *Id.*

It warms and dries, cleanses, binds, and strengthens, and therefore is a specifick for the Stomach and Liver; cleanses the Blood from any preternatural Sowness, and is therefore good for the *Spleen*, and a notable Vulnerary. It is given with good success for the *Dropsy*, *Cachexy*, &c. either in Decoction or Infusion, &c. Vulnerary Potions prepared of this, are given with happy success in the Venereal Disease. A Fomentation may be prepared of this Plant, of great efficacy, for allaying the nocturnal pains of the Joints. It is commended in Baths and Lotions for Luxations, *Fr. Hoffman*. It is likewise used in Catarrhs, Coughs, and in the Obstruction of the Terms.

Rondeletius says, that *Agrimony* with strong Vinegar laid on as a Plaster, will take away Warts: Perhaps Vinegar alone will do that.

The Powder of dried *Agrimony* given in any proper vehicle, is very much commended by *Riverius*, in his Practice and Observations, against involuntary Pissing; and that not without reason; for it is a pretty strong astringent.

Casalpinus contends, that our common *Agrimony* is not the *Eupatorium* of the Greeks; for *Eupatorium* is an aromatick Plant, whereas *Agrimony* has neither taste nor smell, but only produces a Dryness in the Mouth. But *Tragus* tells us, that the Root is found to be very sweet-smelled in the Month of *May*, while it yet tender. And *C. Hoffman* found it very sweet-smelled in the middle of Summer. It is likely therefore, that it varies according to the nature of the Place where it grows.

It is a singular and certain Experiment of *Jo. Frenge*, that *Agrimony* boil'd in Wine or Vinegar, and applied to the *Scrotum* by way of Cataplasm, will allay the Inflammation of the Testicles; and every body knows that it is employed with excellent success in vulnerary Potions, *Sim. Pauli*.

The distilled Water of this Plant is commended for curing the Ulcers of the Mouth; and *Pierro Bembo* found it a most effectual Remedy against the Stone. *Id.*

Agrimony is accounted among the Specificks for Madness, being boiled in Spring-Water. *Dol. Lib.* 1. c. 5. §. 18.

This Root is proper in that sort of Scurvy, which proceeds from the Laxity of the Vessels, and Toughness of the Humours; in all languid *Viscera*, in the *Loebia*, in the Diseases of Maids and Children, in spitting or pissing of Blood, in the Dysentery, &c. It is much cried up in Convulsions and Epilepsies. It is used both in Decoction, Powder and Infusion, &c. *Boerhaave in Distat.*

TABLE CLVII. Fig. 4.

GENUS. IV.

Agrimonoides, BASTARD- AGRIMONY.

Bastard-Agrimony is a Plant with a Rose-Flower A consisting of many Leaves B placed orbicularly, and issuing out of the Divisions of the Empalement C. But both the Flower D and the Empalement are received into another Funnel-fashion'd, and as it were fringed Empalement EF; and then the Empalement C turns to a sharp oval Fruit G, which is infolded in another Empalement F, furnish'd with Seed H, which is commonly single I.

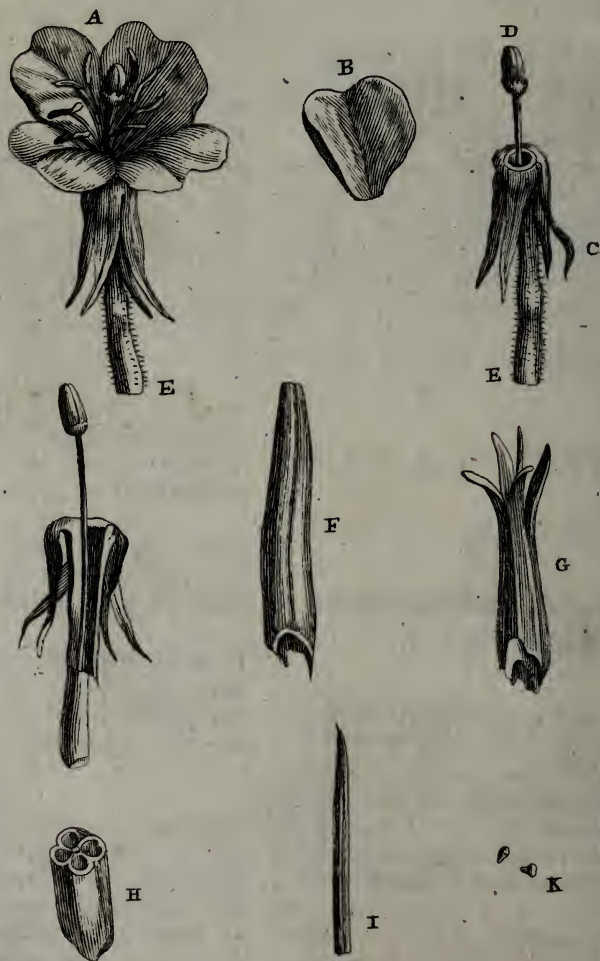
Of this there is but one Species, which is,

Agrimonides, *Col.* Part 1. 145. *Bastard-Agrimony.* *Agrimoniæ similis*, *C. B. Pin.* 321.

This



Onagra. Tree Primrose.



This Herb, That is like *Agrimony* and is none, and therefore called *Bastard-Agrimony*, has several long, soft and hairy Leaves, next the ground, every one upon a long, hairy reddish-Footstalk, which are cut or divided into many parts or Leaves, commonly seven, three on each side, and the seventh at the end; but having some smaller ones between them, as *Agrimony* hath, yet somewhat rounder than they, and all of them more finely dented, and sharper pointed, of a dark green colour on the upper side, and greyish underneath: Among the Leaves rise several weak Stalks, not altogether upright, but leaning downwards, whereon are set very scatteringly such like Leaves, but smaller and rounder, with small pieces at the Joints of each of them. At the tops come forth three or four hairy green Husks like Cups dented at the brims; out of every one of which rises a small yellow Flower, like that of *Agrimony*; yet sometimes they scarce appear above the Husks, in which, after they are falln and part, appear small oblong Grains like Grains of *Wheat*, two standing together like two small Lumps, which fall out of the Husks of themselves, when ripe, leaving the Husk empty and gaping. The Root is small, reddish and woody, continuing; and not perishing in the Winter.

It Flowers in the Month of *April*, and is ripe in *May*.

It is called *Agrimonides* from the resemblance, it bears to *Agrimony*.

The Virtues of it are not mentioned by any Author that I know of.

T A B L E CLVIII

G E N U S V.

Onagra, TREE-PRIMROSE.

O*Nagra* is a Plant with a Rose-Flower A, consisting generally of four Leaves B placed orbicularly, and resting on the Empalement C; out of whose upper part, which is fistulous, rises the Pointal D, the

under part turning to a Fruit E, which is Cylindrical F, gaping in four parts G, and divided into four Cells, H, full of Seeds K, which are generally corner'd and adhere to the *Placenta* I.

The Species of *Onagra* are,

1. *Onagra latifolia*; *Broad-leav'd Tree-Primrose*. *Lysimachia lutea*, corniculata, C. B. Pin. 245.

This is the *Lysimachia lutea*, *siliquosa*, *Virginiana*, Park.

From an oblong, white Root, above the thickness of one's Finger, furnished with a few capillary fibres, rises a Stalk which is at first round, but corner'd above the middle by reason of a great many branches, inclining to an Ash-colour, hairy, about the thickness of ones finger, full of Pith, and variously marked on the upper part with reddish Spots. The Leaves are long, narrow, and thick-set on the Stalk placed alternately, notched about the edges, and gently dented. The Flowers set on the tops of the Pods, as in *Low-Oleander* and are large, tetrapetalous, yellow, like the Flowers of *Primrose*, in a four-leav'd Empalement, which is furnished with a round jointed Footstalk. In the middle of the Flower the Pointal presents it self, which descends green to the Joint, and is furnished with 4 Threds of a Brimstone-colour placed in the fashion of a Cross, which are surrounded by eight Chives, four of which stand by each Leaf, and the other four stand betwixt them; and on each of these stands a whitish oblong Head. The Flower is sweet-smelled, and does not continue above a Day; for that which blows in the Evening fades the Evening of the following Day; and so may properly be called *Ephemerus*, or the *Flower of one Day*. When the Flower and its Footstalk drop at the Joint, the other part of the Footstalk, which is an Inch and half long, stretches it self gradually to the length of two or three Inches, and turns to a Pod or Horn, and swells by reason of the numerous, small, corner'd, dusky Seeds which it contains; which, when it is ripe, the Horns (which grow in great number on both sides of the Stalk) gape into four parts, containing four Rows of Seeds in four Cells, no Down adhering to the Seeds within.

[In

[In the bosom of every Leaf sits a single Flower: The sessile Horns want Footstalks, being thicker at the bottom, gradually smaller towards the point, and beset with thin-set hairs.]

F. *Columna* describes and draws this Plant under the Title *Lyfimachia Americana*; and *Hernandez* calls it by the name of *Axochiotl*. *Hist. Mexican. Lib. 7. cap. 48.*

2. *Onagra latifolia*, flore dilutiore. *Broad-leav'd Tree-Primrose, with a fainter-coloured Flower.* *Lyfimachia corniculata* non papposa, *Virginiana major*, flore Sulphureo, *H. L. Bat.*

3. *Onagra latifolia*, floribus amplis. *Broad-leav'd Tree-Primrose, with large Flowers.* *Lyfimachia Virginiana*, altera, foliis latioribus, floribus luteis, majoribus. *Cat. Altdorf.*

This is larger and taller than the first Species, and sometimes rises above the height of a Man. The Leaves are broader, and shorter in proportion to their bigness, less sinuated about the edges, and almost even. The Flowers are also much larger.

This is more common in our Gardens than the first.

4. *Onagra angustifolia*. *Narrow-leav'd Tree-Primrose.* *Lyfimachia angustifolia*, *Canadensis*, *corniculata*, *H. R. Par.* *Lyfimachia corniculata*, *lutea*, *Canadensis*, minor seu *angustifolia*, *Mor. H. R. Blef.*

5. *Onagra angustifolia*, caule rubro, flore minori. *Narrow-leav'd Tree-Primrose, with a red Stalk, and a small Flower.*

6. *Onagra Americana*, folio *Betonicæ*, fructu hispido, *Plum.* *American Tree-Primrose, with a Betony-Leaf, and, a bristly Fruit.*

7. *Onagra Americana*, foliis *Perficariæ* amplioribus, parvo flore luteo, *Plum.* *American Tree-Primrose with large Arsmart-Leaves, and a small yellow Flower.*

8. *Onagra Americana*, foliis *Perficariæ* angustioribus, magno flore luteo, *Plum.* *American Tree-Primrose, with narrower Arsmart-Leaves, and a large yellow Flower.*

9. *Onagra Americana frutescens*, *Nerii* folio, magno, flore luteo, *Plum.* *American Tree-Primrose, with an Oleander-Leaf, and a large yellow Flower.*

Onagra quasi Oenagra, from *οἶνον* & *αγρός* *ager*; as if you should, say *wild Wine*; because this Name was formerly given to a Plant, whose Root yielded a Winey smell.

It is said to be astringent, deterfive, vulnerary, and proper for Stopping of Blood; but it is seldom or never used; and therefore the properties of it are little, if at all, known.

T A B L E CLIX.

G E N U S VI.

Chamænerion, Low-OLEANDER.

Low-Oleander is a Plant with a Rose-Flower AB, generally consisting of four Leaves C placed orbicularly; out of whose Center rises the Pointal H, frequently gaping in four parts IK. The Cylinder-fashioned Empalement DE, which is commonly composed of four Leaves FG, turns to a Fruit L, which is divided into four Cells M, that likewise gapes in four parts at the point N, furnished with much Seed P, which is furnished with Down Q, fixed to the Placenta O, which is furnished with four Wings or Partitions.

The Species of Low-Oleander are,

1. *Chamænerion latifolium*, vulgare. *Common Low-Oleander.* *Lyfimachia Chamænerion dicta*, *latifolia*, *C. B. Pin. 245.* *Lyfimachia speciosa* quibusdam, *Onagra dicta* filiquosa, *J. B. 2.906.* *Onagra*, *Lugd. 865.* *Rosebay Willow-Herb.*

It exceeds the other Species of *Loofestrise*, says *J. Bauhinus*, in Tallness, being three, four, or more Cubits high, with a smooth, channelled, reddish Stalk which is full of white fungous Pith, furnished with many Leaves from bottom to top, and on the branches, resembling the Leaves of *Willow* or *Oleander*, oblong, pretty narrow, sharp-pointed, smooth on both sides, presenting some rare Vestiges of Notches round the edges, with oblique Veins at the sides drawn from the middle Nerve or Rib, which runs lengthwise, of a Taste somewhat astringent and clammy,

Chamænerion. Low Oleander.





clammy, not without some Acrimony. On reddish Branches grow long Pods in a long Series, which are square, reddish, or from red inclining to an Ash-colour, somewhat hairy, gaping into four parts when ripe, containing 4 rows of very small Seeds wrapt up in a very fine Down, oblong, and of an Ash-colour. The tops of the Pods spread into four narrow leaves which sustain beautiful Purple Flowers, whose middle is possessed by white *Stamina* tipped with reddish and dark Summits, the long Pointal ending in four small Legs. The Root is white and thick, creeps far and wide, and has an insipid and viscous Taste.

It grows in the Meadows near *Sheffield*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, and elsewhere in the North of *England*. It is likewise found on a Hill called *Moutets* near *Basil*. It is often transplanted into Gardens, by reason of its beautiful Flowers; but is valued for its licentious and ungovernable Creeping.

2. *Chamænerion latifolium*, vulgare, flore albo. Broad-leav'd common Low-Oleander, with a white Flower. *Lyfimachia Chamænerion dicta*, latifolia, flore albo, C. B. Pin. 245.

3. *Chamænerium latifolium*, *Alpinum*. Broad-leav'd Mountain Low-Oleander. *Lyfimachia Chamænerion dicta*, Alpina, C. B. Pin. 245.

This Species has very short Stalks, seldom above a Foot high; on which grow very narrow Leaves, like those of *Chamænerium Gesneri*, yet some of them longer than others, and set without order: For the smaller come sometimes from the middle of the longer, and sometimes stand at the Joints. At the tops of the Stalks stand the Flowers, upon slender long, purplish Footstalks, and sometimes whitish, of a purplish or reddish blue colour, consisting of four pretty big Leaves, larger than the proportion of the Plant will admit, with some *Stamina* in the middle of every one of them, standing in a small Husk composed of four short green Leaves, in which, after the Flowers are gone, grow up small long Pods, with small Seed in them, wrapt in Down like the other: The Root creeps not, but is composed of many Fibres; which whether it be annual or not we cannot affirm.

It grows in the Mountains of *Switzerland*.

4. *Chamænerion angustifolium*, *Alpinum*, flore purpureo. Narrow-leav'd Mountain Low-Oleander. *Lyfimachia Chamænerion dicta*, angustifolia, C. B. Pin. 245. *Pseudolyfimachium purpureum*, minus, *Dod. Pempt.* 85. *Lyfimachia filiquosa*, speciosa, angustifolia, *J. B.* 2: 907.

This rare and beautiful Species (which is the *Lyfimachia filiquosa*, angustifolia, *Chamænerium Gesneri dicta*, *Park.*) rises with several hard Stalks, about two, and sometimes three foot high, with many very narrow, long, green Leaves, somewhat like *Rosemary*-Leaves, according to *Parkinson*, set very thick, two at a Joint; those below being shorter than those up higher: At the tops of the Stalks come up many Flowers, Leaves, of a fine reddish colour, round, pointed Chives in the middle every one standing on the top of a small, long and almost square Pod, whitish on the outside, and stuffed with fine Cotton or Down, in which lye bright red Seeds, which Pods with Seeds in them appear before the Flowers break forth at the end of them; for which reason some have called it *Filius ante patrem*. The Root creeps in the same manner, that the yellow and the blue sorts do. Of this kind both *Gesner*, *Thalius* and *Clusius* say, they found one with white Flowers, not differing in any thing else from the other, which is that which immediately follows.

5. *Chamænerion angustifolium*, *Alpinum*, flore albo. Narrow-leav'd Mountain Low-Oleander, with a white Flower. *Lyfimachia Chamænerion dicta*, angustifolia, flore albo, C. B. Pin. 245.

6. *Chamænerion angustifolium*, *Alpinum*, flore variegato. Narrow-leav'd Mountain Low-Oleander, with a variegated Flower. *Lyfimachia Alpina*, angustifolia, flore albo, striato lineis purpureis, *H. R. Par.*

7. *Chamænerion villosum*, magno flore, violaceo. Hairy, Low Oleander, with a large Violet Flower. *Lyfimachia filiquosa*, hirsuta, magno flore, C. B. Pin. 245. *Lyfimachia filiquosa*, 1. *Tabern Icon.* 855. Great hairy, coddled Loofestrife, or Willow-Herb, called also Coalings and Cream.

It has a furculous Root furnished with capillary Fibres, from whose Head break forth large reddish Buds, creeping on the surface of the Earth, by which it spreads and propagates itself far and wide. The Stalks are slender but stiff, two Cubits high and better, round, hairy, and full of Pith, and branched from the bottom to the top. The Leaves grow opposite to one another in couples, and are oblong, pretty broad, and finely dented about the edges, hairy on both sides, resembling the Leaves of *Willow* or *Peach-Tree*, and adhere to the Stalks without Foot-stalks. From the Wings of the Leaves towards the tops of the Stalk and Branches come forth single Flowers, standing upon square, hairy, reddish Pods, which are two or three Inches long, of a beautiful purple colour, and composed of four channelled of which stands some Chives, tipped with white Summits, with a long white Pointal, which is divided into four bending Segments at top. The Empalement consists of four sharp jaggs. The Flower and the Empalement vanish at once. The Pods, which come forth preposterously before the Flowers, fly asunder when ripe from the straight Partition into four bending parts, containing four rows of small winged Seeds, with a white Down sticking to them. The Smell of the bruised Plant is sweet; the Taste is bitterish and somewhat acrid.

It grows on the brinks of Pits, Ditches, Rivers, and Brooks, and other wet places, as *J. Bauhinus* rightly observes. It flowers late with us, and after *Midsummer*. The whole Plant perishes in the Winter, but the Root remains.

Tragus calls it *Salicaria*, and we, *Willow-Herb*, from the resemblance of the Leaves. But this Species is particularly called *Codling and Cream*, from the smell of the Leaves a little bruised, which is very like the smell of boiled Apples and Cream.

8. *Chamænerion villosum* majus flore purpureo. *Hairy, Low-Oleander, with a large purple Flower.* *Lyfimachia filiquosa, hirsuta, magno flore purpureo, C. B. Pin. 245.* *Lyfimachia filiquosa, hirsuta majore flore purpureo, J. B. 2. 905.*

9. *Chamænerion villosum, majus, flore parvo.* *Greater hairy Low Oleander, with a small Flower.* *Lyfimachia filiquosa, hirsuta, major, parvo flore, C. B. Pin. 245.* *Lyfimachia filiquosa, hirsuta, flore minore, J. B. 2. 906.* *Lyfimachia filiquosa, 2. Tabern. Icon. 855.* *The lesser hairy Loose-strife or Willow-Herb.*

From a Root full of white bushy Fibres it sends up Stalks a Cubit or two Cubits high, round and hairy, clothed on the lower part with pairs of Leaves opposite to one another, resembling the Leaves of *Willow*, covered with soft Down on both sides and cut in on the edges with very small Dents, and gradually ending in a Point: On long Pods stand small Flowers, much smaller than those of the Species last described, and of a pale or white reddish colour.

It is found in watry places, and on the banks of Rivulets.

10. *Chamænerion villosum minus, parvo, flore.* *Smaller hairy Low Oleander, with a small Flower.* *Lyfimachia filiquosa, hirsuta, minor, parvo flore, C. B. Pin. 245.*

11. *Chamænerion Alpinum, foliis ad nodos ternis.* *Mountain Low Oleander, with three Leaves at a joint.* *Lyfimachia filiquosa, purpurea, Alpina, trifoliata, Bocc. Musf. part. 2. 22. Tab. 5.*

12. *Chamænerion Alpinum, foliis splendentibus, denticulatis.* *Mountain Low-Oleander, with shining dented Leaves.* *Lyfimachia Alpina, glabra, ramosa, violæ rectæ foliis splendentibus, Bocc. Musf. part. 2. 32. Tab. 16.*

13. *Chamænerion, Alpinum, minus, Brunellæ foliis.* *Smaller Mountain Low-Oleander, with Self-heal Leaves.* *Lyfimachia filiquosa, nana, Prunellæ foliis acutis, Bocc. Musf. Part. 2. 161.* *Lyfimachia Prunellæ foliis, Ejusf. Tab. 108.*

14. *Chamænerion glabrum majus.* *Greater smooth Low-Oleander.* *Lyfimachia filiquosa, glabra, major, C. B. Pin. 245.* *Pseudolyfimachium purpureum, 1. Dod. Pempt. 85.*

15. *Chamænerion glabrum, majus, flore albo.* *Greater smooth Low-Oleander, with a white Flower.* *Lyfimachia filiquosa, glabra, major, flore albo, C. B. Pin. 245.*

16. Cha-

16. Chamænerion Siculum, glabrum majus & nitidum, Amygdali folio. *Greater smooth and shining Sicilian Low-Oleander, with an Almond-tree Leaf.* Lyfimachia pulchra, Amygdali folio nitido, rubente caule, flore magno, purpureo, *H. Cathol.*

17. Chamænerion glabrum, minus. *Smaller smooth Low-Oleander.* Lyfimachia filiquosa, glabra, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 245. Lyfimachia minor, *Tabern. Icon.* 854.

The Root is fibrous and creeping, the Stalks one Cubit, and two Cubits high, stiff, somewhat square, reddish towards the bottom, begins with Leaves at distances, growing in pairs opposite to one another, half an inch broad, two fingers long, adhereing to the Stalks with their broad bottoms without Footstalks, smooth, dented round the edges, and gradually ending in a sharp Point. At the tops of the Stalks and Branches the Leaves stand single, out of whose bosoms come forth small single Flowers, composed of four Leaves split in two, of a pale purple colour striped with deeper-coloured Lines in an Empalement cut into four sharp Segments. The Pointal is not divided in four parts as in some of the others, and the Chives are much shorter. The Flowers stand upon very long Pods, which are square, covered with a short Down, and reddish. The lower Leaves which stand on the shoots that first break forth, are shorter, and in proportion to their length broader than the former, not dented, and do much resemble the Leaves of *Self-heal*, or *Yellow Pimpernel*.

18. Chamænerion glabrum, minus, flore albo. *Smaller smooth Low-Oleander, with a white Flower.* Lyfimachia filiquosa, glabra, minor, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 245.

19. Chamænerion angustifolium, glabrum. *Smooth narrow-leav'd Low Oleander.* Lyfimachia filiquosa, glabra, angustifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 245. Lyfimachia filiquosa, minor, *Tabern. Icon.* 856. *The least smooth coddled Willow-Herb.*

This Species seems to have a creeping Root, which sends down from its upper part very long, small, purplish Fibres. The Leaves that first break forth are small, narrow, and resemble the Leaves of *Hyssop* or the fourth *Pimpernel* of *Lobel.* The Stalks

are a Foot and sometimes a Cubit high, round, slender, stiff and brittle, and cover'd with a short and scarce discernible Down. The Leaves are set opposite to one another in pairs, except on the tops of the Stalks, where they grow alternately, as in the rest; two fingers long half an Inch broad, without any Footstalks, narrower at bottom, broader in the middle, and then gradually ending in a sharp Point, generally turning back at the edges, insomuch that they seem hollow on the backside, either entirely smooth, or covered with so short a Down that it escapes the Eye. They seem to have some sort of Rudiments of Teeth at the borders and sometimes they are altogether even. The Pods are square, hairy and reddish, a Finger or a Finger and half long, standing upon Footstalks an Inch long; and carry on their tops four-leav'd Flowers, which are of a pale purplish colour, striped with deeper coloured Lines, in an Empalement cut into five Segments, the Leaves are deeply cut in the middle.

This is much lower than the former, and has smaller Leaves, of a darker green colour, and not dented round the edges.

It grows in Marshy places. In the Winter scattered at the Root certain little Globes of very short roundish Leaves, which are thick and set close together, resembling the tops of the smallest *Houfeleck*; which are the first buds of the Plant that are to rise in the Spring.

20. Chamænerion Origani folio. *Organy-leav'd Low Oleander.* Lyfimachia filiquosa, glabra, minor, latifolia, nostras, *Raii. Hist.* 862.

The Leaves of this Plant are smooth, of a dark green colour and about the bigness of *Basil* or *Organy*. The Stalks are feeble, and two Palms long: The Pods are long and bending.

Mr. Ray observed this Species by the Brooks on the sides of *Cheviot-Hill* in *Northumberland*, and does not question but it grows elsewhere on Hills beside Brooks.

21. Chamænerion Orientale, argenteum Salicis folio, flore magno. *Oriental, silver-coloured Low Oleander, with a Willow-leaf, and a large Flower.*

22. Chamænerion orientale, minimum, Hyperici folio, radice granulosa. *The smallest oriental Low Oleander, with a St. John's-wort Leaf, and a granulous Root.*

This Genus is called *Chamænerion* from χαμαι humi, & νηριον Nerion, quasi Nerion humile, or *Low Oleander*.

TABLE CLX.

GENUS. VII.

Ricinoides, PHYSICK-NUT.

P*hysick-Nut*, is a Plant with a Rose Flower A, consisting of several Petals B plac'd orbicularly, sitting on a many-leav'd Empalement C, but barren; for the Embryon grows on other parts of the Plant, cover'd with an Empalement E, and afterwards becomes a Fruit F, divided into three Cells G, fill'd with an oblong Seed H.

The Species of *Physick-Nut* are,

1. Ricinoides ex qua paratur Tournesol Gallorum. *Tournesol Physick-Nut*. Heliotropium tricocum, C. B. Pin. 253. Heliotropium parvum Dioscoridis, Heliotropium minus Clusii, five tricoccon Plinii, Lob. Icon. 261.

The Root is woody, simple, set with few fibres, annual. The Stalk is about a foot high, upright, branched, cover'd with a hoary Down; as are also the Leaves. They are sinuated, nervous and soft. The Flowers hang in clusters, being small, yellow and not succeded by any Seed. For the Fruits come in another part of the same Plant, hanging on long Footstalks, hid as it were under the Leaves, of an Ash-colour, rough and warty, and containing three Seeds.

These Fruits contain between their outer Skin and the Seed a sort of Juice, which being rubb'd upon Paper or Cloth, at first appears of a lively green colour; but presently changes blue or purple; and the same Cloth afterwards wet in Water and wrung, gives the Water a colour like red Wine, and these raggs of Cloth are what are sold commonly under the Name of *Tournesol*. It is used to colour Gellies, &c.

2. Ricinoides ex qua paratur Tournesol Gallorum folio oblongo & villosa. *Tournesol Physick-Nut, with an oblong hairy Leaf.*

3. Ricinoides ex qua paratur Tournesol Gallorum, folio oblongo, serrato, non villosa. *Tournesol Physick-Nut with an oblong, serrated Leaf, not hairy.*

4. Ricinoides arborAmericana, folio multifido. *American Physick-Nut with a multifid Leaf*. Ricinus Americanus tenuiter diviso folio, Breyn. Cent. 1. 116. Avellana purgatrix, C. B. Pin. 418. Avellana purgatrix novi orbis, J. B. 1. 322.

The Indians make use of the Fruit of this Plant to purge with.

5. Ricinoides Americana, Gossypii folio. *American Physick-Nut with a Cotton-Leaf*. Ricinus Americanus major, semine nigro, C. B. Pin. 432. Ricinus major, Americanus, Curcas dictus & Faba purgatrix Indiæ occidentæ, J. B. 3. 643.

6. Ricinoides Americana, Staphisagriæ folio. *American Physick-Nut, with a Staves-Acre Leaf*. Ricinus Americanus folio Staphisagriæ, C. B. Pin. 432.

7. Ricinoides Americana, foliis Populi hirsutis, Plum. *American Physick-Nut, with hairy Poplar Leaves.*

8. Ricinoides Americana Castanæ folio, Plum. *American Physick-Nut with a Chestnut Leaf.*

9. Ricinoides Americana, frutescens, Althææ folio, Plum. *Shrubby American Physick-Nut with a Marsh-Mallow Leaf.*

10. Ricinoides Americana, Verbasci folio, Plum. *American Physick-Nut with a Mullein Leaf.*

11. Ricinoides Americana, Æleagni folio, Plum. *American Physick Nut with an Æleagnus Leaf.*

12. Ricinoides Americana Arbor, folio Citri, argenteo polline consperso, Plum. *American Physick-Nut with a Citron Leaf, cover'd with a Silver Meal.*

TABLE CLX. Fig. 2.

Leontopetalon, LION-LEAF.

L*ion-Leaf* is a Plant with a Rose-Flower A B, consisting of several Petals C, out of whose middle rises the Pointal D, which afterwards becomes a Bladder E, full of Seeds

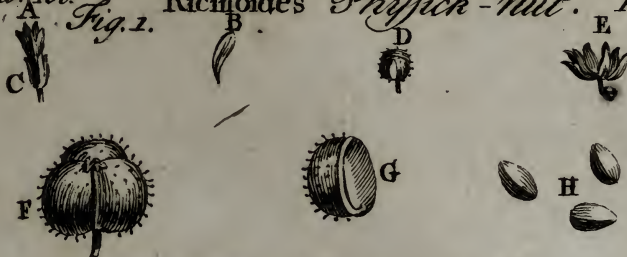
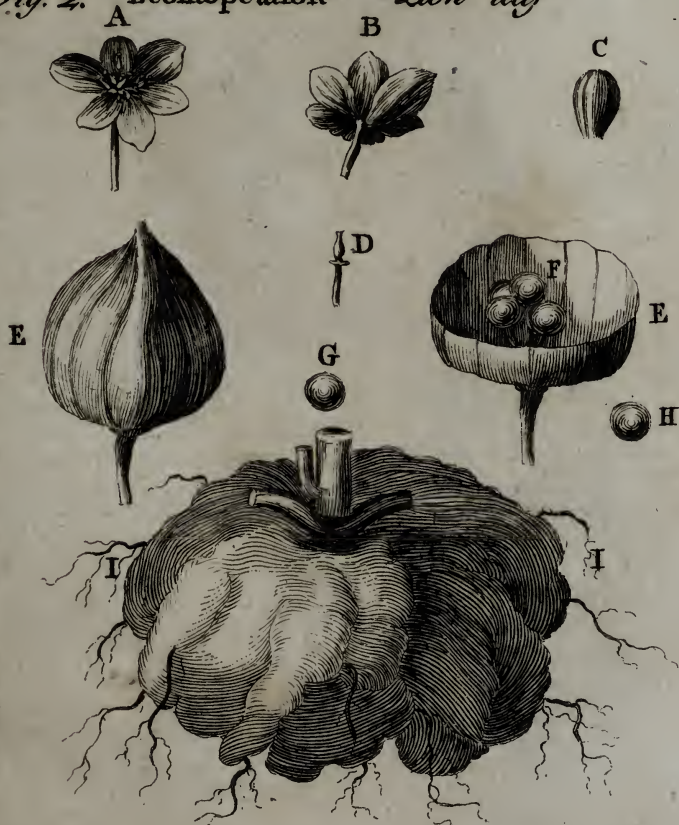


Fig. 2. Leontopetalon Lion-leaf





Polymorph

1811

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

Polymorph

1811





Fig. 2.

Sarracena



Seeds F, for the most part Sphærical GH. To these Notes must be added a tuberous Root I.

The Species of *Lion-Leaf* are,

1. *Leontopetalon foliis costæ ramosæ in-nascentibus. Lion-leaf with Leaves growing on a ramose Rib. Leontopetalon. Dod Pempt. 69.*

The Root is about the bigness of one's Fist, round, knobby, cover'd with an Ash-colour'd Bark; the flesh is of a greenish yellow, and of a bitter taste. From this Root arise Footstalks a foot long, divided into three parts, each of which divisions sustains two or three Leaves, almost round, sometimes entire, and sometimes jagged, and as it were curled, full of Veins, and of a colour between a bluish green and yellow. Amongst the Leaves arises the Stalk, striped with pale purple Lines, divided into many branches, cloth'd at the joints with smaller and less divided Leaves. The Flowers grow on Footstalks an inch in length, mix'd with longish Leaves; they are thick-set on the Stalks in Spikes, and yellow, of the bigness of *Crowfoot* Flowers, consisting of five longish Petals, with yellow summits standing in the middle; on the withering of which, the Footstalks are extended to the length of a span, and sustain at the end a veiny Bladder like that of the *Winter Cherry*. The Seed is black, like that of the *Indian Cane*.

Rawolf found this Plant about *Aleppo*. *Matthioli* says, he saw it in the Fields in *Tuscany* and other Places of *Italy*, and that it grows frequently in *Apulia*.

The Root is us'd at *Aleppo* to scour spots out of Cloaths.

2. *Leontopetalon foliis costæ simplici in-nascentibus. Lion-leaf with the Leaves growing on a single Rib.*

This is pretty much like the preceding in height, Stalks, Flowers and roundness of the Root, which is red within. But the little Stalks are slenderer, lying on the ground, and at first as small as a thread, divided into various branches, at the ends of which hang conspicuous, yellow, little Flowers, thicker set together, consisting generally of four little Petals. The Leaves adhere to the back of the little Stalks by pairs, and set over-against one another, in such a manner as to resemble a Cross; they are dark-

green, broader at the extremity, and cut like those of the Oak.

TABLE CLXI. Fig. 1.

GENUS IX.

SOLANOIDES.

Solanoides is a Plant with a Rose-Flower A, B, C, consisting of four Petals, whose Pointal B becomes a roundish Shell D, containing a little Kernel E F, cover'd with a fleshy Coat G, whence it acquires the likeness of a Berry.

The Species of *Solanoides* are,

1. *Solanoides Americana Circææ foliis canescentibus. American Solanoides with hoary Leaves shaped like those of Inchanters Nightshade. Solanum racemosum Barbaddenense minus tinctorium, Circææ foliis mollibus & incanis, Pluk. Ph. T. 112. f. 2.*

2. *Solanoides Americana, Circææ foliis glabris. American Solanoides with smooth Leaves shaped like those of Inchanters Nightshade. Amaranthus baccifer Indicus minor Circææ folio & facie, Cat. H. Beaume.*

TABLE CLXI. Fig. 2.

GENUS X.

SARRACENA.

Sarracena is a Plant with a Rose-Flower A, consisting of several Petals B placed orbicularly, sitting on a many-leav'd Empalement C, out of the middle of which rises the Pointal D, furnished with a kind of membranaceous Shield E, which afterwards becomes a roundish Fruit F, divided for the most part into five Pouches G, and full of oblong Seeds H.

There is but one Species of *Sarracena*.

Sarracena Canadensis, foliis cavis & auritis. Sarracena of Canada with hollow and eared Leaves. Limonium peregrinum, foliis forma floris Aristolochiæ, C. B. Pin. 192. Limonio congener, Clus. Hist.

Our Author gave this Plant its Name from the famous Dr. *Sarrazin*, the French King's Anatomist and Botanist, who sent it out of *Canada*.

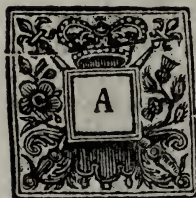


The COMPLEAT HERBAL.

The Seventh CLASS.

Of Herbs and Under-Shrubs, with a Polypetalous, Rose and Umbellated Flower.

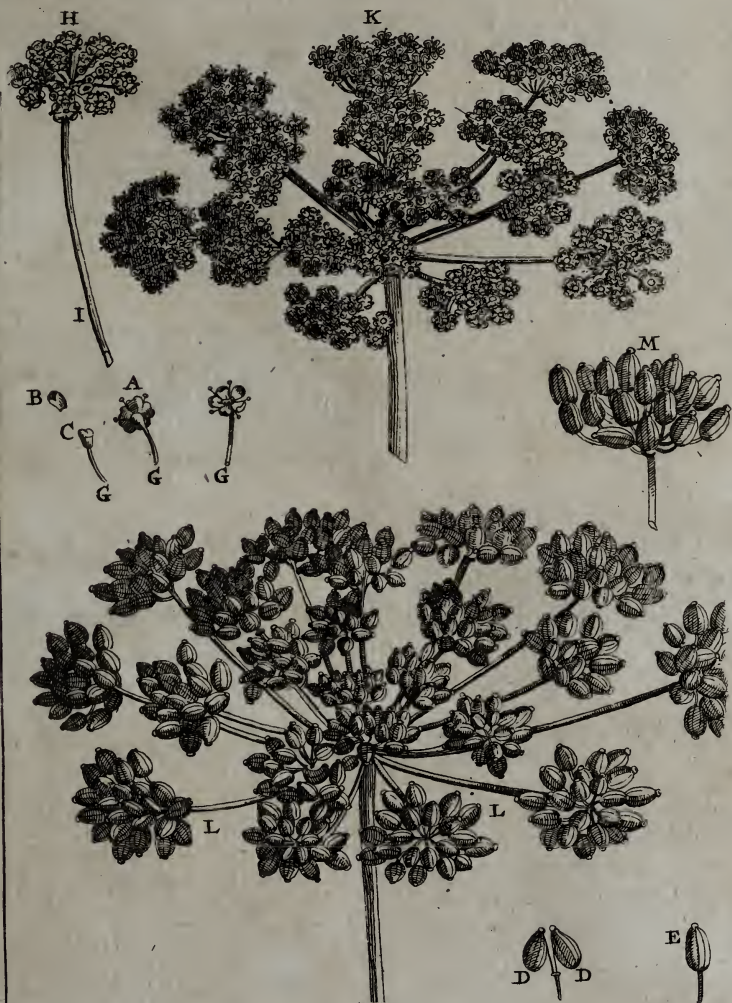
T A B L E. CLXII.



Polypetalous Rose-Flower A, which consists of many Petals B placed orbicularly, is call'd an *Umbellated Flower*, if its Empalement C turns to a Fruit E composed of two Seeds DD, that adhere to one another when they are green; but separate when they become ripe. It is peculiar to these Flowers, according to *Casalpinus*, *J. Baubinus* and others, for each of them to rest on a Footstalk G, and be gather'd into Heads H, standing upon long Footstalks I, and then

rising from the same Point, to be rang'd in a sort of Circle or Umbrella, like that which Women use to preserve their Faces from the Sun. The Figures L and M represent the Seeds, which succeed these Flowers, ranged in the same Order. The famous Mr. Ray, with whom I agree in Opinion, does not require this circular Arrangement in umbelliferous Plants, nor indeed does it seem necessary. And therefore the proper Mark of an umbellated Flower consists in the Rose, or circular, or other fashion'd Flower it self, provided the Empalement turns to two Seeds.

Flowers & Seeds in an Umbell



Stromatolites in the Tropics

K

H

B



Ammi. Bishops Weed.



S E C T. I.

Of Umbellated Flowers, ranged Circularly, whose Empalement turns to two small channell'd Seeds.

T A B L E CLXIII. G E N U S I.

Ammi, BISHOPS-WEED.

Bishops-Weed is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many unequal Petals B shap'd like a Heart, plac'd orbicularly, and resting upon the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D compos'd of two Seeds E F, which are small I, gibbous and channell'd on one side, and plain on the other. To these Marks must be added, that the Leaves F are oblong and narrow, and coupled together by the Rib G, with an odd one at top.

The Species of *Bishops-Weed* are,

1. *Ammi majus*, C. B. Pin. 159. Common broad-leav'd *Bishops-Weed*. *Ammi vulgare*, majus, latioribus foliis, femine minus odorato, J. B. 3. Part 2. 27. *Ammi vulgare*, Dod. Pempt. 301.

This is larger than *Candy-Bishops-Weed*, or *Bishops-Weed* with very small Seed, having a thicker channell'd Stalk, with pretty broad, oblong, dented Leaves cut into many Segments; somewhat resembling the Leaves of *Goutwort*, but much smaller; and the upper ones divided into many jaggs. The Umbels are very large, and compos'd of unequal Tufts of white Flowers, with long Footstalks, at the conjunction of which stand long Leaves quite around, which are cut into fine jaggs. The Seed is larger and more insipid than the *Candy*, or small-leav'd kind. The Root is slender and uselefs.

It grows wild, and in great plenty, in Vineyards, Gardens, and fruitful Fields, in Italy and Sicily.

2. *Ammi majus*, foliis plurimum incis, & nonnihil crispis, C. B. Pin. 159. Greater *Bishops-Weed*, with Leaves very much cut, and somewhat curled.

Mr. Ray mentions a Variety of the first Species, with Leaves finely cut, which he had observ'd, and which is likely to be this here before us. This, *Fuschius* called *Ammi medium*, *tenuioribus foliis*, says J. Bauhinus, and made it a different Species. But perhaps this Variety was wholly owing to Culture. *Camerarius* likewise mentions this Variety in *horto*. Common *Bishops-Weed*, says he, sometimes produces quite other sort of Leaves, viz. furnish'd with many jaggs, and somewhat curled; insomuch that it appears to be quite a different Plant.

3. *Ammi perenne*, Mor. Umb. Perennial *Bishops-Weed*. *Ammi quorundam Dalechampi*, Lugd. 696. *Eryngium arvense*, foliis serræ similibus, C. B. Pin. 386. *Crithmum quartum Matthioli*, umbelliferum, J. B. 3. Part 2. 195. *Eryngium quartum*, Dod. Pempt. 732.

This Plant is hateful for the creeping of its Roots: For they are very long, and will come to life again, if but the least Fibre be left, pretty thick, white, and resembles *Eringo-Roots* both in taste and figure. The Leaves are divided into three, four, more or fewer oblong Segments, half an inch broad and better, long, notched quite round, and of the same taste with the Roots. The Stalk is like that of *Fennel*, channelled stuffed full of Knots and Branches. The Umbels, which are pretty large, are compos'd of very small Flowers of a whitish colour.

The

The Seed is small, longish, and, as they say, acrid and sweet-smell'd.

It is very common among the Corn in the Countries in *Germany* along the *Rhine*.

Ruellius deduces the Name of this Genus from *aiurus*, a *Chamber-pot*; because it provokes Urine to such a degree, that whoever takes of it, will quickly want a *Chamber-pot*.

None of these Species is much, if at all us'd in Physick; only the Seed of the first is employ'd in carminative Decoctions. Some reckon it very aromatick and attenuating. It is mightily cry'd up for the Cure of cold Diseases.

T A B L E CLXIV. Fig. 1.

G E N U S XI.

Apium, PARSLEY.

Parsley is a Plant with a Rose and umbel-lated Flower AB, consisting of many even Leaves D, plac'd orbicularly, and resting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit E compos'd of two Seeds F, which are small G, gibbous and channelled on one side, but plain on the other. To these Marks must be added, the Leaves divided into Wings, or growing upon a branched Rib.

The Species of Parsley are,

1. *Apium hortense*, seu *Petrofelinum vulgò*. *Common Garden-Parsley* *Apium hortense multis*, quod vulgò *Petrofelinum*, palato gratum, planum, J.B. 3. Part 2. 97. *Apium horrense*, *Dcd. Pempt. 694*.

This first Species has a white single Root, sometimes as thick as one's Thumb, furnished with a few fibres, and shoots deep down into the Earth. In a good Soil it commonly sends up several single Stalks, which are likewise as thick as one's Thumb, round, smooth and channelled, two Cubits high and better, jointed, naked, branched immediately from the bottom, the lower branches coming singly forth from the Wings of the Leaves, and the upper ones standing in pairs opposite to one another, and sometimes more than two from the same Joint. The lowermost Leaves which come from the Root on long Footstalks, are generally compos'd of

two pairs of Wings, and an odd one at the end of the Leaf. But the Leaf which stands at the end of the Rib is divided into three, and each of these again into three jaggs, which are dented with three sharp teeth. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches stand Umbels compos'd of many Rays, resting upon long Footstalks: The Flowers themselves are pale, consisting of five Leaves, which are so small, that they are scarce discernible; to which succeeds channelled, short and thickish Seed.

The Leaves in this Plant are sometimes divided into narrow and long jaggs; so that any one may easily be induc'd to believe it to be a different Species; and certainly it is a very remarkable Variety. The taste of the Plant is somewhat acrid, and not unpleasant; as is also the smell.

2. *Apium vel Petrofelinum crispum*, C.B. *Pin 153*. *Curled Parsley*. *Apium hortense multis*, quod vulgò *Petrofelinum*, palato gratum, crispum, J.B. 3. Part 2. 97. *Apium crispum*, *Apium multifolium*, *Tabern. Icon. 90*.

The Leaves of this Plant are rounder and more thick-set than in the former, beautifully notch'd and curl'd, or crisped, or folded in on the edges; so that they make a very agreeable show, and look like a Ruff. The question is, whether this be different from the first Species, or only an accidental Variety of it. *Columna* says, that it grows wild in *Sardinia*, from whence the Seed is carry'd into other Countries.

3. *Apium hortense latifolium*, C. B. *Pin. 153*. *Broad-leav'd Garden-Parsley*. *Apium hortense*, magnum, vulgari *hortensi* five *Petrofelino* vocato, sapore idem, five *Anglicanum quibusdam*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 99. An *Petrofelinum majus*, five *Virginianum*, *Park*.

Parkinson says, that the *Virginian Parsley* differs not in any thing from the common *Garden-Parsley*, but in the bigness of all its Parts. He says, the Leaves are as large as those of *Water-Parsley*, and of a deeper green colour than those of the common *Garden-kind*; the Seeds twice or thrice as big, and the Root thicker and shorter.

C. Baubinus describes the great *Garden-kind* thus: From an oblong whitish Root, which is small in proportion to the size of the

Tab. 164.
Fig. 1.

Apium Parsley.

Fig. 68.

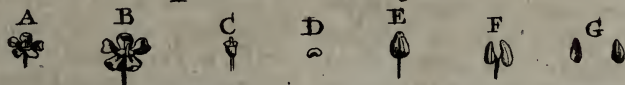


Fig. 2.

Cicuta Hemlock.

Fig. 76.

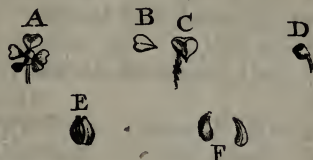
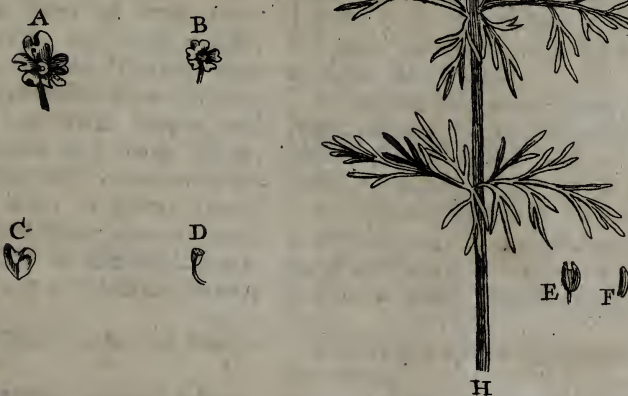


Fig. 3.

Carvi Caraway.

Fig. 79.



<p>1791</p>	<p>1792</p>	<p>1793</p>	<p>1794</p>
<p>1795</p>	<p>1796</p>	<p>1797</p>	<p>1798</p>
<p>1799</p>	<p>1800</p>	<p>1801</p>	<p>1802</p>
<p>1803</p>	<p>1804</p>	<p>1805</p>	<p>1806</p>

1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806

1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806

1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806

1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806

the Plant, come forth Leaves (on Footstalks a Palm, and a Palm and half long, channelled and of a pale green colour) which are first divided into three Segments, each of which is again divided into three, and each of these parts is three or four times as big as in the *common Parsley*, cut round the edges, and of a pale green colour. Among these rises a small channelled Stalk a Cubit, or a Cubit and half high, on the top of which are set oblong, narrow Leaves not at all cut. It has a small, white Umbel, composed of many small Leaves, to which succeed Seeds in the shape of *common Parsley* Seeds, but three or four times larger, and of a somewhat aromattick Taste.

4. *Apium Macedonicum*, C. B. Pin. 154. *Macedonian Parsley*. *Apium* five *Petroselinum Macedonicum multis*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 102. *Petroselinum Macedonicum ex Lobelio*, Dod. Pempt. 697.

This *Macedonian Parsley* has several Stalks of Leaves next the Ground, divided much like the *Garden Parsley*, but with greater, broader, and rounder Leaves, dented quite round, and in some places more deeply cut in or gashed, of a bright pale green colour; among which rises up a short, thick and somewhat hairy Stalk, about half a yard high or better, full of Leaves and Joints, and Branches at them, so that it looks like a small thick Bush, bearing small Umbels of whitish Flowers, and small, rough, dark, greyish Seed, especially after they are rubbed smooth, somewhat like common *Parsley* Seed, but somewhat longer and darker, of an aromattick and sharp Taste, and at last of an unfavoury bitterness like *Cummin-Seed*. The Root is pretty thick, short, and white, perishing after it hath yielded Seed, especially in the cold Countries, tho' it is said not to be so in a warm Climate.

Columna takes this Plant to be the *Daucus secundus Dioscoridis*.

5. *Apium Lusitanicum*, rotundifolium. *Portuguese Parsley*.

6. *Apium Pyrenaicum*, Thapsiæ facie. *Thapsia-like Pyrenean Parsly*. *Seseli Pyrenaicum*, Thapsiæ facie, D. Fagon. Schol. Bot. Par. Bat.

7. *Apium Anisum dictum*, semine suaveolente, majori. *Parsley called Anise, with a large sweet smelling Seed*. *Anisum Herbariis*, semine majore, C. B. Pin. 159. *Anisum veteribus*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 92. *Anisum*, vulgare; Clus. Hist. 202.

The lowermost Leaves which break forth first, adhere to long Footstalks, and are whole, roundish, but dented round the edges, smooth, of a pale green colour, above an Inch long, and sweet-smelled; the upper ones like the Leaves of *common Parsley*, and finely cut. The Stalk is round, hollow, branched, feeble and scarce able to support it self, hairy and somewhat channelled. The Umbels on the tops of the Stalks and Branches are large for the size of the Plant; nor are there any Leaves standing at the rise of the Rays. The Flowers are small and white, composed of five split Leaves, all of them near the same bigness, with as many white Chives. The Seed is small, lesser than that of *Hemlock*, channelled, almost of an Ash-colour, of a very agreeable and sweet Taste and Smell, with a pleasant Acrimony. The Root is slender and useless, sometimes single, and sometimes composed of many parts.

We are not certain where it grows wild; but they say it grows well in *Crete*, *Syria*, *Aegypt* and other Eastern Countries. They sow a great deal of it in *Malta*, where it is called *sweet Cummin*, which the Inhabitants sell to make Money of.

8. *Apium Anisum dictum*, semine suaveolente, minori. *Parsley called Anise, with a smaller sweet smelling Seed*. *Anisum Herbariis*, semine minori, C. B. Pin. 159.

9. *Apium palustre & Apium officinarum*, C. B. Pin. 154. *Marsh-Parsley, and Parsley of the Shops*. *Apium vulgarius*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 100. *Eleoselinum*, Dod. Pempt. 695.

This is the *Apium officinarum*, seu *Paludapium*, Park.

It has a white, thick, streight Root, which shoots deep into the Ground, and is sometimes divided into several Heads; from which rise many Leaves on Footstalks nine Inches long, reddish, striped and hollow, and composed of two or three pairs of Feathers, and an odd one at the end: These

Feathers are broad, dented round the edges, and divided into three considerable jaggs. From the same Root likewise rises many thick, deeply channelled, and hollow Stalks, above two Cubits high, jointed at great distances, begirt with Leaves like those at the Root, upon Footstalks that become gradually shorter till they adhere immediately to the Stalks at the top, and placed alternately; out of whose bosoms come forth very long branches immediately from the bottom, which reach almost to the middle of the Stalk. In the very Angle where the Stalk is parted into Branches (perhaps where the middle of the Stalk terminates) sits an Umbel upon a very short and sometimes no Footstalk at all, which is not continuous or close, but scattering, composed of a good many Rays, each of which bears at top an Umbel of very small Flowers consisting of five whirish Leaves, that grow close together, to which succeed very small channelled Seeds, smaller than those of *common Parsley*. The Stalks and Branches often end in three, and sometimes in two Branches in the very Point where the Umbels sit; and yet the extreme Branches end at last in Umbels.

The smell of the whole Plant is strong, but not unpleasant.

It is often found in Marshy Rivulets, and great Ditches, especially near the Sea.

Marsh-Parsley transplanted into Gardens, turns milder, and less disagreeable, by diligent Care and Culture; and therefore both in *Italy* and *France*, they are very fond of the tender Leaves and the upper part of the Root, which they eat with Oil and Pepper. The *Italians* call this Herb *Sceleri* or *Celeri*. The *French* learned the use of it from the *Italians*, from whom also they received its Name. *Parkinson* offers it as a new Species, under the Title of *Selinum sive Apium dulce*; to whose Opinion I cannot agree; because *Sweet Parsley* or *Celeri*, sown and cultivated in our Gardens, degenerates in some Years into common *Marsh-Parsley*, by reason of the Coldness of the Air: Which likewise happens to *Sweet Fennel* sown with us, generally in three or four Years; so that if we would have it right, we must fetch new Seed from *Italy*. Ray.

10. *Apium dulce, Celeri Italorum, H. R. Par.* *Sweet Parsley which is the Celeri of the Italians.* *Selinum sive Apium dulce, Park. Theat.* 926.

Parkinson calls this *Sweet Selinum* or *Smallage*, and describes it as follows: It grows up in the same manner as the former, but larger than it; the Leaves are also larger, but not of so deep a green colour; the Flower and Seed is also like those of the former, but somewhat larger. The Root is big and long, with several Fibres at it, white, and much more juicy and pleasant than either *Smallage* or *Parsley*, with a very warming and comfortable relish, and not in the least offensive; but the whole Herb is so pleasant as if Sugar had been mixed with it. This, says he, we have found to keep both its Relish and Form for the first or second Year, after the Seed, that comes from beyond the Sea hath been sown with us: But as *Sweet Fennel* degenerates in this Country, by degrees, so does this, and only continues sweet in warmer Climates; the Leaves also decay in their Verdure, and lose much of their freshness, becoming more dark [or dusky] like *Smallage*.

11. *Apium palustre, minus, cauliculis procumbentibus, ad alas floridum, H. L. Bat.* *Smaller Marsh-Parsley, with procumbent Stalks, and Flowers standing at the rise of the Branches.*

12. *Apium Creticum, minimum, Anisi facie.* *The smallest, Candy Parsley, with an Anise-Countenance.*

13. *Apium Græcum, saxatile, Crithmi folio.* *Rock-Parsley of Greece, with a Sea-Holly Countenance.*

Apium, which the Greeks call *Σήλινον*, is thought to have received its Name *ab apibus* from the *Bees*; because they are mightily delighted with its Flowers. The common *Petroselinum* is thought to be the *Apium* of the Ancients; and the *Apium officinarum*, their *Eleoselinum*.

14. *Apium hortense latifolium, maxima, crassissima, suavi & eduli radice, Boer. Ind.* 58. *Broad-leav'd Garden-Parsley, with a very large, thick, sweet and eatable Root.*

15. *Apium Lusitanicum*, maximum, folio trilobato, flore luteolo, *Boer. Ind.*

38. *Great Parsley of Portugal with a trilobated Leaf, and a yellowish Flower.*

The first Species is more used in the Kitchen than in Shops, and is good in most sorts of Dishes Both the Root and the Herb it self serve the same purposes. They keep down the Inflations of the Stomach, and provoke both Urine and the Terms. They free both the Liver and Spleen from Obstructions, and are very good for such as are troubled with the *Dropsy*, or the *Jaundice*. In this Country we commonly fry it with all sorts of Flesh in order to give a good Relish, and put it into the Belly of Fowls boiled or roasted, and even eat it raw with Butter, and mix it with our Sallads. And certainly as to the Taste of it I know no Pot-Herb more agreeable and palatable than this same *Parsley*. However, we are told that it is an Enemy to the Eyes, and hurts the Sight; which I can hardly be induced to believe.

Schroder tells us, that both the Root and Seed are in use; that they warm and dry almost in the third Degree. They cut and open, and therefore the Root is one of the Five opening Roots. The chief use of it is internally, for provoking Urine and the Terms, expelling the Stone, and dissolving the Scrophulous Tumours of the *King's-Evil*. The Seed is more powerful than the Root, and is reckoned one of the small hot Seeds. Both of them are chiefly given inwardly.

There is a distilled Water drawn from the Stalk, Leaves, and Flowers, gathered in the Month of *June*.

Galen commends it against the *Falling-Sickness*, especially if the Roots be boiled and eaten like *Parfnips*.

The Seed is reckoned effectual to break Wind, as well as to dissolve the Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys, and to ease the racking and tormenting Pains occasioned by it; and is also effectual against the Poison of any venomous Creature, as also against the Danger to which they are liable who have taken *Litharge*. It is prescribed among other things that serve to re-

move a Cough. The Leaves of *Parsley* eaten after *Onions*, *Leeks*, or *Garlick*, takes away the offensive smell of them, and suppresses the Vapours that may offend either the Head or the Eyes. It is usual also to throw the Herb into Fish-Ponds, if there be any sick Fish in them, in order to purge and cleanse them.

The distilled Water of the Herb is a familiar Medicine with Nurses, to give their Children, when they are wrung and griped in their Stomach or Guts with Wind, which they call the *Fretts*, and is no less available than the Water of *Saxifrage*, for that purpose; nor is it improper for such as are arrived at riper Years.

The Leaves of *Parsley* laid to Eyes that are swollen and inflamed with Heat, give them much ease, especially if they be used with Bread and Flower. The same fried with Butter, and applied to Womens hard Breasts, that become so by the curdling of the Milk, quickly abates the hardness; and likewise takes away black and blue spots and marks caused by Contusions, Bruises, Falls, &c.

Tragus prescribes an excellent Medicine for curing the *Jaundice*, *Falling Sickness*, *Dropsy*, the Stone in the Kidneys, &c. which is this: Take of the Seeds of *Parsley*, *Fennel*, *Anise* and *Caraway*, of each an Ounce; of the Roots of *Parsley*, *Burnet*, *Saxifrage* and *Caraway*, of each an Ounce and half: Let the Seeds be bruised, and the Roots washed and cut small; let them all lie to steep in a Pottle of white Wine, and in the Morning let them be boiled in a close earthen Vessel, till a third part or more be wasted; which being strained and cleared, take four Ounces of it a time, Morning and Evening, first and last, abstaining from Drink for three hours after. This opens the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and carries off the Dropsy and Jaundice by Urine.

The Seeds, says *Dodonæus*, are more efficacious in Physick than the Roots; they discuss, open, provoke Urine, dissolve the Stone, break the Wind, cure Dropsies, bring down and quicken the Terms, and expel the After-birth and a dead Fetus. They are likewise commended against an old inveterate Cough, either mixed or boiled

with *Lobos*. Nor are they of less virtue in conquering Poisons, and are therefore put into *Theriacs*.

All the parts of the Herb resolve hard and warm Tumours, and laid upon Womens Breasts lessen their Milk, and are therefore used by our Women when they wean their Children, *Schrod*.

In your choice of *Parsley* says *Lemery*, you are to take the tops of it before it begins to Flower or bear Seed; because then they are more tender, have a better smell and are not so acrid. The Roots of *Parsley* are likewise used in Foods; but then they must be long, whitish and tender.

Parsley in all its parts provokes Urine, and Womens Courtes, brings away the Stone from the Kidneys and Bladder, removes Obstructions, resists Poisons, is vulnerary and resolving, expels Wind, and dissipates the Milk in Womens Breasts, being bruised and applied to the Bosoms.

It does not always produce good Nourishment; for it enflames the Mass of Blood, and causes Head-achs, when too frequently made use of.

By Distillation *Parsley* yields some Acid, pretty much volatile alkaline Salt, and abundance of Oil and Phlegm.

The Roots of *Parsley* contain more Acid than the Leaves; but they yield less volatile alkaline Salt by Distillation; otherwise they are much alike in their whole Analysis.

Parsley agrees at all times with old People and such as are of a phlegmatick, and melancholick Constitution; but young People who are of a hot and bilious Nature, ought to use this Herb very sparingly, *Lemery, Traité des Aliments*.

His Remarks are as follows:

Parsley is a Plant very much used in the Kitchen; its agreeable and aromatick Smell arises from its oily Particles, which are exceedingly attenuated and exalted by its Salts.

Parsley contains a Salt so acrid and corroding, that if you rinse a Glass in the Water where *Parsley* has been washed, and where some parts of the Leaves have been

left behind, the Glass will break all in pieces, if you lay ever so little stress upon it. This happens from this Salt's being of an uneven and cutting Surface, which passing to and again upon the parts of the Glass, destroys the Union of it, much after the same manner that a saw cuts a solid Body on which it passes backwards and forwards several times.

It is likewise through the means of this acrid Salt, that *Parsley* is aperitive, removes Obstructions, provokes the Terms in Women, and produces several other such like Effects.

Eleoselinum or *Smallage* and *Parsley* yield Phlegm, Oil, urinous Spirits, and volatile concrete Salt. They are somewhat diuretical, though we ought not to reckon much upon this Effect; but they are vulnerary and febrifugous. Both the Juice and the Extract of these Plants are used, not only for Fevers and internal Ulcers, but likewise for the Asthma and Scurvy; and their Seed has the same Properties, *Tauvry*.

There grows another Species of *Parsley* in *Macedonia*, which very much resembles ours, but its Leaves are larger and more cut. The Seed is brought to these parts, which is of an aromatick Taste and Smell. It contains abundance of exalted Oil, and volatile Salt; which last is not so acrid as that of common *Parsley*. It is an Ingredient in the *Theriac*, and is proper for the resisting of Poison, for provoking of the Terms in Women, for attenuating and dissipating gross Humours, and for breaking of Wind.

[As concerning *Parsley*, says *Galen* in his first Book *de Antidotis*, every body knows that the best is that which comes from *Macedonia*, which some also call *Estreaticum*, imposing that name from the place where it grows; tho' there is but very little brought from that Place; because but very little grows there, the Place being of very dangerous Access, by reason of Rocks, and but small in compass at the same time. And therefore this *Macedonian Parsley* of *Estriati*, which is pretended to be carried into all Nations, is but of small in quantity in the Country of *Macedonia* it self. But it happens to this *Parsley* of *Macedonia* in the same manner as to the *Honey* of *Athens* and

and the *Wine of Falernum*: For as the Merchants do export into all the Countries of the World, the *Honey of Athens* and the *Wine of Falernum*; so do they this *Parsley* of *Macedonia*, tho' there is not a sufficient Quantity of it to answer the demands of all Nations. But there grows much of this *Parsley* in *Epirus*, as there is much *Honey* gathered in the Islands called *Cyclades* or *Sporades*, in the *Ægean Sea*; and as the *Honey* is carried from those Islands to *Athens*, so is this *Parsley* first brought from *Epirus* into *Macedonia*, and much, if not all of it, into *Theffalonica*, and from thence is carried out as from *Macedonia*: The same thing is done with respect to the *Wine of Falernum*; for growing on a small piece of Ground called *Falernum*, there can be no great quantity of it produced in a Vintage; and yet the cunning Merchants do so prepare their *Wine*, that they put it upon all the Nations subject to the *Roman Empire* for true *Falernum*, where it passes for such, and the Merchants receive their Price accordingly.] This I was the more willing to transcribe from so great an Authority, for the Reader's Satisfaction; to shew that adulterating and sophisticating of *Wine* is no new thing; but was a common practice in the Reign of *Trajan*, when *Galen* flourished: and perhaps it might the same several Ages before that, for what we know.

The same excellent Physician tells us, that the Seed of this *Parsley* is much in use, and that the Herb and Root are used alike, but are of a weaker Faculty than the Seed, which, he says, is very sharp, acrid and bitter to the Taste, and withal a hot and cutting quality, which makes it to provoke Urine and Womens Courses powerfully, and to drive out the Wind.

Dioscorides says likewise, that it provokes Urine and the Terms, and is very good against the Winds and Belchings of the Stomach, and the Wind-Cholick; eases the griping Pains and Torments of the Belly, as also the Pains in the Sides and Kidneys and Bladder, being taken in Decoction.

The 7th Species which is the common *Anise* of all Botanists, is seldom used in the Herb it self but often in the Seed, which

warms and dries powerfully, being milder when fresh. It attenuates, discusses, and is diuretical, increases the Milk, and is much celebrated for the Diseases of the Lungs and Stomach. And therefore it is chiefly used in the Inflation of the Stomach, Coughs, &c. and one Scruple of it given to Infants, gently brings away any slimy Matter out of the Stomach or Guts, both upwards and downwards, *Schrod.*

The Preparations of it are, 1. A Confection of the Seed. 2. A simple Confection of laxative *Anise*, which is made by a mixture of *Scammony* with Sugar, or by the maceration of *Anise* in the Water in which *Scammony* has been dissolv'd. Others in making the Confection of *Anise*, macerate it in the Infusion of *Antimony*. 3. The compound Confection of Laxative *Anise* vid. *August.* 4. The distilled Water, which is made of the Seed. 5. The *Anise Aqua vite*, that is distilled from the Seed with Wine. A Spirit may likewise be made, if what remains after Distillation be fermented with the remaining Water, and the dreggs of the Beer or the like. 6. The distilled Oil, which rises up with the Water. The Milky Water from distilled *Anise*, which is exposed to the Heat of the Sun bears a good deal of Oil at top. This *Anise* must be long macerated; and then a Pound of it will yield half an Ounce of Oil. It must be distilled with a slow Fire, because the more volatile part of it easily ascends. 7. A Salt from the incinerated Plant, or what remains after Distillation, &c. *Id.*

Anise is most excellent for discharging of Flatulencies; and is for this reason preferred to all other Carminatives. This powdered and taken in substance to the quantity of one Dram, does better discuss *Flatu's*, than the distilled Oil. One Dram of it mixed with Saffron, the Roots of *Flower-de-luce*, *Peony*, &c. and given to Infants, eases the gripings of the Guts, by carrying off the vicious tough matter, *Hoffm.*

The distilled Oil freed from its thick Mucilage, and well rectified, so that it appears like clear Water, reduces red Corals into a Mucilage; so that by the benefit of this with the Tarrarized Spirit of Wine, they

they may be changed into a most beautiful Tincture or Essence, *Id.*

This Oil mixed with *Sal Volatile*, is of admirable virtue in all Distempers of the Breast, and in the flatulent Distemperature of the Intestines, *Id.*

The Seed being eaten very much, helps a stinking Breath, and dissipates the Wind in any part of the Body whether it be in the Head, Stomach, Bowels, or Womb, and provokes Urine, and brings on Sleep to such as want it. If Nurses eat the comfied Seed last at Night, it will increase their Milk, and is likewise very good for Women with Child. It is also good for such as are Phthisicky or Consumptive, or Short-winded, especially the Decoction of it with Figs and Liquorice, &c. It likewise helps to expectorate Phlegm in such as have a Cough or shortness of Breath, and is very conducive for the Stomach. Being boiled in Wine and drank, it most certainly cures the Obstructions of the Liver, and the Dropsy occasioned thereby. The same also cures the Hickcough, and promotes Digestion, *Park.*

Three or four Drops of the Chymical Oil at a time at most, taken in Broth or Wine, wonderfully removes the Giddiness of the Head, the Straitness and Pains of the Breast and Stomach, or the Crudities and Belchings thereof, an inclination to Vomiting, and the rising of the *Matrix*, and in general all uneasiness and pains arising from Cold and Wind, *Id.*

The bruised Seed and *Storax* mixed together, and thrown upon quick or live Coals, and the Head covered over, so that the Fumes may be the better collected, and more effectually penetrate, will soon ease a continual Head-ach. The *Italians* have this saying: *Chi terranno in mano una pianta d'Aniso, nosaran molestate dal mal caduco*, i. e. He that holds a Plant of *Anise* in his hand, shall not be troubled with the Falling-Sickness. But tho' this may seem too simple for so grievous a Disease; yet certainly the distilled Water of the Plant, or the chymical Oil of the Plant, or, which is better than either, the Quintessence made as shall be shewn presently, will give much ease to such as are frantick, or di-

stempered in their Brains; especially if there be also an outward application with the Herb and Seed and other conducive things, to the Forehead and Temples: The same likewise is very effectual for old People.

The Quintessence is made in this manner: Having infused the Seed a little bruised, to what quantity you please, for 64 Hours in good Spirit of Wine, let it stand as long in a hot *Balneum* or Bath, then let it be strained and distilled or vapoured gently in Glass; what remains at the bottom, when it is come to be of the thickness of thin Honey, keep for your use as aforesaid, *Id.*

The Seed of *Anise*, says *Lemery*, ought to be chosen big, clean, new dried, of a good Smell, and a sweet Taste; but at the same time mixed with a little agreeable Acrimony.

Anise fortifies the Stomach, discharges Wind, is a Cordial, eases Cholicks, increases Milk in Womens Breasts, and gives a sweet Breath.

The too frequent use of *Anise* renders the Humours acrid and too much agitated.

Anise-Seed contains abundance of exalted Oil, and volatile Salt.

It agrees at all times with old and phlegmatick People, and such as are subject to Wind, and the Cholick, and those who have weak Stomachs. *Traité des Aliments par Lemery.*

His Remarks are as follows:

Anise is a small Seed of a greenish grey colour, and is commonly called *green Anise*. This Seed is brought to us in great quantities from *Touraine*; but the best and largest comes from *Malta* and *Alicant*. This last is not so green as the other.

The Pastry-Cooks make very agreeable Biscuits, in which they put some *Anise-Seed*. They likewise mix *Anise-Seed* in several other Compositions, in order to give them an aromatick Taste and Smell.

Anise promotes Digestion, and strengthens the Stomach by its volatile and exalted Principles, which excite in that part a kindly and moderate warmth, and which break and attenuate the Food contained in it. *Anise* likewise banishes the Wind, by rarifying the viscous Juices, which by their roughness and grossness stop up the passage of the Wind, and hinder'd it from breaking out. This is also the reason why *Anise* eases the Cholick, which being very often occasioned by Wind, must of consequence cease so soon as that Wind is dissipated. In fine, *Anise* gives a good Breath, by its aromack Taste and Smell, which is owing to the volatile Salts which it contains, joined to exalted Sulphurs which are capable of tickling, or rather pricking very gently and delicately the little nervous fibres of the Tongue, and of the inner Tunicle of the Nose.

The first three or four Species have almost all the same Virtues: They have a nitrous and very subtle Salt, but not very acrid; and on this depends all their Virtue. Both the Seed and Root are in use in Physick. The *Paludapium* or *Apium palustre* is commended as a very excellent Herb for purging the Kidneys from Gravel, slimy Matter, Lumps, Sand or Stones. The *Macedonian Parsley* is both hotter and more violent, and is sudoriferous. From this Plant are made distilled Waters, which are excellent if they are cohobated. *Anise* has a most agreeable and sweet Taste and Smell, and has a most temperate Heat. It is a very great Friend to the Stomach. It is in great commendation among Nurses and Women with Child. Its Root, Seed, Flowers, and Umbel are in use in Physick, and of these are made Waters, Spirits, Oils, Infusions, Decoctions and Conserves; in all which there is a noble faculty of warming, dissipating *Flatus's*, agreeing well with a cold Stomach, to free it from Crudities that are owing to Acid and Cold. It is an excellent Remedy for cold and flatulent Belly-aches. I have only observed this inconvenience from it, That one drop of this Oil will swell and inflame a whole Body of some People. *Boerhaave in Dissert.*

The Ancients commended *Anise* wonderfully, for a cold and moist Stomach; and therefore it is much praised in a Thirst that rises from the Stomach, in Head-aches, and Watching occasioned thereby, in *Diarrhoea's* arising from Crudities, &c. It likewise provokes Urine and stimulates the Lust. *Dioscorides*, but especially *Pliny*, have been too large in describing its Virtues: They who have a Mind to be further satisfied may consult those Authors.

Some of this bruised a little is infused into those fine Spirits, of which they make their strong and rich Waters, before Distillation, in order to give them an agreeable Taste and Smell in exalting them by a repeated Distillation. *Lindanus* used to give the Trochisks of *Anise* in a quotidian Ague; the distilled Oil of *Anise* in wind Cholicks, the *Dianisum* of *Mesue* in the same, and in a Cough arising from a cold cause; the Spirit of *Anise* in the straitness of the Breast, and the anisated Spirit of Wine in the *Cardialgie* or Disorders of the Stomach.

The 9th Species, which is the *Paludapium*, or *Apium officinarum*, and is commonly called *Smallage*, is hotter and drier than common *Parsley*, and much more Medicinal; for it more powerfully opens the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, attenuates and rarifies thick Phlegm, and withal purges the Blood. It provokes Urine and Womens Courses, and is singularly good against the yellow Jaundice. It is likewise very effectual against Tertian and Quartan Agues, if the Juice of it be taken, but especially the Syrup. The Juice put to Honey of Roses and Barley-water, is a very good Gargle for such as have Sores or Ulcers in their Mouth or Throat, and will quickly heal them. The same used as a Lotion also cleanses and cures all other foul Ulcers or Cancers, in any other parts of the Body. *Park.*

The Seed is particularly used to break and expel Wind, to kill Worms, and to help a stinking Breath. The Root is effectual for all the purposes aforesaid, and is accounted more powerful in its Operations than the Herb, especially in opening Obstructions, and banishing the Ague; taking either the Juice of it in Wine, or the

the Decoction of it in Wine. *Pliny* says. it is particularly good against the Poison of Spiders.

The Root of this *Apium* is reckoned among the five opening Roots; and the Seed is one of the smaller hot Seeds. The Root provokes Urine and Womens Courses, expels the Stone, and dissolves the King's-Evil. The Seed is more efficacious than the Root, and is commended for the same purposes as the Seed of *Garden-Parsley*; but the use of it is not so safe; for those that are liable to the Falling-Sickness, are hurt by it, as is evident from certain Experiments recorded in Books, and confirmed by Observations, *J. B.*

Cordus was in the right of saying, that the *Garden-Parsley*, which is our *Celeri*, differs from *Smallage* only in the Culture. This Plant is bitter, acrid and aromatical: It contains abundance of oily volatile Salt, whose *Sal Ammoniack* is not entirely decomposed, but dissolved in a great deal of Phlegm, and united with a great deal of Earth. By a Chymical Analysis, *Smallage* contains, besides several acid Liquors, abundance of Sulphur and Earth, pretty much Urinous Spirit, and a little volatile concrete Salt. And therefore it is no wonder that this Plant is opening, diuretick, sudorifick, febrifugous and vulnerary. It is common to prescribe drinking of six Ounces of the juice of the Leaves of *Smallage*, at the beginning of the shaking Fit in intermitting Fevers: The Patient must be covered, and then he commonly sweats. A Dram of the Extract of the Leaves of *Smallage*, mixed with two Drams of *Kinkina* is a certain Remedy for a quartan Ague, and for all such Agues where there are Obstructions in the lower Belly. In the Scurvy the juice of *Smallage* is as effectual as that of *Spoonwort*, for fastening the Gums and cleansing the Ulcers of the Mouth: They likewise bathe Cancers and external Ulcers with it. The Root of *Smallage* is used in Ptisans, Broths and Apozems, and in Syrups that are prepared for opening the Obstructions of the Parts; such as the Syrup of *Succory*, the opening cachectick Syrup of *Mr. Charas*, the Anti-asthmatick Syrup of the same Author, the *Byzantine* Syrup, the Syrup of the five Roots, the Syrup of

Ground-Pine, and those of *Agrimony* and *Endive*. In fine, the Root of this Plant is one of the five opening Roots, and the Seed one of the five small hot Seeds. It is an Ingredient in the *Lithontriptick Powder of Renou*, and in the composition which they call *Benedicta laxativa*. *Tournefort*.

TABLE CLXIV. Fig. 2.

GENUS III.

Cicuta, HEMLOCK.

Hemlock is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Heart-fashioned and unequal Leaves B C, placed orbicularly and sitting on the Em-palement D; which turns to an almost globular Fruit E, composed of two small Seeds F, gibbous and channelled on one side, and plain on the other.

The Species of *Hemlock* are,

1. *Cicuta major*, *C B. Pin.* 269. *Greater or common Hemlock*. *Cicuta*, *Dod. Pempt.* 461. *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 175.

It is so very like *Chervil*, or rather sweet-smelled *Bastard-Hemlock*, that the likeness has been often fatal to the Gatherers, who did not or could not distinguish them nicely enough: For the Root is the same, nor is the Stalk different, which is three Cubits high and naked, but smooth, and spotted like a Serpent's Skin, like the Stalk of that Plant, which from thence was called *Serpentaria*. It has also the same sort of Leaf, which is divided into many parts, smooth, of a disagreeable Smell, and of a Taste not so much so, but somewhat acrid. The Umbel of the Flowers is also white like those of the other; and the Seed is much of the size of *Anise-seed*, channelled and green.

In fine, the whole Plant discovers its mischief by its nasty poisonous Smell, by which it chiefly differs from the other. In Gardens the Root before it bears a Stalk, is a Foot long, like the Root of a young broad-leav'd *German-Parsnip*, with a thin yellowish Bark, and white fungous Flesh, of a heavy heady Smell, and a sweetish Taste.

Hemlock abounds every where about Towns and Villages, in shady and fat Places, near Ditches and the Banks of inclosed Fields. It is seen to bear Flowers in *July*, and Seed in *August* or later.

2. *Cicuta major*, foliis tenuioribus, C.B. Pin. 160. Greater Hemlock with smaller Leaves.

3. *Cicuta minor*, Petroselino similis, C.B. Pin. 160. Smaller Hemlock resembling Parsley. *Cicutaria Apii folio*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 179. *Cicutaria fatua*, Lob. Icon. 280. The lesser Hemlock, or Fools Parsley.

This Species has a long, white, single Root, furnished with a few small Fibres and about the bigness of one's little Finger. The Stalk is two Cubits high, naked and channelled, covered with a sort of grey Flower or Dust that may be easily wiped off with one's Finger, but not spotted like the first Species, and of the same thickness with the Root. The Hemlock-Leaves do pretty much resemble those of Parsley, unless that the Segments are sharper, of a dark green colour above, more pale and shining underneath, having no Smell, nor any remarkable Taste. The Flowers are white, and five-leav'd, each of which is split in two. Long narrow green Leaves surround the Umbels of the Flowers: For at the bottoms of the Rays of the particular Umbels, of which the whole Umbel is compos'd, rise three or four oblong Leaves, by which it differs from the common Hemlock, unless that it is smaller, with a Stalk not spotted, an annual Root, and no disagreeable Smell. The Seeds are small, channell'd and short. Its Effects are said to be very pernicious.

It is frequently found in Kitchen-Gardens, in fat Grounds and other cultivated Places; where it is often gather'd when young, for Parsley; and for that reason is call'd Fools Parsley.

4. *Cicuta Orientalis*, vulgari similis, ferme inodora. Oriental Hemlock resembling the common one, and almost without Smell.

5. *Cicuta Orientalis*, semine crasso, verrucoso. Oriental Hemlock with thick Seed full of Warts.

6. *Cicuta Orientalis*, minor, patula, Dauci facie. Smaller, open, Oriental Hemlock, with a wild Carrot-Countenance.

Servius says, in *Eclog.* 2. that *Cicuta* is that distance which is betwixt the Knots of Reeds and Canes; and therefore this Plant seems to have receiv'd the Name of *Cicuta* from its hollow and fistulous Internodia.

The Leaves and Root are in use, but rarely. Tho' it is reckon'd extremely cold, and is rank'd amongst Poisons by *Dioscorides*; yet is it frequently us'd by the Moderns in Tumours and Inflammations of the Spleen; and the Juice boil'd in a splenetic Plaster, is applied outwardly: And therefore it is prescrib'd for other Inflammations, and sometimes mix'd even with Eye-Salves. *Schrod.*

This is justly rank'd amongst Poisons, that act from their whole Substance. The Athenians advanc'd the Fame, or rather Infamy of it, in their Hostility against the Philosophers, using the Juice of it in taking away the Lives of Criminals condemn'd to Death, as *Socrates* could testify, to his own sad Experience; whom they oblig'd to drink the Juice of it, in order to dispatch him for his suppos'd Atheism, in denying their paultry Gods, and laughing at their ridiculous Worship. *Hoffm.*

The more skilful Physicians now-a-days affirm, that Hemlock is hot, and not cold; us'd externally, and is an Anodyne. A Cataplasim or Plaster of Hemlock with Gum Ammoniac, powerfully discusses hard Tumours and Nodes. *D. Needham.*

The Powder of the Roots given to the quantity of twenty Grains, in malignant Fevers, or in a Quartan, before the Paroxysm, exceeds all Diaphoreticks that I ever try'd. *D. Bowle.*

Hemlock is not fatal to all living Creatures: For if we may believe *Galen*, Starlings eat Hemlock without coming to any harm by it. And *Mr. Ray* says, he has found the Gizzard of a Thrush full of Hemlock-seed, with only four or five Grains of Corn intermix'd with it; which in the time of Harvest that Bird had neglected for Hemlock; so very fond was it of that Seed which we reckon pernicious. And *Lucretius* says,

----- *Pinguescere saepe Cicuta
Barbigeros pecudes, homini quæ est acre venenum.*

For a *Schirrus* of the Spleen, take of the Juice of *Hemlock* or *Mandrake*, as much as is sufficient: Let it be temper'd with Gum Ammoniac, of which make a Plaister. *Hartman* calls this *Emplastrum mirabile*.

Hemlock may be safely apply'd to hard Tumours, Swellings and Inflammations in any part of the Body, except Womens Breasts and Mens Cods; as also to St. *Anthony's* Fire, Wheals, Pushtes and creeping Ulcers, that arise from hot and sharp Humours, for repelling the Heat, &c. The Leaves bruise'd and laid to the Brow or Forehead, is good for red or swoll'n Eyes, eases the Pain, and takes away the Inflammation and Redness. It likewise removes the Pin or Web growing over the Eyes. The Root of *Hemlock* roasted under the Embers, wrapped in double wet Paper, till it be soft and tender, and then applied to the Gout in the Hands or Fingers, will quickly remove that Disease. The Antidote against *Hemlock* (if any by mischance should eat the Herb instead of *Parsley*, or the Root instead of *Parsnep*, which causes a kind of Phrensy, or Perturbation of the Senses, as if the Person were stupify'd or drunk) is to drink of the best and strongest pure Wine, before the Poison reaches the Heart, as *Pliny* advises; or Gentian put into Wine, as others direct. But *Tragus* says, he cur'd a Woman that had eaten the Root, by giving a Draught of good Vinegar; but that if it be given with Wine it kills without remedy. *Paik*

We learn from *Scaliger*, and the Observations of later Writers, that *Hemlock* provokes Urine, and produces other vehement Motions, which do not seem to be the Effects of Coldness. *Pliny* tells us, that many eat it when it is green, and that the Root is of no use, i.e. it has no medicinal Virtue. *Scaliger* tells us, that the People about *Genoa* and *Turin* ranked *Hemlock* among their greatest Dainties. And *Anguillara* informs us, that the Children in *Pisaro* eat it with Bread, without the least harm. The same Author acquaints us, that the Asses in *Apulia* eat it greedily, without any ill effect.

But *Matthiolus* says, the Asses in *Tuscany* fall into so deep a Sleep after eating *Hemlock*, that their Masters fancying them to be really dead, begin to slay them; the Pain of which Butchery waking them from their

Sleep, they presently start up, and cause Mirth to such as pass that way, when this happens, *Scaliger* adds, That these Animals, thus roused from their Sleep, at first appear'd to be astonish'd and stupify'd, and then run in a distracted, heedless and uncertain Course, and sometimes turn'd giddy, and ran round.

The Principles that constitute *Hemlock* have a pretty near affinity with those of other Narcoticks: It is not given inwardly, because it leaves Phantoms in the Brain, which sometimes end in Deliriums, that are very hard to be cur'd. However, *René-aume*, in his Observations, orders half a Dram of the Root in Substance, and two Drams in Infusion, against a *Schirrus*. I am of opinion, it might be more properly prescrib'd as a Narcotick, than as an Aperitive or Opener. When it is bruise'd and apply'd outwardly, it is resolving and mitigating; and therefore the Juice apply'd by it self, or mix'd with Gums, and made up into a Plaister, is used to remove hard Tumours, and particularly against the *Schirrus's* of the Viscera. Some say, that the Plant boil'd in *Honeysuckle*-Water, and apply'd to the Breasts diminishes the Abundance of Milk, and hinders the Milk from curdling and growing hard. *Tauvry*.

Both the great and the small *Hemlock* contain abundance of Oil, and of essential and fixed Salts. The great *Hemlock* has more Strength and more Virtue than the small one. It is very resolving, proper for *Schirrus's*, for rising Cancers, for the hardness of the Spleen, Liver or Mesentery, being apply'd to the Tumour. It is an Ingredient in several Ointments and Plaisters. It ought never to be used inwardly, because it is a Poison. *Lemery*.

Hemlock has an herby saltish Taste: It smells of stinking Oil, and reddens blue Paper but very little; which gives room to conjecture, that this Plant contains a Salt of near affinity with the Sal Ammoniac, wrapt up in abundance of Oil and Earth. These are very near the same Principles that we find in Opium. The Leaves of this Plant are very mitigating, and very resolving: When boil'd with Milk, they are apply'd with very good success to the Piles, and to those Parts that are seiz'd by the Gout.

Gout. A Cataplasm of the bruised Leaves of *Hemlock* with some Snails, and made up with the four resolving Powders or Meals, is excellent for an Inflammation of the Testicles, for the Gout, and for the *Sciatica*. The Plaster of *Hemlock* is a good Dissolver of scirrhus Tumours. This Plant is an Ingredient in the *Diabotarium* of Mr. *Blondel*, which is a very good Plaster for resolving Cancers and scrophulous Tumours. *Tournefort.*

The force and strength of this Plant is in the Smell, which very much disorders the Head. And therefore they who sleep upon this Herb in the Summer, when it sends out its noxious *Effluvia* very plentifully, never escape harm. The bruised Leaves applied to any inflam'd Part, repel the Inflammation. And hence that Cataplasm or Plaster of *Hemlock* is so much extoll'd for a Gangrene. *Boerhaave in Diſtat.*

TABLE CLXIV. Fig. 3.

GENUS. IV.

Carvi, CARAWAY.

Caraway is a Plant with a Rose and umbellared Flower *AB*, consisting of many Heart-fashion'd and uneven Leaves *C*, which are plac'd orbicularly, and rest upon the Empalement *D*, which turns to a Fruit *E* composed of two small longish Seeds *F*, which are gibbous and channell'd on one side, and plain on the other. To these Marks must be added, That the Leaves *G* are finely jagged, and fasten'd to the Rib *H* by Bands.

The Species of *Caraway* are,

1. *Carvi, Cæsalp. 291. Caraway or Carawaies. Cuminum pratense, Carvi officinarum, C.B. Pin. 158. Caros, J.B. 3. Part 2. 69. Carum, Dod. Pempt. 299.*

From a long, single, rugged, white Root, as thick as one's Thumb, and better, with some Appendages and Fibres, of an aromatick and somewhat acrid taste like that of *Parsnep*, it produces many Stalks, a Cubit, and a Cubit and ha'f high, channell'd, solid, smooth, jointed, and then divided into Branches. The Leaves stand upon a long-

keel'd, but narrow Footstalk, partly rising from the Root, and partly from the Wings of the Branches, resembling the Leaves of *wild Carrots*, but producing Wings at greater distances, more finely cut and smooth. On the top of the Branches stand the Umbels, with no disagreeable smell. The Flowers are single, small, round, white or reddish, and composed of Heart-fashion'd Leaves, which are somewhat curled at the Fissure, and all of them even at the Edges, out of whose greenish Navel or Center come forth very small whitish *Stamina* ript with green Chives. These are follow'd by oblong channell'd Seed, of an acrid and aromatick taste.

It grows frequently in *Germany* and *Bohemia*, in fat, fruitful and Grassy Fields and Meadows, which are sometimes water'd. It grows likewise in the Marshes of *Lincolnshire*, and in the low and rich Grounds near *Hull* in *Yorkshire*, and elsewhere in Meadows in this Country.

2. *Carvi foliis tenuissimis, Asphodeli radice. Very small-leav'd Caraway with an Asphodel-Root. Daucus pratensis, millefolii palustris folio, C.B. Pin. 150. Daucus pratensis Dalechampii, folio millefolii, J. B. 3. Part 2. 9. Daucus pratensis Dalechampii, Lugd. 718.*

This Species has several long Stalks of most fine Leaves, set many together at distances opposite to one another, very like the *Water-Yarrow* or *Milfoil*, being soft and of a fresh green Colour. The Stalk has some few Joints, and fine long Leaves set at them like *Fennel*, with Branches rising from thence; likewise bearing large Umbels of Flowers, which are reddish at first, and white when they blow, somewhat bitter and acrid, but sweet-smell'd.

3. *Carvi Orientale, acailon foliis Chamœmeli. Oriental Caraway without a Stalk, and with Camomel-Leaves.*

Carvi is so called from *Caria*, a Country of *Asia* the lesser, where the Ancients found this Plant. For *Pliny* says, Lib. 19. c.8. *Perigrinum & Careum gentis sue nomine appellatum, culinis principale.*

The whole Plant has hot and dry Qualities, with a Subtilty or Fineness of Parts, by which it promotes the Concoction of the Stomach, and dispels Wind; but especially the

the Seed, which is reckon'd hot and dry in the third degree; and therefore it is bak'd in Cakes, and candy'd over with Sugar. *Casp. Hoffm.*

I must not forget to observe one thing, *viz.* That there are some who will not make use of this Seed, without first washing it with warm Water, on I know not what suspicion of Poison. But I fancy there is something else in the case, *viz.* some excrementitious Substance, on which account it had need be well dry'd. But then this must be done in the Shade: For if it be dry'd in the warm Sun, the whole Spirit and Life of it perishes. *Id.*

The Seed warms and dries, discusses, attenuates, is stomachick and diuretick, and begets abundance of Milk. And hence it is of notable use in the Cholick, Vertigo, &c. either taken internally, or applied externally. *Schrod.*

This Seed is one of the four greater warm Seeds, and not the last of them, for its carminative Virtue; which are, the Seeds of Annise, Fennel, Caraway and Cummin. It is a noble Stomachick and Diuretick, and therefore is excellent, and performs Wonders in a Cholick, Melancholy and Vertigo, especially its Water distill'd with *Rhenish* Wine, as also its Oil, &c. as well externally as internally. *Fr. Hoffm.*

Not only the Seed, says *Parkinson*, but also the Herb and the Root are better than those of Parsnep, and is pleasant to the Stomach, helping Digestion. The Seed is conducive in all the cold Ailments both of the Head and Stomach, the Bowels and Womb, and is good for dispelling Wind, and sharpening the Eye-sight. The Powder of the Seed made into a Poultice, takes away black and blue Spots made by Blows or Bruises. The Seed is much us'd in Bread, Cakes, &c. to give a relish and warming quality to 'em, as of a Spice, and in Confits, to eat with Fruits, to correct the Windiness and Crudity of them.

The Herb, by it self, or with some of the Seed bruise'd and fry'd, and laid in an hot Bag, or double Cloth, to the lower part of the Belly, eases the Pains of the Wind-Cholick.

This Seed is every where very much us'd, both in *Germany* and *England*: For it is bak'd in Biscuit, and put into Cheese, Broth, Cakes and other delicious Morsels, and is candy'd with Sugar in the Shops.

The distilled Seed yields much Oil, which is much more acrid than the Oil of Aniseed. *J.B.*

Thonerus cured a racking Pain of the whole Belly, by five Drops of the Distilled Oil of Caraway; and also cured another Person of a cruel Pain of the Stomach, only with this Oil. *D. Hulse.*

No part of this Plant is much used, except the Seed; tho' some use even the Root in Pisans and carminative Clysters. The Seed is stomachick and diuretick, and very proper for dissolving the tough and viscous Matter that occasions the Cholick. In order to avoid that Distemper, they put the Seed into Bread; and in order to cure it, they take the Bread hot out of the Oven; they powder it with this Seed bruise'd, and sprinkle it with good *Aqua Vitæ*, and apply it to the lower Belly. They likewise cover the same Seed with Sugar to dispel Wind. The essential Oil, which is drawn from *Caraway-Seed*, is very acrid and very penetrating. It is prescrib'd from five to six Drops, in five or six Ounces of the Oil of sweet Almonds. For Deafness, they put some Drops of it into good Spirit of Wine, and syringe the Ear with it. *Tournefort.*

TABLE CLXV. Fig. 1.

GENUS V.

Phellandrium, WATER-HEMLOCK.

Water-Hemlock is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B, shaped like a Heart, plac'd orbicularly, and sitting upon the Empalement C, which turns to a Fruit D compos'd of two small Seeds E, that are gibbous, and neatly channelled on one side F, and plain on the other G.

The Species of *Water-Hemlock* are,

Fig. 1.

Phellandrium Water-Hemlock.



Fig. 2.

Bulbocastanum Earth-Nut.

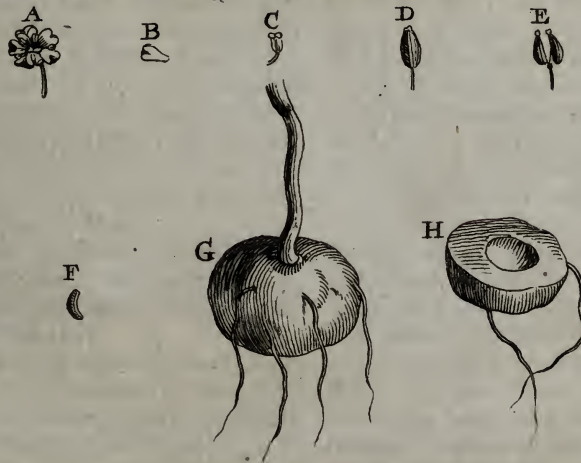
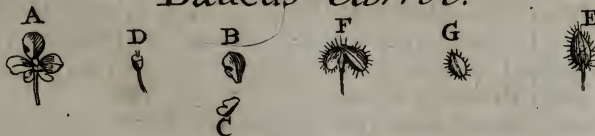


Fig. 3.

Daucus Carrot.



<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1883</p> <p>1884</p> <p>1885</p> <p>1886</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1888</p> <p>1889</p> <p>1890</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1892</p> <p>1893</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1895</p> <p>1896</p> <p>1897</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1899</p> <p>1900</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1883</p> <p>1884</p> <p>1885</p> <p>1886</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1888</p> <p>1889</p> <p>1890</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1892</p> <p>1893</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1895</p> <p>1896</p> <p>1897</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1899</p> <p>1900</p>
<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1883</p> <p>1884</p> <p>1885</p> <p>1886</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1888</p> <p>1889</p> <p>1890</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1892</p> <p>1893</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1895</p> <p>1896</p> <p>1897</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1899</p> <p>1900</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1883</p> <p>1884</p> <p>1885</p> <p>1886</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1888</p> <p>1889</p> <p>1890</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1892</p> <p>1893</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1895</p> <p>1896</p> <p>1897</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1899</p> <p>1900</p>
<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1883</p> <p>1884</p> <p>1885</p> <p>1886</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1888</p> <p>1889</p> <p>1890</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1892</p> <p>1893</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1895</p> <p>1896</p> <p>1897</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1899</p> <p>1900</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1883</p> <p>1884</p> <p>1885</p> <p>1886</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1888</p> <p>1889</p> <p>1890</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1892</p> <p>1893</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1895</p> <p>1896</p> <p>1897</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1899</p> <p>1900</p>

1. Phellandrium, *Dod. Pempt. 591. Water-Hemlock.* *Cicutaria palustris, tenuifolia, C. B. Pin. 161. Phellandrium vel Cicutaria aquatica quorundam, J. B. 3. Part 2. 183.*

It loves the Water, and rises above it with a Stalk above two Cubits high, as thick as one's Thumb, and often as thick as one's Arm, channelled, naked, parted by Joints, and divided into several Branches. The Leaves are about nine Inches long, divided like the Leaves of *Chervil*, almost smooth of a pretty agreeable Taste, somewhat like that of *Water-Parsnep*, with some slight Acrimony. It bears Umbels on the branches, that are small in proportion to the Plant, composed of small white Flowers, with small dark red Chives in the middle. When they fall, they are succeeded by small, oblong, channelled Seeds, which have no roughness or hair. From the lowermost Joints it sends down many long capillary Fibres, by which it takes root at bottom.

It Flowers in Summer, and grows in clayey and slow-running Water.

2. Phellandrium alpinum, umbella purpurascens. *Mutzelina Cam. Epit. 8. J. B. 3. Part 2. 66. Meum alpinum, umbella purpurascens, C. B. Pin. 148.*

Both Species contain abundance of volatile Salt and Oil. They are opening, provoke Urine and Womens Terms, attenuate the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, and purify the Blood. The first Species is good to cure the scurvy, being taken inwardly. The Root of the second Species has much the same virtue as *Meum*; it is sudorifick, proper to resist Poison, and to dissipate Wind, being taken in Powder, or in Decoction.

The first Species being boiled and made into a Cataplasm, does wonderfully discuss malignant Inflammations. And therefore it is an excellent Remedy for *St. Anthony's Fire*, great Inflammations and violent Pleuresies.

3. Phellandrium folio Thysselinii caule rotundo, *Boer. Ind. 57. Water-Hemlock with a Thysselinum Leaf and a round Stalk.*

4. Phellandrium Thysselinii folio, caule sulcato *Boer. Ind. 57. Water-Hemlock with a furrow'd Stalk.*

TABLE CLXV. Fig. 2.

GENUS VI.

Bulbocastanum, EARTH-NUT
or KEPP-NUT.

*E*arth-Nut is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B, placed orbicularly, and sitting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit E composed of small oblong, smooth Seeds that are sometimes channelled F, gibbous on one side, put plain on the other. To these Marks must be added, a fleshy and tuberous Root G, H.

The Species of *Earth-Nut* are,

1. Bulbocastanum majus, folio apii, *C. B. Pin. 162. Greater Earth-Nut, with a Parsley-Leaf. Bulbocastanon J. B. 3. Part 2. 30. Bulbocastanon, Dod. Pempt. 334.*

The Root is tuberous, white and solid, putting forth small fibres both from the bottom and sides, of a sweetish agreeable Taste, and lying deep down in the Earth. The Leayes are more finely cut than those of *Parsley*, and the Segments sharper. The Stalk is single, round, channelled, and solid, with one Leaf commonly growing on it before it is divided into Branches. At each of the Divisions of the Stalk is set a Leaf, which is much more finely cut than those that rise from the Root. The Flower are like those of other umbelliferous Plants, but very small, and white. The Seeds are small, longish, and while they are yet green not at all channelled; but when they are dry, there appear some faint Channels, and are of the colour of a *Chestnut*. It springs up early in the Spring, and flowers in the End of May or Beginning of June, and is very frequent in Pastures of a gravelly or sandy soil. When the Seed is ripe, the whole Herb vanishes, leaving behind it in the Earth a tuberous uneven Root, covered with a black skin, and it self consisting of a white edible Flesh.

2. *Bulbocastanum minus, saxatile, Peucedani folio.* *Smaller Rock Earth-Nut with a Sow-Fennel Leaf.* *Cuminum bulbosum, Col. Part 2 20.*

3. *Bulbocastanum majus, alpinum, Pastinacæ folio.* *Greater Mountain Earth-Nut, with a Carrot-Leaf.*

4. *Bulbocastanum tenuiter inciso folio, Lusitanum. v. Lusit.* *Portuguese Earth-Nut, with a fine cut Leaf.*

5. *Bulbocastanum Creticum, radice napi-formi.* *Candy Earth-Nut with a Navew Root.*

6. *Bulbocastanum Creticum, Ferulæ folio, semine oblongo.* *Candy Earth-Nut, with a Fennel Giant Leaf, and oblong Seeds.*

This Genus is thought to be called *Bulbocastinum* by *Trallianus*, because it nicely represents *Bulbs* in the Figure of its Root, and *Chefnut* in its Taste and Relish.

Alexander Trallianus commends it against Spitting and pissing of Blood; and it is very likely he may be in the right; for it seems to be much of the Nature of *Almonds*.

Some of our People dig up the Root, and eat it raw, which is no unpleasant Morfel; but when it is boiled in Broth with a little Pepper it is very delicious Food, that nourishes much, and stimulates to Venery.

The Swine make themselves fat with this Root, and therefore we commonly call it *Swines Chefnut* or *Pignuts*.

Tho' the Root is reckoned astringent, yet the Seed is accounted opening, and is said to provoke Urine. *Lemery* says, it contains abundance of Oil and essential Salts.

TABLE CLXV. Fig. 3.

GENUS VII.

DAUCUS, CARROT.

Carrot is a Plant with a Rose and umbel-lated Flower A, consisting of many Heart-fashioned and uneven Petals B C, that are placed orbicularly, and sit upon the Empalement; which turns to a roundish

Fruit E, composed of two Seeds F, furnished and set round with Hairs like the Eye-lashes.

The Species of *Carrot* are,

1. *Daucus sativus, radice lutea.* *Garden or manured Carrot, with a yellow Root.* *Pastinaca sativa, five Carota lutea, J. B. 3. Part 2.64.* *Pastinaca tenui folia, sativa, Dod. Pempt. 678.* *Common Carrot.*

The Root is a Foot long, thick, shaped like a Cane, brittle, yellow or red, sometimes of a dark-reddish colour, or even white, furnished with a few Fibres at the sides, succulent, and of a sweet aromatick Taste. It sends up a Stalk two or three Cubits high, hairy, channelled, hollow, branched immediately from the bottom, at whose Divisions stand Leaves nine Inches long, hairy, divided into several Wings, each Wing being divided into others and these secondary Wings again divided or deeply cut into many narrow, oblong, sharp Segments, of a pretty sweet Taste and smell, of a deep green colour and placed alternately. The Flowers in broad Umbels stand close together, and are very small, pentapetalous, the Petals being roundish and not split in two, of a white, and sometimes of a reddish, colour. The Basis of the Umbel is surrounded in a Circle by narrow Leaves, which are dividded into several long and sharp Segments. The Bases also of the particular Umbels, of which the general one is composed, are surrounded by such like Circles of Leaves. To the Flower succeed longish hairy Seeds. When the Flowers are past, the contracted Umbels become hollow, and form a Vessel like the *Daucus officinarum*.

2. *Daucus radice & umbellâ luteâ.* *Carrot with a yellow Root and Umbel.* *Pastinaca tenuifolia, radice & umbella lutea, Mor. H. R. Bles.*

3. *Daucus sativus, radice aurantii coloris.* *Garden-Carrot, with a Root of an Orange-colour.* *Pastinaca tenuifolia, sativa, radice mali aurantii coloris, H. Edinb.*

4. *Daucus sativus, radice albo.* *White rooted Garden-Carrot.* *Pastinaca tenuifolia sativa, radice alba, C. B. Pin. 151.* *Pastinaca sativa five Carota alba, J. B. 3. Part 2. 64.*

5. Dau-

5. *Daucus sativus radice atro-rubente. Gardén-Carrot, with a Dark reddish Root. Pastinaca sativa five Carota rubra, J. B. 3. Part 2. 64. Pastinaca tenuifolia, sativa, radice atro-rubente, C. B. Pin. 151. Pastinaca sativa, rubens, Dod Pempt. 678.*

6. *Daucus vulgaris, Clus. Hist. 198. Wild Carrot or Birds-Nest. Pastinaca tenuifolia, sylvestris Dioscoridis, vel Daucus officinarum, C. B. Pin. 151. Pastinaca sylvestris five staphylinus Græcorum, J. B. 3. Part 2. 62.*

It is easy at first sight to distinguish betwixt *Wild* and *Garden Carrot*: For the Root of the former is smaller and more acrid: The Stalks are alike in height, being a Cubit and half high, channelled, hairy, full of Pith, and divided into branches. The Leaves are finely cut, of a dark green colour, and hairy on the backside. Such like white Flowers are ranged in Umbels; and sometimes the middle Flower of the Umbel is of a purple colour.

These Umbels are surrounded by Leaves that are cut into long, narrow, sharp Segments. When the Flowers fall they are succeeded by short, channelled, hairy Seeds; and then the contracted Umbel forms a Cavity in the middle like a Birds-Nest. It is to be met with every where in poor Ground.

7. *Daucus maritimus, lucidus. Shining Sea-Carrot. Pastinaca tenuifolia, marina foliis obscurè virentibus & quasi lucidis, Bot. Monsp.*

8. *Daucus tenuifolius, lucidus, gummi-fer. Narrow-leav'd shining Gum-bearing Carrot. Pastinaca tenuifolia lucida, Gummi manans, Bocc. Musf. Part 2. 30. Tab. 20.*

The Stalks and the Footstalks of the Leaves are hairy, the Leaves shining, the Umbel white, the Seed rough and prickly or hairy. The Leaves are larger than those of the *Daucus officinarum*. It has this peculiar to it, that if you break the Stalk, the Footstalks, or the Wings of the Leaves, there will ouze out a glutinous Moisture, that smells like Rosin or Turpentine.

It is found in the Island of *Hieres* near *Marfeilles*; on the Hill call'd *SS. Trinitatis di Gaeta*; on the Rocks and stony Places in *Corfou*, and in the dry and rugged Places in *Sicily*, near the Sea.

9. *Daucus Americanus, lucidus, H.R. Par. App. Shining American Carrot.*

10. *Daucus Hispanicus, umbella maxima. Spanish Carrot with a very great Umbel.*

11. *Daucus tenuifolius, Creticus, radiis umbellæ longioribus. Narrow-leav'd Candy Carrot, with an Umbel having long Rays. Pastinaca tenuifolia, Cretica, umbellæ radiis Gingidii longioribus, Mor. Umb. Tab. iv.*

It is known chiefly by this Mark, that it produces Rays five Inches long, thicker and stiffer than the Rays of *Chervil*; and these compose a hollow Surface like a Bird's Nest, while they are yet pregnant with Seed; and the Seeds are rough and hairy, like the Seeds of *Carrot*, but much larger and thicker.

Dr. *Alexander Balam* brought over the Seed of this Plant from *Tangier*.

12. *Daucus annuus ad nodos floridus. Annual Carrots with Flowers growing at the Joints; or Knotted Parsley. Caulalis nodoso echinato femine, C.B. Pin. 153. Prodr. 80. in Math. 404. Caulalis nodoso, echinato femine, Anthriscus hispido affinis, si non ejus varietas, J.B. 3. Part 2. 83.*

From a small, white, oblong Root, rise two, three or more Stalks, which are again divided into others, and are round, channelled, rough, generally lying upon the Ground, some of them two Palms long, or shorter, and others two Cubits long; which are cloath'd with Leaves like those of *Carrot*, but shorter and fewer in number, and much more finely cut, hairy, winged and of a dark green colour. Almost at every space betwixt the Joints over-against the Leaves, very small, white, thick-set Flowers adhere as it were close to the Stalk, sitting on a very short Footstalk; to which succeed many small, rough, conglobated Seeds.

It grows plentifully on the Borders of Fields and Banks of Earth, especially near the Sea.

13. *Daucus annuus minor, floribus rubentibus. Smaller annual Carrot, with reddish Flowers. Caulalis femine aspero, flosculis rubentibus, C. B. Pin. 153. Prodr. 80. Anthriscus quorundam, femine aspero, hispido, J.B. 3. Part 2. 83. Hedge Parsley.*

It rises with a Stalk a Cubit and half high, hairy, rough and jointed. The Leaves are composed of many Feathers joined together, dented round the edges, with an odd one at the end longer than the rest, of a dark red colour, and hairy. On the Tops of the Stalks and Branches stand small Umbels of Flowers of a whitish-red colour, to which succeed small oblong, hairy Seeds, which stick to peoples Cloaths as they pass a long, like Burrs. It is an annual Plant.

It is to be seen every where about Hedges, and flowers in the Summer.

14. *Daucus annuus, minor, floribus albis.* Smaller annual Carrot, with white Flowers. *Anthriscus quorundam, femine aspero, hispido, J. B. 3. Part 2. 83.*

The 1st, 2^d, 3^d, 4th, and 5th Species are all much of the same nature, and consequently have very near the same virtues. The Herb and the Seed have the Virtues with those of the *Daucus officinarum*. It is reckoned a Specifick for the suffocation of the Womb.

The Roots are used in the Kitchen, and being boiled in fair Water, they are cut into slices, and eaten with Butter, Pepper and Salt: But in this Country it is more usual to boil them with Flesh, especially Beef, and to eat them instead of Sauce with the Meat, as we do Turneps. They are accounted a little windy, tho' I must confess, I never found them to have that effect, and are thought to open the Belly, and to be good for a Cough.

Let the Root of dark Purple Carrot be cut small, and boiled in the strongest Vinegar with a little Rock-Alum, till $\frac{1}{2}$ of it be consumed, strain it, and let it stand till it be thick and dry, it will become a mass of a purple colour, called by the *Italians, Pavorazzo*; which being ground with Gums dissolved in Water, will make an excellent Ink. *Canepar. de atramentis.*

Quercetanus celebrates the Seed of Garden-Carrot dried and powdered and given to the quantity of half a Dram with a little Wine or Baulm-Water, as a peculiar and specifick Medicine for the Suffocation of the Womb.

Carrot is a Kitchen-Root, and both strengthens and fattens. The Seeds are very hot if they be chewed; and are commended in

the cold Diseases of the Kidneys. *Boerhaave in Diſtat.*

The 6th Species is proper for the Womb, and to provoke Urine. It is also proper, and of great virtue in the Cough, Pleurisy, Strangury, and Stone. It provokes the Terms and Moles, removes the Suffocation of the Womb, and stimulates Venery.

The Seed of this Wild Carrot infused in small Beer, and drank for the Strangury and Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, is wonderfully extolled by some. *Charleton de Lithiast.*

Van Helmont knew a Counsellour, who used to be obliged to take his Bed every Fortnight, that by use of the foresaid Remedy, lived free from the Stone for several Years.

Two Drams of the Seed infused in white Wine, and drank, cures hysteric Fits, or Fits of the Mother.

Tragus and others extol to the Skies, the the purple Flower in the middle of the Umbel, as a most certain Antidote against the Falling Sicknes. *J. B.*

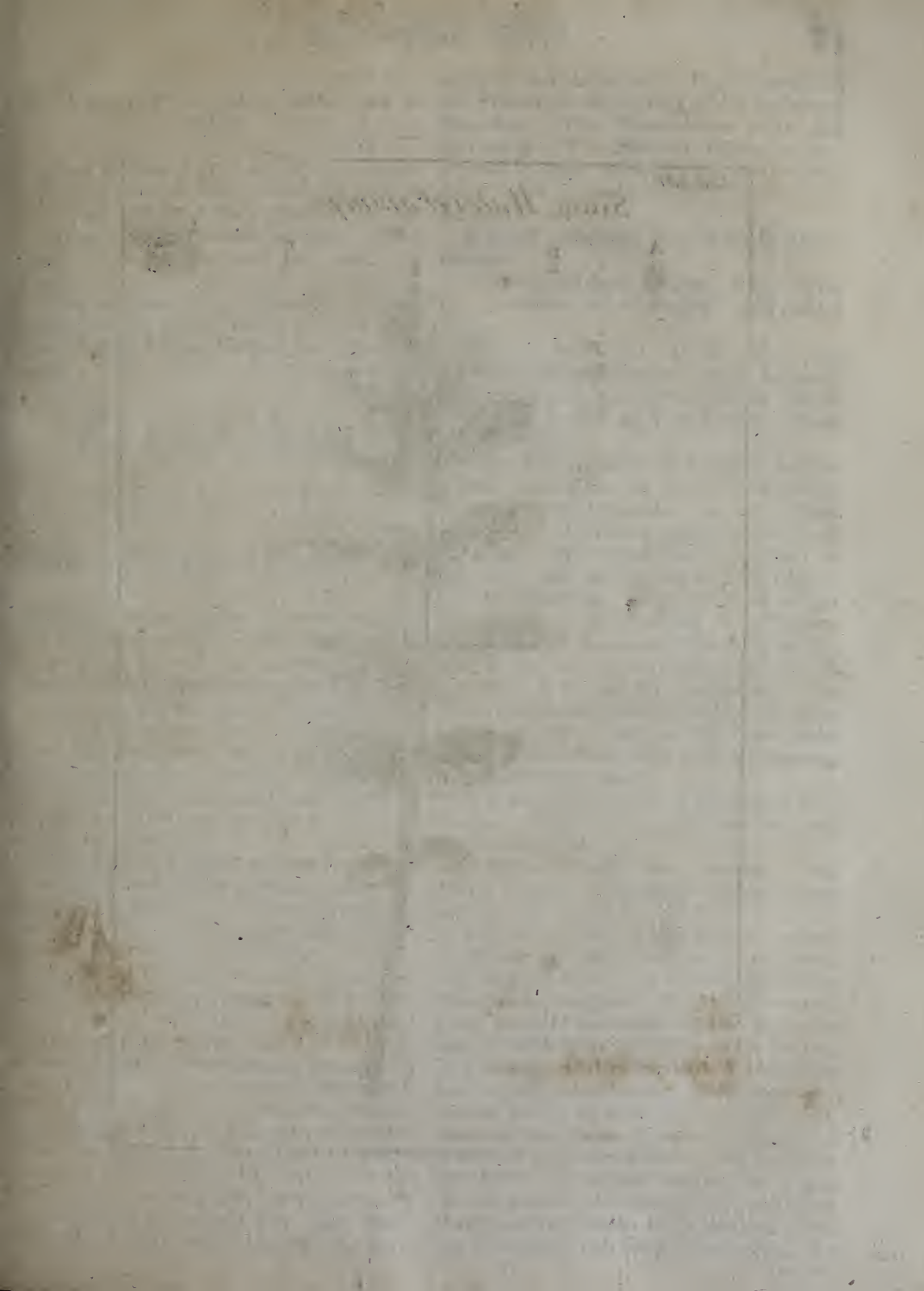
You must chuse your Carrot, says *Lemery*, long, thick, fleshy, yellow, or of a pale white colour, tender, that are easily broke, and of a Taste that is prettry much upon the Sweet.

They are opening, banish the Stone, they cleanse the Mass of the Blood, and provoke Womens Terms.

It is observed, That Carrots are very wholesome, and that they never produce any bad effect, unless by the immoderate use of them. [I must own that I have so good an opinion of this Root, that I hardly think it possible for any one to surfeit upon them, or be guilty of excess in the use of them; Carrots being so easily digested, and so mild and kindly to the Viscera, that I believe there are but few Instances of their having done harm.]

By Distillation they yield a little Oil, abundance of Acid and Phlegm, and very little volatile alkaline Salt.

They are good at all times, and agree with every Age and every Constitution.



Tab. 166.

Fig. 85.

Sium. Water Parsnep.



The Remarks of the same Author are as follows.

Carots are Roots very much used in Kitchens, by reason of their pleasant and agreeable Taſt. Moſt of their good Effects are owing to their acid or eſſential Salt. Their Seeds and Leaves are not uſed in Foods.

They are ſudoriſick, vulnerary, opening, proper for the Stone, and to provoke Women's Terms. *Traité des Aliments, par Lémery.*

TABLE CLXVI.

GENUS VIII.

Sium, WATER-PARSNEP.

Water-Parsnep is a Plant with a Roſe and Umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Petals B, that are commonly equal, placed orbicularly and reſting upon the Empalement C, which turns to a roundiſh Fruit D, compoſed of two Seeds E, that are gibbous and channelled on one ſide F, but plain on the other. To theſe marks muſt be added, that the Leaves G are joined together and adhere to the Rib H, with an odd one I at the end.

The Species of *Water-Parsnep* are,

1. *Sium ſive Apium paluſtre, foliis oblongis, C. B. Pin. 154. Water-Parsnep with oblong Leaves. Sium umbelliferum, J. B. 3. 172. Sium, Dod. Pempt. 589.*

The Root is furniſhed with joints like many other Water-Plants, ſending down from thence long buſhes of Fibres, and both ſmells and taſtes like *Skirret*. The Leaves which come from the Root are a Cubit long, hanging at long, channelled, ſmooth Footſtalks, that are hollow within, compos'd of eight or nine conjunctions of Feathers, that reſemble thoſe of *German-Parsnep*, but not ſo rugged; but the Leaves that are ſet on the Stalks are ſmaller, and more deeply and nicely cut. The Stalks are a Cubit high, round, channelled, naked,

upright and branched. The Umbels of the Flowers ſit on the tops of the Stalks and Branches. The Flowers are ſmall and white. The Baſis or bottom of the Umbel is begirt with narrow and pointed Leaves. The Seed is ſmall but ſweet ſmelled and acrid.

It grows in Brooks, and on the brinks of Rivers.

2. *Sium paluſtre, alterum, foliis ferratis. Another Water-Parsnep, with notched Leaves.*

3. *Sium latifolium, C. B. Pin. 154. Broad-leav'd Water-Parsnep. Sium medium, paſtinaca paluſtris, Tabern. Icon. 78. Sium maximum, latifolium, J. B. 2. 175. Great Water-Parsnep.*

This Species riſes with great hollow creſted Stalks, two or three Cubits high, parted in ſeveral Branches, on which ſtand long wings of Leaves, compoſed of many long and pretty broad Leaves, pointed at the ends and dented round the edges; ſmooth, thick, and juicy, each of which is as large as a *Parsnep*-Leaf. The Flowers are white and ſtand in Tufts or Umbels; after which follows the Seed, which ſmells well and is bigger than *Aniſe-Seed*. The Root is black, with many Fibres at its joints, as well as at the joints of the Stalk, under Water. The whole Herb is of a ſomewhat ſtrong and ſweet ſmell.

4. *Sium ſoliorum conjugationibus laciniaſis. Water-Parsnep, with the Feathers of the Leaves jagged.*

5. *Sium umbellatum, repens, Ger. Emac. 258. Creeping Water-Parsnep.*

The Stalks of this Plant are pretty thick, hollow, channelled, feeble and leaning, ſending down into the Ground white Fibres from the joints, (by which it propagates its ſelf) and branched, the Branches coming forth from the Wings of the Leaves. The Leaves, which embrace the Stalk with their membranous bottom, ſtand upon long hollow Footſtalks, reſembling *Carrot-Leaves*, and are compoſed of three or four Conjunctions of Feathers annexed to the middle Rib, and dented round the edges. The Umbels of the Flowers do not ſit on the tops of the Stalks as in the preceding, but riſe along the Stalks over-againſt the

Leaves, on very short Footstalks scarce half an Inch long, consisting of eight or nine Rays. Every single Radius sustains at top a secondary or particular Umbel; whose Basis is begirt with narrow oblong Leaves. At the Basis of the total Umbel there are no such Leaves, by which it differs from the second Species. The Flowers are very small, white, composed of five narrow sharp Leaves; to which succeed small, white, channelled Seed.

It grows in great plenty almost every where in *England* in Brooks and Springs; so that it is very strange no body had ever described it before *Johnson*, who wrote *Emendations upon Gerard*. The Figure of it is to be seen in *Hist. Lugd.* p. 1092, by the Title of *Sium verum Matthioli*; but the Description subjoyn'd to it, belongs to another Plant.

6. *Sium aquaticum*, ad alas floridum, *Mor. Umb.* 63. *Water-Parsley with Flowers at the Wings.*

7. *Sium arvense* five segetum. *Field or Corn-Parsnep, or Hone-wort.* *Selinum Sii foliis, Germ. Emac.* 1018. *Selinum segetale, Park. Theat.* 932.

This Herb comes up at first from Seed like that of *Parsley*, with two small, long, narrow Leaves; the next that spring forth are two small, round, smooth Leaves, nickt about the edges; and so for two or three couples of Leaves of the next growth, there are such like round Leaves growing on a middle Rib by couples, besides one round Leaf at top. Afterwards, as more Leaves spring up, so the fashion of them likewise changes; that is to say, every Leaf has about eight or nine small, smooth, green Leaves, growing on each side a middle Rib, opposite to one another, and one growing by its self at top, and are finely inript and indented at the edges, in form resembling those of the *Sium odoratum Tragi*, but not so large, long, or at all brownish: Among which rise many small, round, streaked Stalks or Branches, about two foot long, sometimes above twenty of them from one Root; sometimes growing upright, sometimes creeping, not far from the Ground, jointed, and dividing themselves into many Branches. At every Joint grows one Leaf, smaller than the former; which,

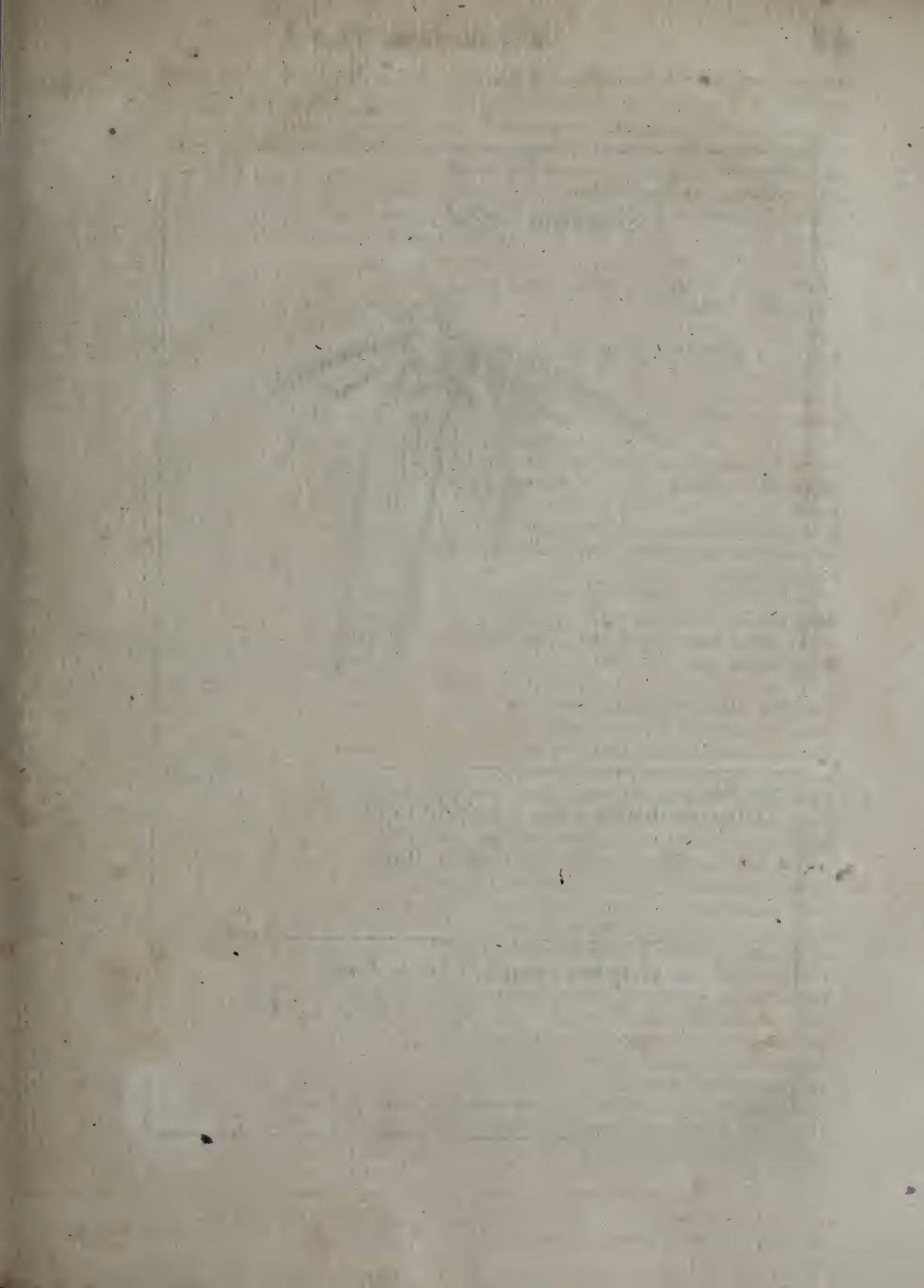
together with the lowermost, perishes; so that there is seldom one green Leaf to be seen on this Plant when the Seed is ripe. The Flowers are white and commonly grow at the tops of the Branches, sometimes at most of the Joints even from the Earth, in uneven or irregular Umbels; every Flower having five exceeding small Leaves, star and broad at top, and in the middle very small *Stamina* tipped with purple Chives, the whole Flower not much exceeding the bigness of a small Pin's-head; which being past, there comes up in the place of every Flower, two small, crooked, grey, streaked Seeds, like *Parsley-Seeds*, but bigger, and of a warm and aromack Taste. The Root is small and whitish, with many Fibres, and not so big as *Parsley-Roots*.

It begins to flower about the beginning of *July*, and so continues Flowering a long time. Part of the Seed is ripe in *August*, and some scarce in the beginning of *October*; mean while some falls, whereby it renews it self, and grows with flourishing green Leaves all the Winter.

It grows among the Corn, especially in a Clayey Ground.

8. *Sium aromaticum*, *Sison officinarum*. *Bastard Hone-Parsnep.* *Sison* five officinarum *Amomum*, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 107. *Sison* quod *Amomum* officinis nostris, *C. B. Pin.* 154. *Petroselinum Macedonicum Fuchsii, Dod. Pempt.* 697.

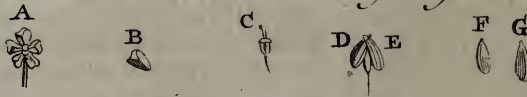
From a white, ligneous, single Root, sometimes split in two, furculous, not shooting into the Ground of the aromackal Taste of *Parsnep*, it produces a pretty thick, round Stalk, full of Pith, pretty firm and stiff, smooth, a Cubit and half high and better, parted by many joints, and branched almost from the bottom, and bending several ways at the Joints. The Leaves are placed alternately on the Stalk, feathered like the Leaves of *German-Parsnep*; but the single Leaves resemble the Leaves of *Skirret*, and are tender, oblong, snipt quite around, and sometimes even jagged. The Flowers in small Umbels are white, very small, and composed of five Heart-fashioned Leaves, being succeeded by very small, brown, streaked Seed, of an aromack and somewhat acrid Taste.



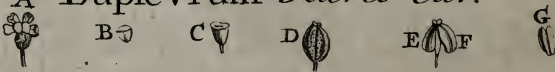
Sisarum Skirret



Tragoselinum Burnet-Saxifrage



Buplevrum Hare's Ear.



This Plant is very much branched, but the middle shaft rises higher than the branches which are divided into many Twigs, that are loaden with their own proper Umbels.

Sium is said to be so called from *σείω* *quatio*, because this Plant trembles almost continually, being subject to be shaken and tossed by the Wind.

The first Species contains abundance of essential Oil and Phlegm. It is very opening, proper for breaking and crumbling the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, to provoke Urine, hasten Womens Terms, and their Labour, to cure the Dysentery; and is good for the Scurvy, being eaten ortaken in Decoction. *Lemery.*

By a chymical Analysis this Plant yields a little volatile Salt and Oil, a good deal of fixed Salt, and abundance of Acid. And therefore it is likely, it contains a Sal Ammoniac much more saturated with Acid than the common sort, or a Salt very like the *Terra foliata Tartara Mulleri*, having a little Sulphur mixed with it. *Water-Parsley* is Anti-scorbutick and opening. It is used in Ptisans, in Juleps and in Apozems that are prescrib'd for chronical Diseases, where Obstructions are to be remov'd, and the Tone and Spring of the Parts is to be restor'd. Those Medicines purify the Blood, and provoke Urine. *Tournefort.*

Goodyer says, that the 7th Species is good for Swellings in the Cheek, if the Juice of the bruised and pres'd Herb be mix'd with Beer, and drank fasting every Morning; which Experiment he learn'd from a Woman, who call'd this Swelling *Hone*; and hence the Plant came to be call'd *Honewort*. The manner of taking it is as follows.

Take one handful of the green Leaves of this *Honewort*, and stamp them; put to it about half a Pint or more of Beer; strein it and drink it, and so continue to drink the like quantity every Morning fasting, till the Swelling abates: which in this Woman was perform'd in a Fortnight's time, as *Gerard* relates; who tells us, that the foresaid Swelling broke out once a Year, at least, with great heat, redness, and itching, till by the use of this Herb it was perfectly cured, and never returned any more, at least for twenty years, the time from the Cure to his writing of this.

The 8th Species is said to be good against the Diseases of the Spleen, and Stitches in the Sides, against the Strangury, and difficulty of making Water, and to provoke Womens Terms when they are stopped. It likewise promotes Digestion, and is therefore used as Pepper in Broths, Meats and Sauces.

TABLE CLXVII. Fig. 1.

GENUS IX.

Sisarum, SKIRRET.

Skirret is a Plant with a Rose and Umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B, placed orbicularly, and sitting upon the Empalement C, which turns to a Fruit D, composed of two narrow Seeds E, that are gibbous and channelled on one side F, but plain on the other. To these Marks must be added, That the Roots H are *Narrow*-fashioned, and hang at one Head H.

Our Author knows but one Species of *Skirret*, which is,

Sisarum Germanorum, C. B. Pin. 155. *Skirret*. *Sisarum multis*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 153. *Sisarum*, *Dod. Pempt.* 681.

The Root of this Plant is much more esteemed than that of broad-leav'd *German Parsnep*, by reason of its sweeter Taste and finer Relish; which is not single, as in the other; but from the same Head hang several glandulous, tender, brittle, and rugged Roots, covered with a thin pale Skin, that enfolds a white Pulp, about as thick as one's Finger, some of them a Foot long, and others much shorter, of a sweet and agreeable, and somewhat aromattick taste. The Stalk rises a Cubit and half high, being single, jointed and channelled. The Leaves are Feather-fashioned, and are smaller and more tender than the Leaves of *Baccia*, or *Pastinaca tenuifolia Dioscoridis*, pointed, blacker and dented round the edges with fineteeth. The white Umbel consists of sweet-smelling Flowers, each of which is composed of five Leaves, and as many Chives.

It produces Seeds in an Umbel, like those of *Parsley*, but somewhat larger, and of a darker Colour, and longer.

The Seed is sown in Gardens; but the more common Method is, to take away the larger Roots, and to plant the smaller ones, thrusting them into the Ground; which is proper to be done in *February* and *March*, before the Stalk rise; and being cut off at this time, (the middle hard Nerve being pull'd off) and boiled, they are eaten with Butter, Pepper and Salt. But if the old and large Roots be not taken away at this time, the Root, and small young Roots rising from the joints, begin to put forth Leaves sometimes in the Month of *March*.

There is no part of this Plant us'd, except the Root; which is warm, of a bitterish and somewhat astringent Taste. It is a Friend to the Stomach, quickens the Appetite, is diuretick and lithontriprick, nourishes well, is easily digested, and is reckoned a Specifick Antidote against Quick-silver. *Schrod.*

N. It is rather proper for the Kitchen than the Shop.

Cordus says, this is the wholesomest of all the Roots that are eaten. *Dodoneus* says, these Roots are moderately warm and moist, that they are easily digested, not slow in passing, nourish moderately, have a good deal of juice, but that they have in them somewhat of flatulency, which provokes to Venery.

Parkinson says, this Root doth somewhat respect the Kidneys and Bladder, by moving to Urine, and consuming or wasting the Stone and Gravel in them.

You must chuse, says *Lemery*, *Skirrets* that are tender, easy to be broken, and of a sweet and agreeable Taste.

They are opening, and vulnerary, and procure an Appetite.

Skirrets produce no bad effects, unless they are taken to excess.

They contain abundance of essential Salt and Phlegm, and a moderate quantity of Oil. By Distillation we draw from it but very little alkaline Salt.

They are proper at all times, and agree to every Age and Constitution.

His Remarks are as follows:

Skirrets are Roots of much use in their agreeable Taste. They are served at the best Tables, and they are cultivated in Kitchen-Gardens. They are much wholesomer than several other Roots which we have mentioned in the preceding Chapters; and they may well pass for a very wholesome and nourishing Food. Most of the good effects they produce, are owing to the essential Salt they contain. *Traité des Aliments, par Lemery.*

T A B L E CLXVII. Fig. 2.

G E N U S X.

Tragofelinum, BURNET-SAX-

X I F R A G E.

Burnet-Saxifrage is a Plant with a Rose and Umbellated Flower A, consisting of many unequal, Heart-fashioned Leaves B, that are placed orbicularly, and rest on the Empalement C, which turns to a Fruit composed of two oblong Seeds D, E, gibbous and streaked on one side G, but plain on the other F.

The Species of *Burnet-Saxifrage* are,

1. *Tragofelinum majus, umbellâ candidâ.* Greater *Burnet Saxifrage*, with a white Umbel. *Pimpinella saxifraga*, major, umbellâ candidâ, C. B. Pin. 159. *Saxifraga hircina*, major, F. B. 3. Part 2. 109. *Tragofelinum majus, Pimpinella major, Tabern. Icon. 88.*

This great *Burnet-Saxifrage* of Germany has several large and long Stalks of winged Leaves, one set directly opposite to another on both sides, each being pretty broad, a little pointed, and pretty deeply dented round the edges, of a fresh green shining colour; from among which rise up one or more round hollow Stalks, three foot high or better, set at the joints with such like, but smaller Leaves, and bearing at the top small Umbels of little white Flowers; after which come small, blackish, round Seeds,

Seeds, like *Parsley-Seeds*, but much hotter to the Taste; but does not perish after Seed-time but continues long.

Mr Ray observed this Plant in the Woods in *Cambridgeshire*, *Bedfordshire*, and *Kent*, and elsewhere in *England*.

2. *Tragofelinum majus*, umbella rubente. *Greater Burnet-Saxifrage*, with a reddish Umbel. *Pimpinella saxifraga*, major, umbella rubente, C. B. Pin. 159.

This Species differs from the former, either in the form or size of the Leaves, or tateness of the Stalks; the chiefest, if not only, difference consisting in the Flowers, which are reddish or of a bluish colour.

3. *Tragofelinum alterum*, majus. *Another great Burnet Saxifrage*. *Pimpinella*, *Saxifraga*, major, altera, C. B. Pin. 158. *Saxifraga Hircina*, minor, foliis sanguiforbæ, F. B. 3. Part 2. 111. *Tragofelinum minus*, *Pimpinella minor*, *Tabern. Icon*. 88.

The Root of this Plant is single, deep down into the Earth, and is rugged, white, furnished with a few Fibres, and of a fiery Taste. From the same Root rises sometimes one, and sometimes more Stalks, which are a Cubit high and better, covered with short and pretty thick Down, channelled, naked, branched immediately from the Root, the branches coming forth from the bosoms of the Leaves, which are at the joints, at long distances. The tops of the Stalks and Branches are terminated by pretty large Umbels, composed of many Rays, sometimes twenty, each of which sustains a particular Umbel of small, white fine-leav'd Flowers, the Leaves being roundish at the end and not split. To each Flower succeed two small, short, streaked, swelled Seed; and when they are ripe, there stand no Leaves neither at the bottom of the total Umbel, or of the partial ones. At the Root are set many Leaves, resembling the common *Burnet*, and dented round the edges, consisting of there or four pairs of Feathers adhering to the middle Rib, with an odd one at the end, being of a dark green colour above, and paler as it were grey underneath, the Nerves manifestly appearing of a deeper colour. On the Stalk it self are set a few small short Leaves, with long

narrow Feathers deeply cut on both sides.

It loves to grow in dry Pastures, especially in a Gravelly Soil. It Flowers in the Month of *August*.

4. *Tragofelinum minus*. *Smaller Burnet - Saxifrage*. *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, minor, C. B. Pin. 160. *Saxifraga Hircina*, minima. *Pimpinella crispa* Tragi. F. B. 3. Part 2. 113, *Saxifraga parva*, *Dod. Pempt.* 315.

This Species agrees so very much both in Root, Stalk, Flowers and Seeds with the former so that you can hardly distinguish them. The chief difference is in the Leaves, which are finely cut even at the Root: For the Feathers annexed to the middle Rib, are not whole and roundish as in that, but long and narrow, and cut again into 3 or 4 pairs of Feathers annexed to the middle Rib; nay even these secondary Feathers are deeply cut at the edges into dented jaggs. The Leaves consist of many pairs of Feathers. It agrees in Smell and Taste with the former.

It is found in some places with the former, and Flowers at the same time.

5. *Tragofelinum Africanum*, altissimum. *The tallest African Burnet-Saxifrage*. *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, maxima, *Africana*, *Bot. Monsp. App.*

It has a thick Root, divided into many Heads; the Leaves are lobed like those of *Burnet*, but broader, resembling the Leaves of *Wild Parsnep*, dented, grey above, and somewhat hairy underneath, it sends up a Stalk two or three Cubits high; as it were rushy and parted into many Branches; at the joints rises a long narrow Leaf. There appear many Umbels, which are small to the size of the Plant and are composed of yellow Heads and white *Stamina*. To these succeed two Seeds growing together, as in the ordinary *Burnet-Saxifrage*.

It was brought to Dr. *Magnol* from the Island of *Tobago*.

6. *Tragofelinum Creticum*, maximum, villosum, flore albo. *The greatest, hairy, Burnet-Saxifrage of Candy, with a white Flower*.

7. *Tragofelinum minus*, Saxatile, foetidissimum, Apii folio. *Smaller, Rock, and most stinking Burnet-Saxifrage, with a Parsley-Leaf*.

8. Tra-

8. *Tragofelinum Orientale*, lachniatum, umbella purpurascens. *Jagged Oriental Burnet-Saxifrage*, with a purplish Umbel.

9. *Tragofelinum Orientale*, laciniatum, Umbella alba. *Oriental jagged Burnet-Saxifrage*, with a white Umbel.

10. *Tragofelinum parvum*, folio Apii, umbella alba, Sher. Boer. Ind. 55. *Small Burnet-Saxifrage*, with a Smallage-Leaf, and a white Umbel.

11. *Tragofelinum folio Apii minimum*, Boer. Ind. 55. *The Smallest Burnet-Saxifrage with a Smallage-Leaf*.

12. *Tragofelinum perenne*, folio Apii, majus. *The greater perennial Burnet-Saxifrage*, with a Smallage-Leaf. Boerhaave says, he receiv'd this Species from Dr. Shevard.

Tragofelinum is composed of two Greek words, viz. *τράγος* *hircus*, & *σελίον*, *Selinum*; as if you should say *Goats-Parsley*.

In some places there grows to the Root of the first Species a red Grain, which the Dyers use to dye Crimson withal, and therefore there are some that take it to be *Coccus*.

The 4th Species is the most excellent for use; and may enter into Compositions in the room of *Macedonian-Parsley*, if that be wanting.

The Root, Leaves and Seed of these are in use. They warm and dry, attenuate, open and cleanse; are sudorifick, lithontriptick and vulnerary, and are of a bitter Taste. Their chief use is, in preventing and curing Poisons and contagious Diseases, and in opening the Obstructions of the Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, and Womb; in the Gravel, Stone, and Strangury; in the Pains of the Cholick, Cough, Asthma, or Inflammations of the Lungs; in the Crudity of the Stomach, and in the Venereal Disease. They are likewise an Antidote against *Mercury*. Applied outwardly, they are good for taking away Freckles or Spots on the Face, and ease the Pains of the Tooth-ach. They increase the Milk, ripen Bubo's and chancrous Tumours, cleanse and consolidate Wounds, as well green as old and inveterate ones. *Schrod.*

The Preparations are, 1. A Candy of the Root. 2. A Confection either of the Root or Seed. 3. A Conserve of the Seed. 4. A Distilled Water from the Root and the Plant in Flowers, gathered in the Month of June. 5. The Distilled Oil from the whole Plant with the Root.

N.B. There are some who steep the Seed in red Wine, then dry it, and then press the Oil out of it. 6. Salt from the Ashes, Id.

Women in Child-bed use the Powder of the Root to ease the Pain after the Birth. This boiled with Water and Butter is commended for a Dysentery, of which a Saucerful must be taken Morning and Evening. It is also good for purging the Blood. The Leaves cut small, and infused in Wine, correct the acidity of it. *Fr. Hoffm.*

Tragus says, it is an excellent Herb for crumbling and expelling the Stone, being of a more warm temperature than any of the Species of *Parsley*. The Root dried may be used in Meal instead of Pepper both in Taste and Strength, that it may with propriety enough be called *German-Pepper*. Mr. Ray is of opinion, that it is better and wholesomer than any Pepper whatsoever, which, he says, he has found to be true from long Experience. The Herb, the the Root and Seed answer to the Faculties and Virtues of *Parsley*, but are much more efficacious in easing and removing of Pains. There may be made Pastils or Pomander-Balls of the Root, which may produce noble effects in a cold and raw Stomach, that labours with thick and tough Humours, and may be of excellent use in curing the Diseases of the Guts and of Womb. In whatever manner the Root be taken, whether in Powder, Potions, or Lohocks, it is a noble Remedy against Poisons, eases the Pains of the Intestines, does good service in the Stone, provokes the Terms, and carries off every thing that should pass by Urine; all which is to be understood likewise of the Seed, and of the distilled Water, which takes off spots in the Face, and makes it hard. Tho' it is said to be a vulnerary Herb, yet I can hardly persuade my self to be of that opinion; because it is so very sharp and hot: But perhaps it may be proper

per enough to cleanse old and inveterate Ulcers.

Fuchsius says, that the chief use of the Root is in preventing and curing the Plague and other contagious Distempers. Being drank with Vinegar, it is highly extolled for all pestilential Diseases.

There are some who commend the Electuary made of this Plant powdered very fine, and the Sugar of Roses, for a Consumption; but *J. Baubinus* cannot be induced to believe, that so acrid and hot a Root can be good for a Phthisick, no more than for a Cough, Asthma, or Inflammations of the Lungs.

The small *Burnet-Saxifrage*, says *Lemery*, is more common and more esteemed in Phthisick than the greater sort, of which the Leaves, Seed, and Root are in use. They are opening, deterfive, sudorifick, vulnerary, proper for breaking the Stone in the Kidneys or in the Bladder, to resist Poison and the malignity of Humours, to remove, Obstructions to provoke Urine and Womens Courses, being taken either in Decoction or Powder. They contain a great deal of essential Salt and Oil.

TABLE CLXVII. Fig. 3.

GENUS XI.

Bupleurum, HARE'S-EAR.

Hare's-Ear is a Plant with a Rose and Umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B placed orbicularly and resting upon the Empalement, which turns to a Fruit D, composed of two oblong Seeds E F, which are gibbous and streaked on the side G, but plain on the other. To these marks must be added, that the Leaves are single, and sit on the Stalks alternately.

The Species of *Hare's-Ear* are,

1. *Bupleurum folio rigido*, *C.B. Pin.* 278. *Stiff-leav'd Hare's-Ear.* *Auricula Leporis*, altera, five rigida, *J. B. 3. Part 2. 200.* *Bupleurum alterum, latifolium*, *Dod. Pempt.* 638.

This differs from that which immediately follows only in the Leaf, which is not only larger, but also thicker, more stiff, fuller of Nerves, ending gently in a Point, and resembling a hollow keel or rather a Hare's-Ear standing up, by reason of the edges turning inward.

It is commonly seen in Woods and Thickets near *Montepelier*. It Flowers in the Month of *July* and *August*.

2. *Bupleurum folio subrotundo*, five vulgatissimum. The most common broad or round-leav'd *Hare's-Ear.* *Auricula Leporis*, umbella lutea, *J. B. 3. Part 2. 200.* *Bupleurum angustifolium*, *Tabern. Icon.* 872.

The Root of this Species is small, rugged, greenish, furnished with Fibres, and of an acrid Taste. The Stalk is small, round, smooth, channelled, furnished with many Joints, empty or hollow within, about one or two Cubits high, beset with many Branches, sometimes of a reddish and sometimes of a green colour. The Leaves, especially such as are set on the Stalks, are longish, contracted, and furnished with many nerves lengthwise; but the lower ones are broader. The Flowers are like those of *yellow Fennel*, in a less expanded Umbel. To which succeed acrid Seed like that of *Parsley*.

It grows in great plenty by Hedges and in Thickets in the Mountainous part of *Germany* and *Italy*.

Parkinson and *Gerard* either omit this Species, or they erroneously call it by the Name of *Bupleuron angustifolium*.

3. *Bupleurum annuum, angustifolium*, *Bot. Monsp.* *Narrow-leav'd, annual Hare's-Ear.* *Bupleurum angustifolium*, *Dod. Pempt.* 633. *Auricula Leporis*, *Gesn. Hist. anim. cap. de Lepore*, 630. *Bupleurum minus, angustifolium*, *Monspeliense*, *Raii Hist.* 474.

It is larger and taller than *Auricula Leporis minima*, *J. B.* being a Cubit high; having larger and firmer round Stalks than that, not branched immediately from the bottom, but cloathed only with Leaves a good way up, which are placed alternately, being two or three Inches long, narrow and sharp-pointed. On the upper part of the Stalks the Branches come forth from the Wings of

the Leaves which are again subdivided into very small Twigs, which bear Flowers and then Seeds on their top. But the Umbels, (if I may so call them) are very small, composed of two or three little Flowers, at the bottom of which are set four, or perhaps five, very small and very short Leaves; under every Flower stand two Seeds, as is usual, almost of the size and colour of *Parley-Seed*. At the rise of every Branch there stands but one Leaf, and not two as in the *Smallest Hare's-Ear*, from which this is a distinct Species; for that grows about *Montpeclier* as well as this, and that in much greater plenty.

4. *Bupleurum annuum, minimum, angustifolium, H. R. Monsp.* The *smallest narrow-leav'd, annual Hare's-Ear*. *Perfoliata minor, angustifolia, Bupleuri folio, C. B. Pin. 277. Perfoliatum angustifolium, montanum, Col. Part 1. 247. Auricula Leporis affinis Odontitis lutea Valerandi & Dalechampii, J. B. 3. Part 2. 201.*

This little Plant is found among the Briars on the little Hills near *Clermont*, with a very little slender, single and ligneous Root, from which rise narrow, oblong Leaves three Inches long, smooth and pretty hard, with Nerves running lengthwise, after the manner of *narrow-leav'd Hare's-Ear*, of a dark green colour in a fat soil, and pale in a dry and more barren soil, and softer, growing in couples opposite to one another, looking almost all one way at the bottom of the Stalk, which is single, almost nine Inches high, as small as a straw, corner'd, and then furnished with a few Leaves placed alternately, having at top as it were a foliaceous Umbel, after the manner of *common Thorow-wax*. The Basis of this Umbel is composed of five Star-fashioned oblong Leaves, which end in a point, being in the shape of *Myrtle-Leaves*, small, pale and cartilaginous, among which come forth five or fewer *Corymbi* on slender and short Footstalks, having very small yellow Flowers in Clusters, and a Star-fashioned Basis divided into five parts, narrow-leav'd, smaller than the first, and much like that of *common Thorow-wax*. The Seeds grow in couples, and are of the size of the Seeds of the *Ammi Apulum*, of a blackish red colour, small, hard, pellucid, of a Taste but a little

aromatick, as is also the Root, tho' it is more so, and very small. But the Leaves, Stalk, and Seed have a bitter Taste. It flowers and bears Seed in *June*.

Mr. Ray found it in great abundance on some barren Fields in *Sicily*, near *Punto Cereiolo*, not far from the Castle of *Puz-zallu*. It is found in great plenty in the Spring on the Hill *Ferrau* beyond the Bridge of *Chateauneuf*, and in the dry and uncultivated places called, *la Colombiere*, near *Montpelier*.

5. *Bupleurum angustissimo folio, C. B. Pin. 247. Very narrow-leav'd Hare's-Ear. Auricula Leporis minima, J. B. 3. Part 2. 201. Bupleurum minimum, Col. Part 1. 247.*

This Species has a single, white, hard, ligneous Root, furnished with some small Fibres. It generally shoots up one Stalk (sometimes more) which is slender, round, stiff, branched from the bottom to the top. The branches are long, stiff, divided again into other smaller branches, placed alternately, very thick-set on the lower part of the Stalk, or at shorter distances; but higher up they are more thin-set, or at longer distances. The Leaves are narrow, oblong, thickish, pretty hard, and of a grey colour somewhat resembling the Leaves of *Clove-Gilly* flower, but smaller and shorter in proportion to the size of the Plant, two of them being placed at the Root of every branch, the one longer and larger, the other shorter and smaller.

The Flowers and Seeds stand on the tops of the Stalk and Branches four or five together, making a sort of an Umbel, which at the bottom of its Rays is always begirt with five long, narrow, sharp-pointed Leaves, which represent in same manner a Flower-cup. Some of the *Radii* of the lower Umbels rise higher than the rest, and bear other secondary Umbels at top, almost after the manner of the Plant which is called *Herbe impia*, or the *proliferous Flowers*. The yellow Flowers are like those of other Umbelliferous Plants, and sit upon two short channelled Seeds joined to gether, and resemble *Parley-Seed*.

Mr. Ray observed this Plant in several places, viz. near *Huntington* in the Road as you go to *Stilton*, in Seed in the beginning of *September*; at *Maldon* in *Essex* in the Marshes near the River growing in great plenty, flowering in *August*, near *St. Neot's* or *Need's* not far from the Village called *Ellesly*, on the high-way; about *Hastings* in *Suffex*, upon the Sea-Shore; as also in foreign parts, near *Basil*, and about *Montpelier*, where it grows in great plenty. It is an annual Plant and renews it self every year from the Seed that falls. It commonly flowers about the middle of *August*, and quickly produces ripe Seed.

6. *Bupleurum angustifolium folio alterum*, *H. R. Bar.* Another very narrow-leav'd *Hares-Ear*.

7. *Bupleurum perfoliatum rotundifolium*, *annuum.* Annual round leav'd *Thorow wax Hares-Ear.* *Perfoliata vulgarissima five arvensis, C. B. Pin. 277. Perfoliata simpliciter dicta, annua vulgaris, J.B.3. Part 3. 198. Perfoliata, Dod. Pempt. 104. Thorow-wax.*

The Root is single, white, ligneous, furnish'd with some appendages, and tastes like *Rampions*. The Stalk is single, slender, smooth, round, channelled, hollow, jointed, a Foot or a Cubit long, striking the Nose with a somewhat aromatical smell when it is cut or broken. The Leaves are of a round oblong figure and almost oval, smooth, grey, and full of Nerves, the Nerves running obliquely from the Center to the Circumference, and even round the edges, which are bored through by the Stalk, which is divided near the top into some branches, on the tops of which stand Umbels composed of several *Radii*, on each of which sit small secondary Umbels, surrounded with pretty large Leaves. The Leaves are small, single, yellowish, and supported upon short Footstalks; to each of which succeed two short channelled Seeds, narrow at one end, and brown or tawny when ripe.

It is not found any where in *England*, except among the Corn.

8. *Bupleurum perfoliatum, rotundifolium, annuum, flore multiplici.* Annual, round-leav'd, *perfoliated Hare's-Ear, with a manifold Flower.* *Perfoliata crispa seu muscosa, Cam. Hort. Icon. xxxvii.*

This is nothing but a degenerated variety of the last, rising from the same Seed, and sending all its strength and Increase in the plentiful Heads of Flowers.


9. *Bupleurum perfoliatum, longifolium, annuum.* Annual, long-leav'd, *perfoliated Hare's-Ear.* *Perfoliata annua, longioribus foliis, J. B. 3. 198. Perfoliata minor, ramis inflexis, C. B. Pin. 277. Prodr. 130.*

This is an annual Plant like the common sort. The Stalks do not rise up, but lay along upon the Ground, and are branched, a Cubit long, and intercepted as it were by joints, piercing through Leaves that are longer than in all the common sort, gently pointed, furnished with five or seven Veins running lengthwise, which however are surpassed in length by the *Mountain Thorow-wax*. In the bosoms of the Leaves sit yellow Flowers, like those of common *Hare's-Ear*. The Root is small, and slender, and divided into many parts.

10. *Bupleurum montanum, latifolium.* Broad-leav'd *Mountain-Hares-Ear.* *Perfoliata montana, latifolia, C. B. Pin. 277. Perfoliata montana, Cam. Hort. Icon. xxxviii.*

The Leaves of this Species are somewhat larger and longer, and more pointed than the former, many of them rising together from the Heads of the Root; and each standing on a small Footstalk; from among which rise Stalks with shorter Leaves encompassing the Stalks, which are branched at top, on which stand yellow Flowers, somewhat larger than the former, many being set together in like manner, and surrounded at bottom by green Leaves, which contain them as a Cup, and in which afterwards stands the Seed, which is like the former, but larger. The Root is thick and reddish on the outside, lying obliquely under the surface of the Earth, shooting forth Heads of Leaves in several places, and sending small Strings or Fibres downwards, enduring many Years, and not perishing like the former.

11. *Bupleurum montanum flosculis exiguis.* *Mountain-Hares-Ear, with small Flowers.* *Perfoliata montana, flosculis parvis, C. B. Pin. 277.*

12. *Bupleurum alpinum, latifolium minus.* Smaller broad-leav'd, *Mountain-Hares-Ear.* *Perfoliata alpina, latifolia, minor, C. B. Pin. 277. Prod. 129.*  This

This is somewhat like the first or common sort, but that is smaller, not rising so high, and bearing on the Stalks such like Leaves, but smaller, which are divided at bottom into two parts, the Stalks so passing through them, but are not whole and round as the former are, and branching at the tops; from among which, between the two Leaves come forth such like small pale yellow Flowers standing in Tufts succeeded by such like Seeds. The Root is small and reddish, and perishes every Year.

It grows on the Mountains of *Switzerland*.

13. *Bupleurum Alpinum angustifolium, majus.* The greater narrow-leav'd, Mountain Hare's-Ear. *Perfoliata Alpina, angustifolia, major, five folio anguloso, C.B. Pin. 277. Prodr. 129.*

This Species has several very long and narrow, whitish green, smooth Leaves, spread upon the Ground, about a Foot long, an Inch or an Inch and half broad, having corners almost like Ivy-Leaves, which encompass the Stalks about the bottom, there being seldom more than one at a Joint; at the top of which come forth five broad Leaves standing round, in the middle of which rise six or seven small Stalks, some longer, some shorter, bearing on the top small reddish yellow Flowers, encompassed by small Leaves. The Root is small and thick, cover'd with a blackish Bark, and outlives the Winter.

It grows on the *Pyrennees* not far from *Narbonne*.

14. *Bupleurum Alpinum, angustifolium, medium.* Middle, narrow-leav'd, Mountain Hare's Ear. *Perfoliata Alpina, angustifolia, media, C.B. Pin. 277. Prodr. 129. Perfoliata Alpina, magna, longifolia, J.B. 3. Part 2. 198.*

It differs from the former only in its bigness, and in the narrowness of the Leaves.

It seems to be engraved in the *Hist. Ludg.* for the *Perfoliata longifolia Dalechampii*: But the *Perfoliata longifolia Dal.* is the *Perfoliata Alpina major longifolia, J. B.* and the same with the *Perfoliata montana latifolia* of *C. Bauhinus* in opinion of *Parkinson, C. Bauhinus* himself, and *Mr. Ray*

15. *Bupleurum Alpinum, angustifolium, minus.* The smaller, narrow-leav'd, Mountain Hare's Ear. *Perfoliata, Alpina, angustifolia, minor, C.B. Pin. 277. Prodr. 129.*

This Species has a reddish Root, at which are set many dark green, grassy Leaves half a palm long. It has one Stalk (and sometimes two) which is a foot long, round, smooth, encompassed by a few sharp pointed Leaves; on the top of which there is as it were an Umbel, as in common *Thorough-wax*, from which spring up little Branches, sustaining reddish Flowers and Seeds.

16. *Bupleurum montanum, gramineo folio.* Mountain Hare's-Ear, with a Grass-Leaf. *Perfoliata Alpina, angustifolia, minima, vel Bupleurum angustifolium, Pyrenaicum, C.B. Pin. 277. Perfoliata minor, foliis Gramineis, J. B. 3. 199.*

This Species has but one, thick, round Root, without Fibres, but furnished with some sort of Knobs that break forth upon it here and there, being covered with a thick Bark, pale within, of a blackish red colour without, and a Cubit long at most, and parted above, as in the *Mountain Cranes-bill*. The Leaves are very like those of the former Species, rising plentifully from those protuberant Partitions or Divisions, and expanding themselves in a Circle. It bears Flowers consisting of seven Leaves a little pointed, and of a paleish yellow colour, on the top of a naked round Stalk, which is nine Inches high; in the middle of which are stinking Seeds in the manner of an Umbel; as in the former Species. The Taste is somewhat like *Artichocks*.

17. *Bupleurum arborescens, Salicis folio.* Tree Hare's-Ear, with a Willow-Leaf. *Seseli Æthiopicum, Salicis folio, C.B. Pin. 161. Seseli Æthiopicum, fruticosum, folio Periclymeni, J. B. 3. Part 2. 197. Seseli Æthiopicum frutex, Dod. Pempt. 312. Shrub Hart-wort of Æthiopia.*

This Shrub rises with some Stalks a Cubit high and better, which are stiff, ligneous, covered with a blackish Bark, and subdivided into many smaller Branches. Along the Branches are stretched longish *Woodbine-Leaves*, but narrower, gently pointed, shorter than the Leaves of *Spurge-Laurel*, smooth, of a *Walnut Taste* and Smell.

Smell, but much more mild and agreeable. The Umbels are beautiful and like those of *Fennel*, and when the yellowish Flowers are past, bear oblong channelled Seed, about the bigness of *Fennel-Seed*.

Mr. Ray observed this Plant on the Rocks near *S. Chemas* in *Provence*. *Lobel* observed it at the bottom of *Whale-Hill*, on the side that looks to the Lake, where he says it grows in great abundance, which is confirmed by *Magnol*. It flowers in the Month of *August*.

The Seed is much more acrid and of a stronger smell than the Seed of *Marseilles-Hartwort*, and therefore *Lobel* reckons it to possess noble Virtues, and consequently to be more effectual in the *Theriack*.

18. *Bupleurum Hispanicum*, arborescens, gramineo folio. *Spanish Tree Hare's-Ear*, with a Grass-Leaf. *Bupleurum fruticans*, angustifolium, *Hispanicum*, Bar. Icon.

19. *Bupleurum Hispanicum*, fruticosum, aculeatum, Gramineo folio. *Spanish, shrub*, pointed *Hare's-Ear*, with a Grass leaf.

20. *Bupleurum Lusitanicum*, gramineo, longiori & rigidissimo folio. *Portuguese Hare's-Ear*, with a longer and very stiff Grass-leaf.

21. *Bupleurum orientale*, angustifolium, femine longiori. *Narrow-leav'd, Oriental Hare's Ear*, with a long Seed.

Bupleurum is so called from *Βούς*, *Bos*, & *πλεῖρον* *Costa, latus*; because it is commonly believed, that if Cows eat of it, it will burst their Bellies, and force open their Sides; and therefore some have taken it to be the same with the *Buprastis* of *Pliny*, who says, *Et ipsum nomen indicio est Bovi certe venenum esse, quod dissilire de gustatâ fatentur*. But others are of opinion, that the *Buprastis* of *Pliny* is an Insect and not a Plant.

It is likewise called *Auricula Leporis*, from the resemblance the Leaves bear to a *Hare's Ear*.

None of the Species of this Genus are much celebrated for their Virtue; and therefore we shall not take up much of the Readers time in giving an account of them. The first five Species are accounted moderately hot and dry; and therefore may well be reckoned *Panaces* or *Wound Herbs*, taking the Seed or the Root in Wine, or

boiling them in Wine and so drinking it. The Leaves are good against the biting of any venomous Creature, bathing the wounded part with 'em; and are likewise of great efficacy to provoke Urine, and bring down Womens Terms. They are also used to very good purpose, either alone or with other things, to heal either outward or inward Wounds, whether they be fresh and green, or old cancerous Sores and Ulcers that are hard to cure.

Lemery says, they contain abundance of essential Salt and Oil; and that they are deterfive, vulnerary and drying; and that the Seed taken by the Mouth is reckon'd good against the biting of Serpents.

The 6th Species is used in Physick, and of that both the Leaves and Seed. It is bitter to the Taste, warms and dries, and is vulnerary. It's chief use is in green Wounds, in the falling down or swelling of the Guts, especially of the Navel, in swelled Joints, scrophulous Tumours, either given inwardly or applied outwardly. There is prepared a distilled Water of the whole Plant in Flower. *Schrod.*

It is reckoned among those Herbs, whose virtue consists in consolidating and strengthening the Parts. The Decoction of the Herb prepared from Wine, or the dried Leaves beat to Powder, is given for internal Ailments, Ruptures, and Bruises from a Fall; and is commended for *Hernia's* or falling down of the Guts; especially in Children, taken either inwardly, or outwardly applied, the fresh Herb being bruised and mixed with Wine and Meal. It likewise dissolves the Tumours of the *King's-Evil* applied in the same manner. And *Schwenckfeldt* highly extols it in Fractures, Ruptures, and the *St. Anthony's-Fire*.

Simon Pauli says, he cured the *Exomphalon* or swelling of the Navel by the following Remedy. Take of the whole Herb of *Thorough-wax* one handful, of *Mouse-Ear*, *Rupture wort*, *Plantain*, *Moss*, and our *Acaia*, of each half a handful, which being boiled according to Art, in a sufficient Quantity of red Wine, must be applied to the Part affected.

S E C T. II.

Of Herbs with Umbellated Flowers, disposed in a Circle, whose Empalement turns to two narrow, oblong, and pretty thick Seeds.

T A B L E CLXVIII.

G E N U S I.

Fœniculum, FENNEL OR FIN-
GLE.

Fennel is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B, placed orbicularly, and resting upon the Empalement C, which turns to a Fruit D, composed of two oblong and pretty thick Seeds E, which are gibbous and channelled on one side, and plain on the other F. To these Marks must be added that the Leaves G are divided into capillaceous Jaggs, and adhere to the Rib H.

The Species of Fennel are,

1. Fœniculum vulgare, minus, acriori & nigriori semine, *J. B. 3. Part. 2. 2. Common Fennel or Finkle.* Fœniculum vulgare, Italicum, semine oblongo, gustu acuto, *C. B. Pin. 147.* Fœniculum sive Marathrum vulgatus, *Adv. 347.*

From a white straight Root that is as thick as ones Finger or better, it has many Branches, and of an aromattick Taste with some sweetness, rises a Stalk three or four Cubits high, streight, round, channelled, jointed, of a dark green colour, full of white fungous Pith, and parted into many Branches. The Footstalks embrace the Stalk and Branches as it were with a Vagina, on which stand Leaves that are cut into long and very sharp Filaments of a dark green colour, sweet Taste, and agreeable Smell. The Umbels of the Flowers are broad, yellow, and sweet smelling. The

Seed is oblong, narrow, streaked, resembling Anise-Seed, blackish, but of a more acrid Taste, and not so sweet.

It grows wild all round Montpelier and Lyons. For it grows in warm and stony places, *J. B.*

It grows likewise on Banks near the Sea, and on chalky Eminences on the farthest part of Cornwall, and on the Western Part of Pevensey-Lake in Sussex. The same Plant is found in hot Countries with sweet Seed; which *J. Bauhinus* calls by the Title of Fœniculum vulgari simile, dulce:

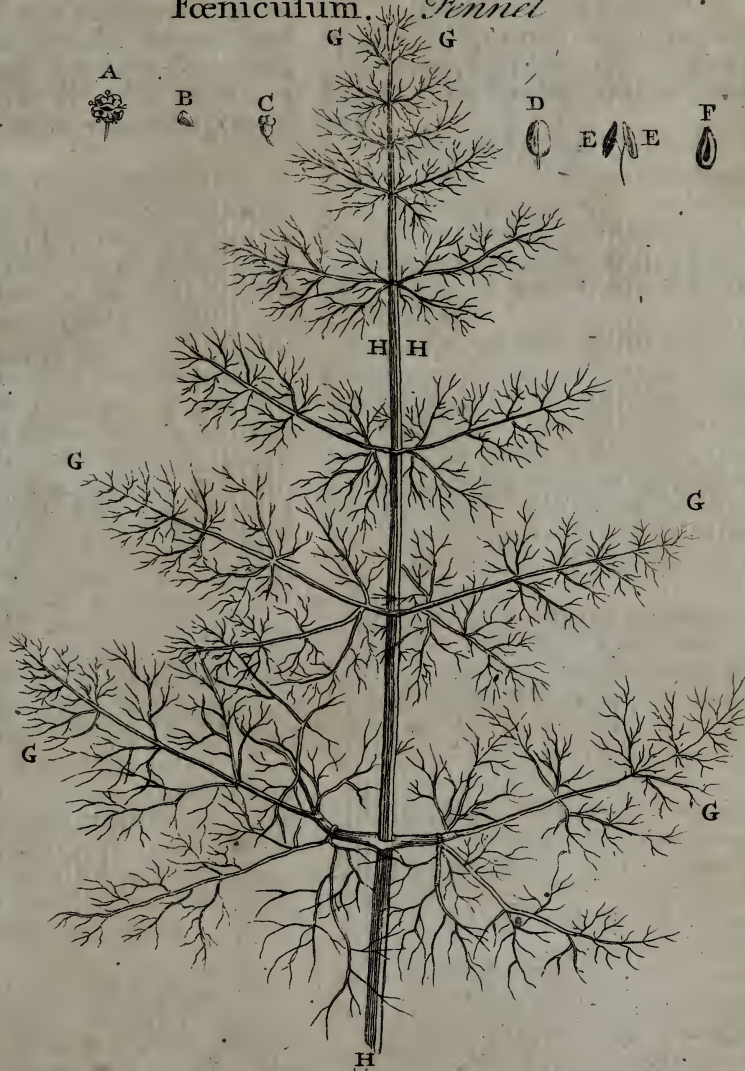
2. Fœniculum vulgare, Germanicum, *C. B. Pin. 147.* Common German Fennel. Fœniculum, *Dod. Pempt. 297.*

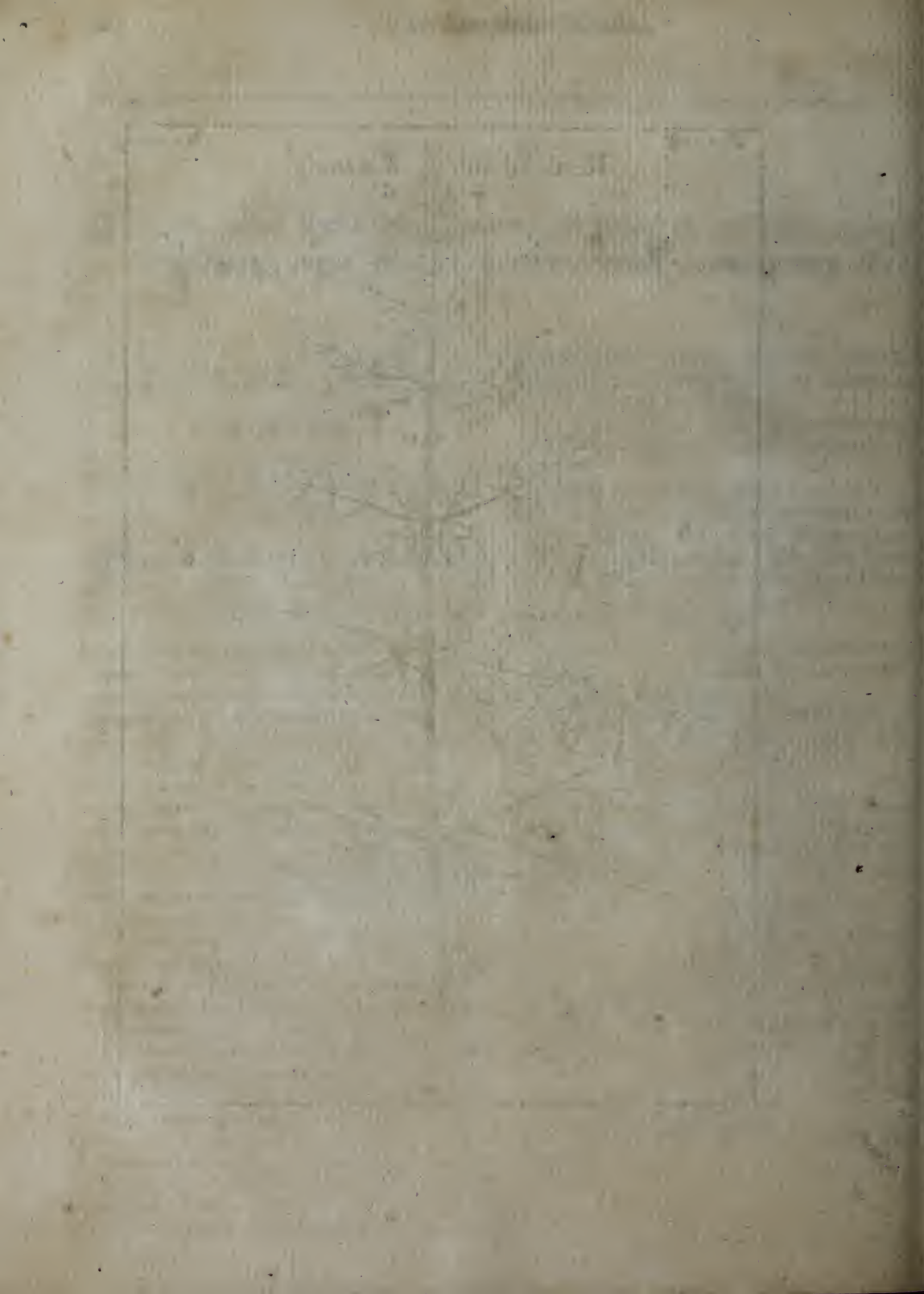
3. Fœniculum foliis atroviresentibus, *H. Edinb.* Dark green - leav'd Fennel.

4. Fœniculum dulce, majore & albo semine, *J. B. 3. Part. 2. 4.* Sweet Fennel with a larger white Seed. Fœniculum dulce, *C. B. Pin. 147.* Fœniculum sive Marathrum vulgatus dulce, *Lob. Icon. 775.*

It produces ripe Seed the same Year it is sown: It hardly seems to differ from the common sort either in Roots, Leaves, Stalks or Flowers, unless that the Stalk is not quite so tall or thick, nor the Leaves so large. The Seeds indeed are much larger, streaked, whitish, sweet and not so acrid. But after it has endured a Winter with us, and continued for some Years, it seems to lose its Sweetness, and somewhat of its Whiteness and Bigness.

Foeniculum. *Fennel*





This kind of *Fennel* degenerates with us and turns to the common sort, in two or three Years, after the repeated sowing of the Seed here in our Gardens; and not in ours only, but likewise in the Gardens of *Germany* and *Italy*, as *Casalpini* assures us. And therefore it is probable that the Seed comes to us from the Southern Countries; perhaps from *Syria*, as Mr. *Lobel* writes, or from the *Isule Azores*, according to others.

There are some who contend, that the *Sweet Fennel* is not a distinct Species from the common sort, for this reason, viz. That it degenerates by sowing, and at last turns to the common kind. But that there is sometimes a Transmutation in the lower Species of Plants, may be evinc'd by good reasons, and confirm'd by Experiments.

This Plant varies many ways. *Lobel* saw very large and tall *Fennel* like the common sort, in the Garden of *W. Dresch*, with a Stalk three or four Cubits high, and whitish Leaves, like those of *Corruda*, but shorter and stiffer: The Seed was of the same size, or a little smaller than the sweet sort, rounder and more like *Annise-seed*. This was call'd by the Name of *Hippomarathrum*.

The *Feniculum dulce Azoricum* differs from the common sweet sort, in the bigness and length of the Radii of the Umbel, in a hollow Umbel, and in larger Seed.

Because, says *J. Bauhinus*, we are of opinion, that it was the sweet kind that was describ'd by the Antients; therefore we take it, that the Virtues ascrib'd by them to *Fennel*, agree to this kind. And we ascribe those Virtues to this, which the Moderns assign to the common sort.

5. *Feniculum dulce Azoricum*, *Pluk. Almag. Bor.* Sweet *Fennel* of the *Azores*.

6. *Feniculum semine rotundo minore*, *C.B. Pin. 147.* *Fennel* with a smaller round Seed. *Feniculum rotundum*, flore albo, *J.B. 3. Part 2. 5.* *Feniculum rotundum*, *Tabern. Icon. 67.*

This Species has a small fibrous Root, a smaller and shorter Stalk, and broader and shorter Leaves than the common *Fennel*. The Umbel is white and round, bearing Flowers the first Year, and longish and round Seed, that is smaller than the common *Fennel*-Seed. Both the Taste and Smell of the

Plant is like the common sort. If you sow the seed of this Plant in the Autumn, it will become both stronger and more efficacious, being it easily bears the Winter.

7. *Feniculum tortuosum*, *J.B. 3. Part 2. 16.* Crooked or warped *Fennel*. *Seseli Massiliense*, *Foeniculi folio*, quod *Dioscoridis* censetur, *C.B. Pin. 161.* *Seseli Massiliense*, folio *Foeniculi* crassiore, *Lob. Icon. 785.*

8. *Feniculum sylvestre*, perenne, *Ferula folio breviori*. Wild perennial *Fennel*, with a short *Fennel* Giant-Leaf. *Meum latifolium adulterinum*, *C.B. Pin. 148.* *Meum alterum*, *Italicum* quibusdam, *J.B. 3. Part 2. 15.* *Spurium Meum*, alterum, *Italicum*, *Lob. Icon. 778.*

It has Leaves like the common *Spignel*, but harder, thicker and more tightly, of a stinking smell, and somewhat resembling *Rue* of *Narbonne*; out of whose bosom come forth oblique Stalks, a foot long, sometimes a foot and half long, bearing smaller channell'd *Stamina*. The Root is larger, and very like the Root of *Sow-Fennel*, brown on the outside, and of a nasty and unpleasant taste and smell.

Morison tells us, that it grows every where on the dry Hills in *France*; and Mr. *Ray* observ'd it on the Hills near the Sea-shore in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It flowers towards the end of Summer, and bears ripe seed in the beginning of the Autumn.

9. *Feniculum sylvestre*, elatius, *Ferula folio longiori*. Taller wild *Fennel*, with a long *Fennel* Giant-Leaf. *Saxifraga Matthioli tenuifolia & umbellifera*, *J.B. 3. Part 2. 18.*

10. *Feniculum sylvestre*, humilius, *Pucedani folio*. Lower-Wild *Fennel* with a *Sow-Fennel* Leaf. *Caucalis folio Pucedani*, *C.B. Pin. 153.* *Caucalis Anglica*, *Tabern. Icon. 97.*

Anguillara (*Epist. 7.*) calls this Plant *Caucalis*, and tells us that it grows in the *Peloponnesus*, and in many other Places upon Rocks, having *Fennel*-Leaves, a Stalk a Cubit high, a white Umbel, and *Bishops* weed-Seed, the taste of *Parsley*, and that the Inhabitants call it wild *Parsley*. *Lobel* says, it has a single straight and white Root, that tastes like *Carrot*. *Anguillara* was inform'd, that in *Apulia* there grew a Plant called *Pietra Findula*, which answer'd very much to the Description of this Plant.

11. *Fœniculum sylvestre*, glauco folio. *Wild Fennel with a grey Leaf.* *Daucus glauco folio*, similis *Fœniculo tortuoso*, J.B. 3. Part 2. 16.

The Root of this Species is ligneous; white and full of Knobs, furnish'd with a few fibres, which are pretty thick, and run down deep, and about the thickness of one's little Finger, of a somewhat acrid taste, mix'd with a little aromack bitterness, and divided into several heads, from which spring up several Stalks a Cubit high, and sometimes two Cubits high and better (tho' in dry and barren Ground they are scarce a Foot high) slender, and scarce able to stand upright, smooth, round and not channell'd, reddish in open places, intercepted by a great many joints, hard, brittle, full of white Pith, and branched towards the top. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches stand Umbels of very small Flowers, which are at first of a purple colour, but more whitish when they blow, with purplish Chives betwixt the Leaves; to which succeed small channell'd, short Seed, furnished with purple Points, (tho' when they are ripe, they become white, and resemble the Seeds of *crooked Fennel*, of a bitter, and somewhat acrid and aromack taste. At the Root are a few Leaves, standing upon long footstalks, compos'd of six or seven pairs of Feathers or Branches annex'd to the middle Rib, which are at last divided into very small grassy jaggs, of a green colour inclining to grey, of an acrid taste and aromack smell. But what is chiefly to be remark'd in this Plant, is, that the Leaves do not spread and become triangular, as in most umbelliferous Plants; but are narrow, and run more into length.

It grows among Briars on the Hills about *Chastelneuf*, not far from *Montpelier*. It flowers in *July* and *August*, J.B. nay, even in *September*, and to the Month of *October*.

12. *Fœniculum annuum*, umbella contracta, oblonga. *Annual Fennel, with a small oblong Umbel.* *Gingidium umbella oblonga*, C. B. Pin. 251. *Visnaga*, J. B. Part 2. 31. *Gingidium alterum*, *Dod. Pempt. 702.* *Spanish Pick-tooth.*

This Plant rises about a Cubit and half high, from a split Root with some Excrecences at it. The Stalk is like that of *Dill*, channell'd, smooth and jointed. The Leaf is like that of *wild Carrot*, smooth, and divided into larger Segments. The Umbels of the Flowers are white, and at last contract themselves into a narrow compass. But the footstalks of the Umbels, especially the outer ones, are above a Palm long, stiff and hard; and each of these, as well as the inner ones, bear on the top a new Umbel of thick-set Footstalks. Besides, both the single Umbels, and the whole Bush, have Leaves standing at their Basis. The Seed is small and acrid, and resembles that of the *Apium Officinatum*.

It grows in the Meadows near *Maravalle*, in the Way as you go from *Montpelier* to *Frontignan*. It grows likewise in great Plenty in *Tuscany*, and about *Catanea* in *Sicily*.

J. Baubinus mentions an *Egyptian Gingidium*, whose Umbel and Footstalks are larger and more firm than what grows in our Gardens; which, Mr. Ray says, he has seen also.

The Description of the *Daucus campestris* given by *Cesalpinus*, agrees in every thing to this Plant; so that it may seem to be the very same with this *Spanish Pick-tooth*, altho' he had given the Description of *Visnaga* before in the same Book, which seems pretty odd.

Many People make use of the Footstalks or Radii of the Umbels for Tooth-picks; but especially the *Spaniards*, by reason of their stiffness and sweet smell; and therefore we in *England* call it the *Herb Spanish Pick-tooth*.

13. *Fœniculum altissimum*, sphærocephalon. *The tallest round-headed Fennel.* *Hippomarathum sphærocephalon*, *Prosp. Alpin. Exot. 198.*

It produces a Stalk three Cubits high and better, which is round, jointed, thicker than one's Thumb, of an Herby or Fennel-colour, rising obliquely from the Joints, and producing from every Joint other single Stalks rising obliquely; on the top of which are to be seen corymbaceous Umbels perfectly round; from which peep out beautiful Violet-colour'd Flowers, which are chan-

changed into small, long, slender, corner'd Seeds, very much resembling ordinary *Fennel*-seeds, that have a very stinking smell. The whole Plant is furnish'd with *Fennel*-Leaves, many likewise rising from the same Root, and placed in that order, that each of them is parted into three Portions. In the very same order are the Leaves plac'd at every joint of the Stalks, tho they are much smaller than the former. The Root is long, white and fleshy, and not unlike the common *Fennel*-Root. The whole Plant sends forth a strong and disagreeable smell, especially the Seed, which will give one the Head-ach, if one smells to it much.

Alpinus raised it from Seed brought from *Egypt*.

14. *Fœniculum Orientale*, *Cuminum dictum*. *Oriental Fennel called Cummin*. *Cuminum semine longiore*, C. B. *Pin.* 146. *Cuminum sive Cuminum sativum*, J. B. 3. 22. *Cuminum Dioscoridis*, Lob. *Icon.* 742.

This, says *Bauhinus*, is an umbelliferous Herb, rarely rising above a Foot high. *Casalpini* says, it is an annual Plant not a Cubit high; with small Leaves cut into several narrow parts, says *J. Bauhinus*, with a few, thin-set capillary Leaves, and a white Flower, says *Casalpini*, and oblong Seed in small round Umbels, which is sharp-pointed at both ends, corner'd, cartilaginous, of a yellowish Ash-colour, about the fourth part of an inch long, of a subtil bitterish taste, a little acrid, and of a faint sweet smell. The Root is long and slender, and perishes when the Seed is ripe.

It grows in the Island of *Malta*, and is sown there for sale, being call'd by the Inhabitants, *Cumino aigro*, i. e. *Cuminum acre*. But *Anise*, which they sow, and sell in no less quantity, is call'd by them, *Cumino dolce*, i. e. *Cuminum dulce*; and therefore *C. Bauhinus* and other Botanists were mistaken, when they made two Species of *Cuminum*, viz. *acre* and *dulce*.

15. *Fœniculum orientale*, *Cuminum dictum*, semine villosa. *Oriental Fennel, called Cummin, with hairy Seed*. *Cuminum*, sive *Cuminum*, semine villosis, *Raii Hist.* 433.

We have this Species from the Isle of *Malta*, where it grows scatter'd amongst the former sort, and cannot be distinguish'd from it, either in Leaves, Shape, Smell or Taste, but only by their hairy or downy roughness.

This is, perhaps, the sort which *Jo. Bodæus à Stapel* took for the *Cuminum dulce Melitenensium*, which he says is hairy, and which gives the Bread in which it is baked an agreeable taste.

16. *Fœniculum annuum* *Origani* odore. *Annual Fennel, smelling like Organy*. *Ammi parvum*, foliis *Fœniculi*, C. B. *Pin.* 159. *Ammi semine tenuissimo & odoratissimo*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 23. *Amni perpusillum*, Lob. *Icon.* 725.

This Herb rises a foot, and sometimes two foot high, with a small, brittle, *Fennel*-stalk, that is full of white Pith. The first Leaves are long, and deeply cut on all parts: The upper ones resemble the Leaves of *Fennel*, or *Spignel*, but are a little smaller. On the tops of the Branches are set small uneven Umbels, compos'd of little white Flowers. The Seed is very small, and very sweet-smelled, and acrid and hot to the taste. The Root is little, slender and ligneous, spreads into fibres, and smells almost like *Carrot*.

It flowers in the Months of *August* and *September*, and renews it self from the fallen Seed. It is said to abound in *Apulia*.

It requires a well-dung'd Soil, that lies open to the Sun.

17. *Fœniculum Lusitanicum*, minus, annuum, *Anethi* odore. *Small annual Portuguese Fennel, smelling like Spignel*. *Anetum segetum*. Vide *Lusit.*

18. *Fœniculum Lusitanicum*, minimum, acre. *The smallest acrid Portuguese Fennel*. *Ammoides*, C. B. *Pin.* 159. *Ammi pusillum*, *Casalp.* 286.

19. *Fœniculum minimum*, patulum. *The smallest open Fennel*. *Daucus montanus*, multifido folio, *Selini* semine, C. B. *Pin.* 150. *Selinum montanum*, pumilum, *Clus. Hist.* 200.

It spreads some leaves at the Root, shaped like the Leaves of *Fennel* or *Sow-Fennel*, but much smaller, and rarely consisting of more than fifteen little Leaves; out of the middle of which it sends up a thick Stalk

nine inches long, but divided into many branches; under which come forth other smaller wings of Leaves, consisting only of nine Leaves, and embrace the Stalk with their broad bottom, having the same taste and smell as the *Carrot* or *Staphylinus*. Each of the branches is loaded with little Umbels of very small white Flowers; to which succeeds Seed of the size of *Corn-Parsley*-seed. The Root bulges up on the upper part into a thick head, is cover'd with many hairs, which are the fibres of the Leaves of the last year, short, and as it were rolled into a Ball, fungous and white within, but brown and ragged without, generally split in two on the lower part, and ending in scattering Fibres.

This Plant endures two years, and perishes as soon as it has born seed.

It grows with us in *England* on *St Vincent's Rock* near *Bristol*; and *Mr. Ray* found it on the Mountains of *Germany*; and *Clusius* met with it on some borders of uncultivated but green-Fields, and on the naked and grassy Mountains of the lower *Austria* and *Hungary*. It Flowers in *May*.

20. *Foeniculum palustre, minimum.* The smallest Marsh-Fennel. *Sium minimum, umbellatum, Par. Bit.*

It is hardly above a span high. It bears *Fennel-Giant* Leaves, which are small and very narrow, almost capillaceous, the Foot-stalks stretching into a long and broad Husk or Bag, which embraces the Stalk, and infolds the Branches for some space which come from its Joints. The Stalk are parted into several tender green Branches, on the top of which sit small Umbels. The Flowers are very small and almost Mossy, being compos'd of five narrow sharp Leaves, and furnished with many long small *Stamina*; to which succeed small, short, channel'd Seed. The Root is small at bottom, and broad at the Head, and is divided into several Portions on the upper part, and is like a knotted Turf, that sends down a Bush of small Fibres.

21. *Foeniculum orientale, Seseleos Massiliensis facie.* Oriental Fennel, having the look of *Marseilles-Hartwort*.

Feniculum, in *Greek* *Μαγδαρ*, seems to be the Diminutive of *Fanum*; because it is laid up in the Winter dry and

wither'd. Others think it is so call'd, *quod satum magno cum favore semen reddat.*

The first Species is us'd in the Shops, and of that both the Herb it self or Tops, the Root (which is one of the famous five Opening Roots) and the Seed.

The Herb it self is hot in the 2d, and dry in the first degree. It opens, resolves, dissolves, is diuretical and breaks the Wind, expectorates rough Matter, strengthens the Stomach, increases the Milk, comforts the Sight, and softens the Throat. *Schrad.*

The Root and Seed are hot in the 3d degree; and therefore, besides the Cases just now mention'd, they are very frequently us'd for dissolving of the Humours and Flatulents, and driving them out. *Id.*

The Seed is very often used for correcting of Purgatives, as also for dissolving of Flatulents. *Id.*

The Preparations of *Fennel* are, 1. A Confection of the Seed. 2. Distilled Water from the whole Plant cut. 3. Distilled Water from the Seed, which is one of the most common Eye-Waters. 4. The Distilled Oil of the Seed. 5. The Salt of the incinerated Plant. *Id.*

The Leaves boiled, or even raw, fill the Breasts of Nurses with Milk. There is nothing more proper, either in the *Small Pox* or *Meazles*, than a Decoction of the Root and Seed of *Fennel*. The same is also commended against the Fume of *Mercury*, from whence proceed Tremblings of the Joints; as also in the *Venerereal Disease*.

Breathing into the Eyes after eating or chewing *Fennel*-seed, relieves the Sight. Besides the Eye-water distilled from the Seed, there is another Water or Liquor made, by putting brayed Sugar-candy into the hollow of the Stalk of *Fennel*, while it is growing, which must be stopp'd up close with Wax: For then the Sugar melts, and turns to a Water or Liquid, which must be poured into the Eyes by Drops. *Fr. Hoffmann.*

If you consider the Malignity that accompanies putrid Fevers, and what is of greatest Efficacy both for opening and discharging by Sweat, you will scarce find a Plant that is to be compar'd with *Fennel*. And therefore you will not find any thing more advantageous in the *Small Pox* or *Meazles*, than

than the Decoction of the Seed or Roots of *Fennel*. Sim. Pauli.

The Pouder of the Seed with Sugar, taken every Morning with a fasting Stomach, wonderfully sharpens the Sight. If you infuse *Fennel*-seed in Vinegar, dry it, and add to it as much Cinnamon, and some Sugar, and take a little of it, it preserves the Sight to admiration, and so strengthens weak Eyes, and recovers the Sight of People of eighty Years of Age, that it is almost incredible. *Arnoldus de Villa Nova*. Perhaps it were better to use Honey than Sugar. There is nothing more efficacious for dim and misty Eyes, says *Tragus*, than the Seed of this Plant. The same Effect is produc'd by the Juice of the Leaves, or the Root, or the distill'd Water dropped into the Eyes.

Besides, this Seed strengthens the Stomach, and cures a *Nausea*, or Loathing (tho' *C. Hoffman* says, that this Seed, or the green Herb is so far from promoting the Concoction of other things, that it has need of a Digester for it self :) You must therefore understand this of the dry Seed; which both discharges Wind, according to that thread-bare Verse,

Semen Farniculi referat spiracula culi;

And mix'd with Medicines for the Throat, relieves the Asthmatick, and resists Poison.

The *Italians* are great Admirers of this Herb; and therefore they transplant and whiten it, to make it the more tender and palatable; which being sweet, pretty hot, and comfortable to the Stomach, helps to digest the phlegmatick Quality of Fish and other viscous Meats, to which they are much accustomed. The Physical Use of the Seed is, to break Wind, provoke Urine, ease the Pains of the Stone, and assist to break it. The Leaves or Seed boiled in Barley-Water and drank, is good for Nurses to increase their Milk, and to make it more wholesome for their Children. The Leaves boil'd in Water, but especially the Seed, cures the Hickcough, and removes that Loathing which often molests the Stomachs of sick and feverish Persons.

The Seed boil'd in Wine is good for such as are bitten by Serpents, or have eat-ed poisonous Herbs or Mushrooms. The Seed, but especially the Root, opens the Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Gall, and thereby conduces to the Cure of all Diseases arising from them, such as the windy swellings of the Spleen, and the yellow Jaundice; as also the Gout and Cramp. The Seed is likewise of good use in pectoral Medicines and such as cure shortness of Breath, or wheezing from the Obstructions of the Lungs. It also brings down the Terms, and cleanses the parts after Delivery.

The Roots are of most use in Physick Drinks and Broths, to cleanse the Blood, open the Obstructions of the Liver, provoke Urine, and to restore the fresh Colour and Complexion of the Face after Sickness; and to produce a good colour and good habit in the whole Body.

The *Italians* and the People in the South of France, make Sallads of the tender Buds of *Fennel*, with the upper part of the Root from whence they spring up, which they eat with Oil and Pepper, in the same manner as they eat sweet *Parsley*. In *England* we cut the tender Leaves very small, and put them in Vinegar, for sauce for boiled Fish that had been kept in Pickle, such as *Salmon*, *Pike*, *Sturgeon*, &c.

For a Quartan and other Fevers, take of the juice of the Roots of *Fennel* four Ounces, sweeten it with Sugar, and give it to the Patient every Morning on a fasting Stomach for ten Days successively. *Zacutus* calls this an easy but profitable Remedy, which works variously on various Patients: For he says, that it makes some sweat plentifully, others spit tough Phlegm, and others break Wind both upwards and downwards. N. B. The Patient must be well covered in a warm Bed.

Jo. Crato, Physician to the Emperor, saw a Monk cured by his Master, of a Suffusion, in the space of nine Days, by a very easy Remedy, viz. the Roots of *Fennel* boiled in Wine, and the Decoction applied to the Eyes.

A Woman feeling the *Fetus* falling down before its full time, with other signs of Abortion, applied a Cataplasm of Bread baked with Vinegar and *Fennel-Seed*, to the fore part of her Belly below the Navel, and to the hinder part down to the *Os Sacrum*; upon which all the Symptoms ceased immediately. For *Fennel* is a very good Remedy against Abortion. *D. Soame ex Obs. Hieron. Reusneri, observ. 106.*

The 4th Species, says Mr. *Lemery*, is most used in Physick (tho' others affirm the contrary) and is brought dry to *Paris* from *Languedoc*, where that Herb is cultivated with great care. It is the same sort that came formerly from *Italy*, and was called *Florence-Fennel*.

You must chuse the Seed of *Fennel* fresh; clear, plump, and of an agreeable Taste. It contains abundance of Oil and volatile Salt.

Its Leaves, Branches and Roots, contain abundance of Phlegm, half exalted Oil, and essential and fixed Salts.

The Seed of *Fennel* is commended for purging the Kidneys, provoking Urine, and procuring Sweat; and perhaps it is the best Remedy that can be thought of, where these are required. There are excellent Cataplasms made of the Leaves, especially for hard and cold Tumours, and swellings of the Breasts. The general Virtue of the whole Plant consists in warming moderately. I could venture to give it in the most acute Diseases: For the Decoction of the whole Plant with *white Poppy-Seed* and Liquorish is an excellent Remedy, where Expectoration is to be promoted; and hence it is a noble antiscorbutick: And therefore they who study too much, and are not refreshed with their Sleep, but have wandering Pains, as if they were beat, will find great ease and refreshment by drinking the Infusion of this Herb like Tea. It is also said to increase Nurses Milk, if the want of it proceeds from a cold Cause. *Boerhaave in Dielat. Bot.*

I shall shut the whole that has been said of this Plant, with this Monkish Distick.

*Feniculus, Rosa, Verbena, Chelidonia, Ruta,
Ex his fit aqua que lumina reddit acuta.*

Which I find thus translated in old English.

*Of Fennel, Roses, Vervain, Rue and Celandine,
Is made a Water good to clear the Sight of
eine.*

But I must not omit to tell what Mr. *Tauvry* says of it, which is as follows.

Fennel, says he, abounds in an Urinous Spirit, Oil, and acid Phlegm. The whole Plant is incisive and penetrating: The Seed and its Oil are admirable in Nephritick Cholicks, not only by discharging the Wind which seizes the part, and increases the Pain, but also by their oily Particles, which soften the extraneous Levens, and provokes Urine. This Plant is Balsamick, Stomachick and Carminative.

I must now say something of the 14th Species, which is the common *Garden-Cumin*, and of which the Seed only is in use. It warms and dries in the 3d Degree: It attenuates, digests and resolves, discharges wind, is good in the Cholick, Tympany and Vertigo. *Schrod.*

Both the Taste and the Smell convince us that it has very much of a fiery substance, by which it penetrates, attenuates, opens, and dicusses. And therefore, tho' it may be safely used in all Distempers occasioned by a tough Phlegm, yet it is hardly to be used internally, unless to discharge Wind. Therefore *Galen* orders that it be boiled in Oil, by which, it dissolves painful Tumours, and that without Narcoticks; which happens, says he, where the matter does not abound too much. *Dioscorides* likewise tells us, that it is astringent; to which *Avicen* gives his Assent. Perhaps they were of that Sentiment, because they saw, that when it was corrected with Vinegar, it stopp'd bleeding at the Nose, and the Flux of the Womb. But this is performed only by its drying Quality. *C. Hoffm.*





It is a question among the Physicians, whether the power it has of discolouring the Skin, which *Dioscorides* attributes to it, be effected by any occult Property? Some are of opinion that it is. For *Hippocrates* says, that it is prejudicial both to the Sight and Taste; and *Galen* says expressly upon these words of *Hippocrates*, that it makes the Body pale. But *Avicen* and *Serapio* put an end to this Dispute, by telling us, that this happens by using it too much. For because it discharges violently, and consequently dries up the moisture, therefore it takes away that part of the Blood, which made the Skin florid; but within it changes the Blood into Bile. *Id.*

We have a twofold *Dyacyminum*, of which that of *Nicolaus* is prefer'd in *Flatus's*, in the weak concoction of the Stomach, in a difficulty of Breathing, &c. But the Oil which is chymically extracted, is a most excellent and present Remedy in all windy Distempers, and especially those of the Womb. I know a QUACK who is thought to do wonders, by only pouring some Drops of it upon roasted Bread, and laying it upon the Navel. *Id.*

The Seed being quilted in a little Bag, with some small quantity of Bay-Salt, and made hot upon a Bed-pan, or such like with fire, and sprinkled with good Wine-Vinegar, and applied to the side very hot; it takes away Stitches and pains there, and eases the Pleurisy very much. *Ger.*

Being managed according to Art, either in a Cataplasm, Poultis, or Plaister, or boiled in Wine, and so applied, it takes away Blastings, swellings of the Cods or Genitals; and removes windy Swellings in the Joints, and such like, *Id.*

Taken in sweet Wine, it cures the Strangury and Heat of the Urine. Being boiled in Wine with Figs, it eases a Cough, and cleanses the Throat. It is very good baked in Bread, and put into Cheese; for so it helps Digestion, and discharges wind.

Cummin breathes a sweet smell, and cures a stinking Breath; so that they who have not a sweet Breath, will find great

Benefit by using this Remedy often and much. *Stapel.*

It has much the same virtues with *Fennel*. It is much extolled for raising a languishing and blunt appetite to Veneral engagements. The infused Oil of *Cummin* rubbed upon cold and lifeless Members, restores them notably, and wonderfully dissolves cold Tumours. *Boerhaave in Distat. Bot.*

TABLE CLXIX.

GENUS II.

Meum, SPIGNEL or MEU.

Spignel is a Plant with a Rose or Umbel-lated Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B, placed orbicularly, and resting on the Empalement C, which turns to a Fruit, composed of two oblong Seeds E, which are gibbous and streaked on one side F, but plain on the other. To these marks we must add, That the Leaves G are most finely jagged, and adhere to the Rib H, in which it does not differ from *Fennel*; and I should with all my heart call it *Feniculum Alpinum*, perenne, capillaceo folio, odore medicato, if the name of *Meum* was not established by long use.

I know but one Species of *Spignel*, which is

Meum foliis Anethi, C. B. Pin. 148. *Meum vulgare*, five *Radix ursina*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 11. *Meum*, Dod. Pempt. 305. Common *Spignel* or *Meu*; which the People of *Westmorland* call *Bald-Money* or *Bawd-Money*.

This Herb, whose Leaves are generally above a Cubit long, having long channelled Footstalks, and their upper parts like the Leaves of *Fennel*, and capillaceous, but thicker-set and softer, and the hairs not quite so long; sends up a Stalk like *Fennel*, but a great deal lesser, channelled, naked, and branched, bearing an Umbel of white five-leav'd Flowers, resembling the Flowers of *Dill*; and large, long, channelled Seed. It has sometimes but one, and sometimes more Roots, which are above nine Inches

long, sometimes smaller and sometimes thicker, from whose sides do generally come forth pretty long oblique Roots, which are found sometimes to tend upwards. The Root is covered first with a thin, blackish or rather ash-colour'd Bark, and then with another white, thick gummy Bark; in the middle of which is the Matrix. It has a pretty sweet smell, almost like that of *Carrot*, but more aromack, and no disagreeable Taste, unless that it is acrid and somewhat bitter. But the Root being one of those that bears the Winter, and grows on Mountains, it has a great capillary Bush, after the Leaves wither.

It grows in abundance in *Westmorland* in the North of *England*, in the Meadows and Pastures two Miles from *Sedburg*, as you go to *Orton*.

It is likewise found in foreign Countries, viz. on the Mountains of *Germany*, *Italy* and *Spain*.

Meum, in Greek, *Μῆον* vel *Μέιον*, from *Μέω*, because no Herb consists of so very small Leaves. Some of the Antients called it *Athamanticum*, either from *Athamantes*, the Son of *Eolous*, who is supposed to have been the first that found it out; or from *Athamantes* a Mountain in *Thessaly*, where the best grew. *Pliny* calls it *Macedonicum* and *Hispanicum*, not as if they were different sorts, but, as was usual with the Antients in many other Plants, from the Places where the best was gathered. The same *Pliny* says, that in his time *Meum* was only sown in *Italy* by some few Physicians, whereas it is now known to grow wild in many parts of *Italy*.

The Root of this Plant is only in use. *Galen* says, it is hot in the 3d and dry in the 2d Degree. It attenuates, opens, and discharges Wind. Its chief use is in the Inflation and Belching from the Stomach, in the Obstruction of the Urine and the Terms, in the suffocation of the Womb, in Gripping of the Guts, and Catarrhs, and for expectorating tartarous matter from the Lungs. It is applied externally in Baths, Cataplasms, &c. *Schrod.*

It is an Ingredient in many Compositions of the Ancients, as in the *Lithontribon Nicot. Aurea Alexandria*, *Diacrocos Mes. Theriaca Andromach.* &c. *Fr. Hoffm.*

The Root as well as that of *Mint*, has a sort of excrementitious Humidity, by which it affects the Head, and produces a Head-ach. And from hence we may learn, that the use of it ought not to be frequent, especially with such as hath either vowed Chastity, or are otherwise under any Constraint as to the affairs of Love. For the same quality that effects the one, likewise effects the other. *Cass. Hoffm.*

From its very Essence it is a notable Opener of Obstructions produced by a cold Cause, such as a Cachexy, Green Sicknes, or the Stagnation of the *Menstrua*, and it is at the same time an excellent Remedy for Wind. But is it not windy it self? yes; but that is by accident, says *Avicenna*; and therefore he orders to macerate it in Vinegar for some Months, *Id.*

It is perhaps from the stimulating virtue of this Plant, by which it tickles and warms, that it received the Name of *Bawd-Money* in the North of *England*,

The Root ought to be dug up when it begins to put forth Leaves; for then it is much fuller of Virtue than when the Plant is risen up.

You must chuse it long, pretty thick and plump, whole, newly dried of a blackish colour without, and whitish within, of an aromack and pretty agreeable Smell, of an acrid and somewhat bitter Taste. It contains abundance of exalted Oil, and volatile or essential Salt. It is incisive, aperitive, carminative, and hysterical; and may be used either in Powder or Decoction. *Lemery.*

<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1883</p> <p>1884</p> <p>1885</p> <p>1886</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1888</p> <p>1889</p> <p>1890</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1892</p> <p>1893</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1895</p> <p>1896</p> <p>1897</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1899</p> <p>1900</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1883</p> <p>1884</p> <p>1885</p> <p>1886</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1888</p> <p>1889</p> <p>1890</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1892</p> <p>1893</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1895</p> <p>1896</p> <p>1897</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1899</p> <p>1900</p>
<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1883</p> <p>1884</p> <p>1885</p> <p>1886</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1888</p> <p>1889</p> <p>1890</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1892</p> <p>1893</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1895</p> <p>1896</p> <p>1897</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1899</p> <p>1900</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1883</p> <p>1884</p> <p>1885</p> <p>1886</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1888</p> <p>1889</p> <p>1890</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1892</p> <p>1893</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1895</p> <p>1896</p> <p>1897</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1899</p> <p>1900</p>
<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1883</p> <p>1884</p> <p>1885</p> <p>1886</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1888</p> <p>1889</p> <p>1890</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1892</p> <p>1893</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1895</p> <p>1896</p> <p>1897</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1899</p> <p>1900</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1883</p> <p>1884</p> <p>1885</p> <p>1886</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1888</p> <p>1889</p> <p>1890</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1892</p> <p>1893</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1895</p> <p>1896</p> <p>1897</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1899</p> <p>1900</p>
<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1883</p> <p>1884</p> <p>1885</p> <p>1886</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1888</p> <p>1889</p> <p>1890</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1892</p> <p>1893</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1895</p> <p>1896</p> <p>1897</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1899</p> <p>1900</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1883</p> <p>1884</p> <p>1885</p> <p>1886</p> <p>1887</p> <p>1888</p> <p>1889</p> <p>1890</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1892</p> <p>1893</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1895</p> <p>1896</p> <p>1897</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1899</p> <p>1900</p>

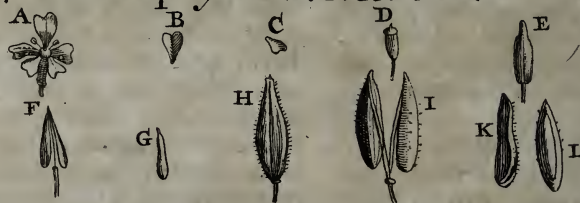
Oenanthe Dropwort.



Astrantia.



Fig. 3. Chærophylum. Chervil.



Myrrhis.

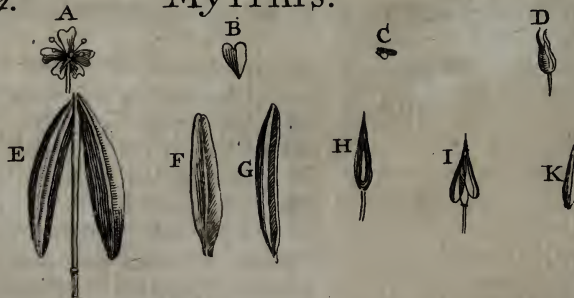


TABLE CLXX. Fig. I.

GENUS III.

Oenanthe, DROP-WORT.

Oenanthe or Dropwort is a Plant with a Rose and Umbellated Flower A, consisting of many uneven Leaves B C, shaped like a Heart, placed orbicularly, and sitting upon the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit E, L, composed of two oblong Seeds, that are gibbous and streaked on one side G, M, and plain on the other I; ending as it were in some Prickles, the middlemost of which F, H, K, N, is stronger than the rest.

The Species of Oenanthe are,

1. Oenanthe Apii folio, C. B. Pin. 162. Dropwort with a Smallage-Leaf. Oenanthe five Filependula Monspessulana, folio Apii, J. B. 3. Part 2. 190. Filipendula tenuifolia, Tabern. Icon. 141.

The first Leaves of this Plant are large, lying along upon the Ground, and resemble those of Parsley or Smallage; afterwards they take the form of those of Sew-Fennel. Among these rise up several Branches or Stalks about two Foot high, cornered, branched, channelled and blueish. The Flowers are ranged in Umbels on the tops of the Branches, being small, composed of five Leaves each, and placed like a Flower-de-luce, of a white colour inclining to purple. When the Flowers are past, they are succeeded by two Seeds joined together for every Flower, which are oblong, channelled on the back, and garnished on the top with several Points or Prickles. The Roots resemble those of Navew, and are black without, but white within, having long Fibres hanging at them, and spreading farther and wider at the sides than they run deep into the Earth, of a sweet and pretty agreeable Taste, pretty much like that of Parsnep.

J. Bauhinus found this Species flowering in the Month of June.

2. Oenanthe maritima, Apii nigriore & crassiore folio, H. R. Monsp. Maritime Oenanthe or Dropwort, with a Parsley-Leaf, but blacker and thicker.

3. Oenanthe Lusitanica, Apii folio & odore. Portuguese Dropwort with a Leaf and Smell of Parsley.

4. Oenanthe Chærophylli foliis, C. B. Pin. 162. Hemlock Dropwort. Oenanthe succo viroso, Cicutæ facie Lobelio, J. B. 3. Part 2. 193. Oenanthe Cicutæ facie, succo viroso croceo, Loh. Icon. 730.

This Plant bears a great resemblance to Hemlock, and rises about three foot high. From its Root rise several scattered, round, branched Stalks, bearing Leaves that resemble the Leaves of Chervil, of a brownish green or blackish Colour, of an acrid and disagreeable Smell, full of juice which is at first Milky, but afterwards turns yellow, and becomes virulent, stinking, poisonous and exulcerating. The Flowers are ranged in Umbels, as in Hemlock, each of which is composed of several Leaves disposed like a Rose or Flower-de-luce. When they are past, they are succeeded by a Fruit composed of two oblong Seeds. The Roots resemble those of Asphodil, and are white, joined immediately to the Head, without any fibres to hang by, and filled with the same juice of the Plant. It rarely grows any where except in cold Northern Countries. It grows along the sides of muddy Brooks and Streams, not only in the Northern parts of England, as Westmorland and York-shire, but likewise abundantly in the Southern parts, as Surrey, Sussex, &c.

5. Oenanthe Chærophylli folio, H. R. Monsp. Dropwort with a Chervil-Leaf.

6. Oenanthe Staphylini folio aliquatenus accedens, J. B. 3. Part 2. 191. Dropwort with a leaf somewhat resembling the wild Carrot-leaf.

This is the Oenanthe Monspeliaca major & minor, Park.

The lowermost Leaves of this Plant are pretty much like the Leaves of Montepelier-Dropwort, unless that they are more finely cut. The Footstalk is above a span long, on which are set equal Wings over against one another, divided into Parsley-Leaves, but more delicately and nicely cut, and some-

what

what resembling the Leaves of *wild Carrot*. The other Leaves springing from the wings of the Stalks, are very like the Leaves of *Sow-Fennel*, which *J. B.* likewise observed in the *Montpelier-Dropwort*, whose Stalk is also very like the Stalk of this, and channelled. There is likewise a resemblance betwixt the Umbels, which are composed of very thick-set whitish Tufts.

C. Bauhinus brought this Plant to his Brother *John* from the Physical Garden at *Padoua*.

7. *Oenanthe aquatica*, *C. B. Pin.* 162. *Water-Dropwort*. *Filipendula aquatica*, *Tabern. Icon.* 142. *Oenanthe* five *Filipendula aquatica*, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 191. The Root consists of many little Bulbs shap'd like Olives and fastened by Threads, which you cannot pluck off without great attention and care; because they can only be easily broken off by the Fibres that follow the Stalk. The Stalk is a Cubit or Cubit and half long, channelled, hollow, branched and jointed. The lower Leaves are not much cut, but the rest are cut into longer and smaller Segments. The Umbels are small and white. The Seed is oblong, and ends as it were in two Points.

It grows almost every where in wet Meadows, and along Rivulets or Brooks.

8. *Oenanthe* five *Filipendula aquatica*, altera, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 192. Another *Water-Dropwort*. *Oenanthe* five *Filipendula folio Rutæ ejusd*, *ibid.* *Filipendula palustris*, *Ruta palustris*, *Tabern. Icon.* 142.

9. *Oenanthe prolifera*, *Apula*, *C. B. Pin.* 163. *Fruitful Apulian Dropwort*. *Oenanthe Cretica*, *Pon. Bald. Ital.* 213.

This Species is very like the *Oenanthe Cretica*, *Stellata*, and yet differs from it, first in the Leaves, which are larger, and not cut into so many Segments; then in the Heads of the Flowers; which tho' white and clustering together like the other, yet instead of the long pointed Leaves surrounding them, this has several small Heads of such like white Flowers, after the manner that many other Plants have, such as *Marigolds*, *Daisies*, &c. which we call *proliferous* or *fruitful*, or as some, *Jack-a-napes a horse-back*; and once more, in the Seed, which is like that

of the *Water* or *Marsh-kind*; and lastly, and more especially, in the Roots, which are not glandulous like the other, but wholly composed of a number of white Fibres or Threads. This also, upon its first springing up from the Seed, has but three Leaves upon several Stalks, but those that come after them are furnished with more.

10. *Oenanthe nodulis radicum longioribus & nigrioribus*, *H. R. Par.* *Dropwort with Roots, whose Knobs are longer and blacker*.

11. *Oenanthe Lusitanica*, semine crassiore & globoso. *Portuguese Dropwort, with larger and globular Seed*. *Oenanthe* comes from two Greek Words *ὄνη* a *Vine*, & *δύσος* a *Flower*, because it flowers at the same time with the *Vine*; or because its Flowers resembles the Flower of the *Vine* both in Smell and Colour.

There is hardly any of all these Species used in Physick except the first, and of that only the Root. The whole Plant, says *Cordus*, consists of different Qualities; for it is partly astringent, and partly leaves on the Palate a subtle and winy Taste, not without a Smell, which flies up to the Head when you chew it.

The Flowers have a pleasant Smell betwixt the best *Baulm*, *Wine*, and *Pecny*, perfectly like *Medesufium* or *Meadow-Sweet*, to which the whole Plant agrees in Temperament.

If this be true, as doubtless it is, *Dodonæus* was in the right when he said, that the whole Plant, but especially the Root, was manifestly hot and dry, opening and cleansing, with some astringency, &c. — *C. Hoffman*.

Certainly this Plant consists of hot, attenuating, dissolving and cleansing parts, but not without astringency. And hence this Plant is so much esteemed among the common People, for its Virtue in the Distempers of the Kidneys and Bladder, that obstruct the Urine. And since the Antients likewise attribute these Virtues to their *Oenanthe*, we may be so much the more certain that this *Filipendula* or *Dropwort* is the same Plant with their *Oenanthe*. If the same is good for the Jaundice, and expels the After-birth, we may be doubly certain; and from hence we may proceed to the pituitous obstructions of the *Viscera*. It is likewise com-
mended

mended for the Epilepsy, taken in Food ; and the same with *Fennel-Seed* is extolled for the windy pains of the Stomach, *Id.*

Both the Root and Leaves, says *Schroder*, are in use. It is hot and dry in the third Degree, and is somewhat astringent, attenuates, cleanses, discusses, and is diuretical. The chief use of it is in the tartarous Mucilage of the Lungs, Kidneys, Bladder, and Joints ; in the wind-Cholick, and for curing the Whites in Women. It is likewise applied outwardly to the *Piles*. The Dose is one Dram.

A Dram of the Root powdered in the Decoction of *Dauk* or *wild-Carrot*, and taken for some Days cures the Whites in Women. And if it be mixed with Ointments, it is very good for the Hemorrhoids, *Fr. Hoffm.*

This Plant, says *Lemery*, contains a great deal of Salt and Oil, and the Root is the part principally used in Physick. It is cleansing, opening, and carminative ; and is prescribed for the *Stone*, and for the *Piles*.

The 4th Species is a mortal Poison, if one has the misfortune to swallow any of it : For it creates a grievous pain in the Stomach, makes one fall into violent Convulsions that turns the Eyes, take away all Sense, and make the Jaws immoveable : It excites frequent Yexing or Hickups, fruitless endeavours and efforts to vomit, Hemorrhages through the Ears, Contractions and Spasms, and a considerable Tension towards the Region of the Stomach. All those ugly Accidents discover to us, that this Plant corrodes by its Acrimony, and cauterises the nervous Tunicle or Membrane of the Stomach. The Remedies to be taken against this Poison are the same that are taken against *Arsenick* and *Sublimate*, viz. to make the Patient to drink *Oil*, *Grease*, or *melted Butter*, *Milk* and other unctuous Liquor, that may fasten, embarras and sweeten the acrid and corroding Salts, which the Juices of the Plant communicate to the *Viscera*, and evacuate them both upwards and downwards, *Lemery*.

The seventh Species has a bitterish Taste with a gentle astringency, is of a hot and dry nature, of an opening and astringent Quality. Taken inwardly and applied outwardly, it provokes Urine and brings away Gravel and Sand : It opens obstructions, and clears the urinary Passages.

Before I have done with this Genus, I beg leave to say one word more of the 4th Species. This Plant then is one of the most poisonous that we know. It has at the Root and bottom of the Stalks a juice which is at first like *Milk* and then turns yellow like *Saffron*. If you should swallow ever so little of this Juice, it will so contract every part it touches, that there will immediately follow a terrible Inflammation and Gangrene ; and, which is worst, we have not yet found out any Antidote against it. For which reason, we ought to be very careful to know this Plant, in order to avoid it, for fear we might take it for any other like it ; which would certainly prove fatal. The other Species are said to be cooling, and are therefore commended against Inflammations, Contusions, &c. viz. if the bruised or boiled Leaves be applied to the parts affected ; *Boerhaave in Dictat. Bot.*

TABLE CLXX. Fig. 2.

GENUS IV.

ASTRANTIA.

Astrantia is a Plant with a Rose and Umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B, whose tops generally bend back, placed orbicularly, and resting upon the Empalement C ; which turns to a Fruit E, composed of two Seeds H, each of which is wrapt in a Cover or Husk, F, G, I, which is channelled and curled. The Flowers are gathered into a Head K, begirt with a Circle of Leaves L. The Figure D represents the Empalement of some Flowers that are barren.

The Species of *Astrantia* are;

1. *Astrantia major*, coronâ floris purpurascente. *Astrantia major*, Mor. Umb. 7. *Helleborus niger*, *Saniculæ folio major*, C.B. Pin. 186. *Sanicula fœmina quibusdam*, aliis *Elleborus niger*, J. B. 3. 638. *Veratrum nigrum Dioscoridis*, Dod. Pempt. 387. *Black Master-wort*.

It sends up Stalks a Cubit high and better, which are round and channelled, and taste like *Master-wort* when chewed. The Leaves are parted into five Segments like *Cinquefoil*, every Segment being dented, almost as large as *Master-wort* Leaves, and ragged, of a dark green colour on the upper side, and underneath from green tending to yellow. Several Flowers are crowded together, which are smaller than *Sanicle* Flowers, consisting of many greenish, five-leav'd, glomerated small Flowers; which are surrounded by many channelled, whitish green Leaves, with a little mixture of purple. To every Flower succeed, as is usual in umbellated Plants, two oblong Seeds joined together, which are plain on one side, but gibbous and channelled on the other, and of an Ash-colour. The Root is black, and very fibrous like *Hellebore*.

Mr. Ray observed this Plant in some Woods not far from *Munich* the Metropolis of *Bavaria*, as also on the high Meads of *Saleva*, not far from the City of *Geneva*, on Mount *Jura* and elsewhere.

2. *Astrantia major*, coronâ floris candidâ. *Greater Astrantia*, with a white Tuft of Flowers. *Helleborus niger*, *Saniculæ folio*, major, flore albo montis aurei, H. R. Par.

3. *Astrantia minor*, Mor. Umb. 7. *Helleborus Saniculæ folio minor*, C. B. Pin. 186. *Helleborus minimus*, *Alpinus*, *Astrantiæ flore*, Boc. Rarior. Plant. 9.

4. *Astrantia orientalis latifolia*, floribus & coma purpureis.

Astrantia, says *Lemery*, comes from *Aster*; because the tops of the Plant seem to be radiated like a *Star*.

But Mr. Ray is of Opinion, that *Astrantia* or *Asterantia* is a corrupted word from *Astritium* or *Asteritium*, and that *Asteritium* comes from *Osteritium* or *Ostrutium*, which is a corruption of *Struthio* an *Ostrich*. But how he found this Etymology is what I am not able to understand.

Lemery says, that the two first Species contain abundance of Salt, and no great quantity of Oil; and that the Roots are purgative, like those of *black Hellebore*.

Fuchsius says, that his *female Sanicle*, which is the first Species here described, is very much allied to the true *Sanicle* both in its Virtues and Form; and *Dodonæus* says, it answers both in Virtues and Figure to the *black Hellebore* of *Dioscorides*: For that it purges melancholy Humours he can evince by the Testimony of several German Physicians, who used it with good success. *Gesner* likewise testifies that he himself was the first who experienc'd the purgative Virtue of this Herb, which was much of the same nature with *white Hellebore*, but more mild and gentle; which is a confirmation of the Opinion of *Dodonæus*.

Fabricius Hildenus prescribes the *female Sanicle* of *Fuchsius* in an Apozem or Decoction, for curing a *Schirrus* or hard Tumour in the *Spleen*.

This Plant, but especially the Root, is acrid; and therefore taken in any considerable Quantity, it purges both by Vomit and Stool; and is for that reason called by some *Helleborus niger*. *Boerhaave* in *Dictat. Bot.*

T A B L E CLXX. Fig. 3.

G E N U S V.

Chærophylllum, CHERVIL.

Chervil is a Plant with a Rose and Umbel-
lated Flower A, consisting of many unequal
Leaves B C, that rest on the Empale-
ment D, which turns to a Fruit E, H, com-
posed of two Seeds F I which are not chan-
nelled, and resemble the Bill or Beak of a
Bird, being sometimes smooth G, and
sometimes rough K L, gibbous on one side,
and plain on the other.

The Species of *Chervil* are,

1. Chærophylllum Sativum, C.B.Pin. 152.
Garden-Chervil. Chærophyllo, J.B. 3. Part
2. 75. Chærefolium, Dod. Pempt. 700.

It has a white scurculous Root capillated
with very small Fibres, about the thickness
of ones little Finger, and of a somewhat ac-
rid Taste, sometimes there rises but one
Stalk, and sometimes more, according to
the nature of the Soil, which are a Cubit
and half high and better, round, channelled,
smooth, naked, and knotted with joints at a
good distance from each other, swelling be-
low the joints into a little turgid Belly, and
beset with Branches coming forth from the
wings of the Leaves at every joint. On the
tops of the Stalks and Branches stand thin-
set Umbels, sometimes sitting upon very
short Footstalks next to none, and sometimes
upon longer. The small white Flowers are
composed of five Heart-fashioned Leaves;
and as many little white *Stamina*. To every
Flower succeed two Seeds, which are ob-
long and smooth, blackish when ripe, and of
a sweet and aromatical Taste. The Leaves
are tenderer and more curiously cut than
Parsley-Leaves, of an aromack Taste and
Smell, otherwise not much unlike them, of
a pale green colour, and then somewhat red-
dish and somewhat hairy Footstalk. N. B.
Altho' we said the Leaves were set alter-
nately on the Stalks, yet there spring forth
two Leaves at the Rise of the Umbel on
both sides, and from their wings come forth

two Branches, which is common to many
other umbelliferous Plants.

It flowers in the Month of May, and wi-
thers from the very Root as soon as it has
bore Seed, and renews its self every Year
from the Seed that falls. It springs up in
the Autumn, and continues green during the
whole Winter.

2. Chærophylllum Sylvestre, perenne Ci-
cutæ folio. *Wild perennial sweet Chervil*,
with a Hemlock-Leaf. Myrrhis Sylvestris,
seminibus lævibus, C. B. Pin. 160. Myr-
rhis, Fuchf. Hist. 525,

3. Chærophylllum Sylvestre, seminibus
brevibus, hirsutis. *Wild Chervil, with short
hairy Seed*. Myrrhis Sylvestris, seminibus
asperis, C. B. Pin. 160. Myrrhis Sylvestris,
nova, Æquicolorum, Col. Part 1. 112.

4. Chærophylllum Siculum, Sophiæ fo-
liis, semine villoso. *Sicilian Chervil, with
Flix-weed Leaves, and hairy Seed*. Dauco se-
condo, Siciliano, con foglio di Sophia, Zan.
80.

5. Chærophylllum Sylvestre, alterum, ge-
niculis tumentibus, H.R. Par. *Another wild
Chervil, with swelled joints*. Myrrhis nodosa,
annua, semine aspero, H. R. Blesf.

This Plant has a round, naked and grey
Stalk, that is beset with a few Prickles, about
a Cubit high, divided into some Branches, and
swelling into very large Knobs under the
joints, after it begins to flower. The Leaves
are broad, covered with short hair, some-
what resembling the Leaves of *common wild
sweet Chervil*. The Umbels are small, and
composed of very small white Flowers. To
these succeed long, big, channelled, and hairy
Seeds, that are sharp at both ends. It whi-
thers intirely, after it has born Seed.

Mr. Ray says, he received the Seed of
this Plant, thirty Years before writing his
History of Plants, and cultivated the Plant
which he raised from the Seed for several
Years; and fantasies he saw it growing wild
in *Sicily*.

This Plant is described by *Parkinson*, in
his *Theatrum Botanicum*, pag. 907. under the
Title of *Seceli Cretense nodosum*; and *Parkin-
son's Theatrum* was publish'd at London 40
Years before the time mentioned by Mr.
Ray, when he got that Seed.

This Genus is called *Cherophyllum*, from the Greek Words *χαίρω*, *gaudeo*, & *φυλλον*, *folium*; as if this Plant was pleased with the beauty and variety of its own Leaves. Or perhaps it may be called *Cerefolium* from *Ceres*, because *Chervil* was used in the Feast where *Ceres* was supposed to preside.

The first Species is the only one that is commonly used in Physick, and of that, both the Leaves and the Seed. It warms and dries, discusses, and consists of very fine Parts, is diuretical, emmenagogick, and lithontriptick, resolves coagulated Blood, and procures sweet Sleep. Externally it is of notable use in the Cholick, and Retention of Urine, being applied by way of Cataplasm. *Schrod.*

The Preparations of this Plant are only,
1. Distill'd Water from the whole Herb.
2. Salt from the Ashes. *Id.*

It resolves the Blood, expels Stones or Gravel out of the Kidneys without any Pain, and provokes the Terms in Women. Besides, if you give two Ounces of the Juice of this Plant with white Wine for several Mornings successively, you will find it no contemptible Remedy for the Dropsy. It is a common Opinion, that if the Sick takes the Juice of this Plant, and does not vomit it up immediately, it is a sign that Person will recover; but if it happens otherwise, then it is a sign of Death. It cures the Cholick, being made up into a Cataplasm with Milk, and laid on, and prepar'd for a Clyster with other Carminatives. *Fr. Hoffm.*

Unless both the Smell and the Taste deceive me, the Virtues of it are very much akin to our *Parsley*; for it is sweet with a little sharpness, and sweet-smell'd in every part. I am of opinion that our *Chervil* is hot and dry in the first degree, with some Subtily of Parts; and therefore it may be able to master some pituitous Diseases, such as the Cholick, for instance, provided it be not too violent, by giving the Juice inwardly, and frying the Herb it self with some proper Oil, and laying it upon the Part affected. Drinking the Decoction in Wine, and laying the Herb upon the *Peritonæum*, will sometimes cure and remove a Retention or Stoppage of Urine. The same method will bring down the Terms,

if they are stopped, only by a moderate quantity of pituitous Matter. In the same manner likewise do's it expel Sand and Gravel, discusses some internal and external Tumours, cures Crudities and Lasks, &c. *Casp. Hoffm.*

You may believe me when I assure you, that a Person of the first Rank labouring under a very great Distention of the Bladder, having retained his Urine out of Modesty; passed about four pound of Urine, at one time, by the use of *Chervil*, *Pellitory* of the *Wall* and *Parsley* fried with fresh Butter, and laid warm upon his *Os Pubis*; which I prescrib'd for him. *S. Pauli.*

The Juice of *Chervil* taken with Broth, or the Water of it thrice colobated and often used, are Specificks for the *Vertigo* or Giddiness of the Head, according to the Testimony and Experience of *Doleus*. Bruised and applied like a Plaister, it resolves coagulated Blood occasioned by a Contusion.

The whole Plant is delicious and sweet-smelled, attended with a certain mixture of acidity or sharpness; and therefore being mixt among other Garden-Herbs, it gives them a more agreeable Relish. It is eaten raw in Sallads with other Herbs, and sometimes boiled; but it has somewhat of Flatulency in it, and therefore provokes Lust.

If the Herb be fried with Butter, and laid upon the Belly, it is a certain Remedy against the griping of the Guts; to which our Women fly as to a sacred Anchor. *Cam.*

The Juice of *Chervil*, either alone, or mixed with white Wine, is a good Diuretick: It is given to the Quantity of two Ounces, with white Wine for the Dropsy: It brings away Serosities by Urine. *Tauvry.*

All the parts of this Plant have a sweet and agreeable both Taste and Smell. It contains abundance of Phlegm, half exalted Oil, and essential Salt. It opens very much, removes Obstructions, wastes and expels the Stone or Gravel in the Kidneys, and dissolves clotted Blood. It is very proper in Fevers, and purifies the Blood being taken inwardly. Being bruised, it is either

ther applied as a Cataplasm, or in Fomentation, for the nephritick Cholick, Retention of Urine, or St. Anthony's Fire. *Le-mery.*

Chervil is a very common Pot-herb, and is often used in Broths. It has an agreeable taste and smell; because it contains some volatile and exalted Principles. Its Leaves resemble those of *Parsley*, but are shorter and more finely cut. *Id.*

The chief virtue of *Chervil* consists in an essential Salt, and some oily and exalted Principles, with which it is saturated, and which are proper for attenuating and dissolving the gross and viscous juices which they meet with in their way; for opening the Glands of the Kidneys, and for purging the Mass of Blood; by preserving it in a just fluidity, and by precipitating and carrying off the Matter that put a stop to its due Circulation. *Traité des Aliments.*

Tragus is persuaded, that the second Species is the *Myrrhis* of *Dioscorides*; and therefore prescribes the use of it in the Suppression of the Terms: But *J. Bauhinus* gives a sad and melancholy account of two Families that had eaten the Roots of this Plant instead of Parsneps.

TABLE CLXX. Fig. 4.

GENUS. VI.

Myrrhis, SWEET CICELY.

Sweet Cicely is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many unequal Leaves B C, that are plac'd circularly, and rest upon the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit compos'd of two Seeds E, H, I, resembling a Bird's Bill, channel'd, and gibbous on one side F, G, K, but plain on the other.

The Species of *Sweet Cicely* are;

1. *Myrrhis major*, vel *Cicutaria odorata*, *C.B.Pin.* *Sweet Cicely*, or *great sweet Chervil*, by some *Sweet Fern*. *Myrrhis magno semine*, longo sulcato, *J. B. 3. Part 2. 77.* *Myrrhis*, *Dod. Pempt. 701.*

This *great Sweet Cicely* has a very thick Root, furnish'd with many thick Appendages, white, of a sweet, somewhat acrid, agreeable and aromattick taste, such as is the taste of *Anise-feed*. It sends up some tall Stalks two or three cubits high, hairy and fistulous. The Leaves are large and feather'd, much resembling the Leaves of *Hemlock*, but more whitish, and bestrew'd here and there with white Spots, soft to the touch, tasting like *Anise*, beset with hairy Nerves on the back side, and furnish'd with fistulous Foot-stalks. It bears white, and somewhat sweet-smell'd Flowers in an Umbel, each of which consists of five split or Heart-fashion'd Leaves, the outermost one being larger than both the innermost opposite ones together; and the two lateral ones being of a middle size, a white forked Pointal with white *Stamina* possessing the middle. A Star of six Rays or Footstalks sustains the Basis of the particular Umbels. To the Flower succeeds very remarkable Seed, which is very long, angular, and furrow'd, having the sweet and agreeable taste of *Anise seed*.

It is said to grow in some Meadows in Germany, and particularly about *Hesse Cassel*, as *Dillenius* relates.

The Leaves bear some resemblance to the Leaves of *Fern*; and therefore it is call'd *Sweet Fern* by the common People of England.

2. *Myrrhis annua*, *Semine*, striato, lævi, *Mor. Umb. 44.* *Annual sweet Cicely*, with smooth channelled Seeds. *Charophyllum sylvestre*, *C. B. Pin. 152.* *Anthriscus Plinii quibsdam*, *semine longo Cicutariæ vel Charophylli*, *J. B. 3. Part 2. 70.* *Cerefolium sylvestre*, *Onoselinum*, *Tabern. Icon. 94.* *Wild Chervil.*

The Root is white, single, and ligneous, having the aromattick Taste of *Parsnep*. The Stalk is one or two Cubits high, branched out into many arms, and channelled, of a dark reddish colour, very hairy, and full of Pith. The Leaves are like the common *Chervil*-Leaves, but cut into larger Segments, annexed to a hairy Nerve, being no less hairy themselves, and having no manifest Taste. The white Flowers stand in Umbels, being compos'd of Heart-fashion'd and somewhat curled Leaves, with Chives

of the same Colour. The Seed is oblong, small, furrowed, putting forth two Fibres at the Point, of an aromatical Taste, and resembles the Seed of *common Chervil* when ripe, but is smaller.

When the Plant flowers, the Stalks swell into considerable Knots under the Joints.

It grows every where about Hedges, both with us here in *England*, and in *Germany*.

3. *Myrrhis perennis, alba, minor, foliis hirsutis, semine aureo, Mor. Umb. 66.* Small, white, perennial sweet Cicely, with hairy Leaves, and gold-coloured Seed.

4. *Myrrhis perennis, lutea, Daucoides, Mor. Umb. 67.* Yellow, perennial, sweet Cicely, resembling Carrot.

5. *Myrrhis tuberosa, nodosa, Conyophylon, Mor. Umb. 67.* Tuberosus and bulbous sweet Cicely. *Cicutaria bulbosa, C.B. Pin. 161.* *Myrrhis odorata, bulbosa, J. B. 3. Part 2. 183.* *Myrrhis Cicutaria, Tabern. Icon. 98.*

An *Cicutaria Pannonica Clusii*.

This Plant rises with a single Stalk that exceeds a Man's height in tallness, which is pretty thick, of a purplish colour, variegated, hollow, hairy toward the bottom, and parted by joints at a Palm's distance from one another. From the thick joints come forth large Leaves divided into Wings, and these again subdivided into smaller Leaves, resembling the Leaves of *Hemlock*, but more curiously cut, smooth, of no disagreeable Taste; for the Taste of the whole Plant is aromatical, and not stinking. It bears small Umbels composed of little white Flowers. The Seeds are long like those of *common Cow-weed*, which being ripe and falling in the Autumn, both the Stalk and the Root perish; and the young Plants rising from the Seed endure the whole Winter to the Spring, at which time three or four Leaves expand themselves from the Ground, resembling the Leaves of *Chervil*, of a shining green colour, for the most part divided into three jaggs, about three Inches long, of an aromatical Taste and Smell, whole Footstalks, which are three Inches long, rise from a short, single, turbinated, thickish Root, like the Root of the *Counter-Loysen Monk's-Hced*, or small *Nazews*, covered

with a thin brown Bark, white within, fungous of an agreeable Taste, pretty much like the taste of *wild Carrot*, and ending in small longish fibres, which have other smaller lateral ones.

It grows in Hedges near *Entzheim* in *Alsatia*, and elsewhere on the Road from *Basil* to *Mulhusen*, and flowers in the Month of *June*; then it begins to bear Seed, which coming to fall, the Plant perishes.

The *Cicutaria Pannonica Clusii*, which we take to be the same Plant, springs up in the beginning of the Spring, in the Gardens and Grassy Fields about *Vienna*. It likewise grows in such like places in *Hungary*, Flowering in the Months of *April* and *May*, and bearing ripe Seed in *June*.

6. *Myrrhis annua, Semine striato, villosa, incana, Mor. Umb. 67.* Heavy, annual, sweet Cicely, with channelled hairy Seed. *Daucus foliis Fœniculi tenuissimis, C.B. Pin. 150.* *Daucus Creticus, Semine hirsuto, J.B. 3. Part 2. 56.* *Daucus Creticus, Tabern. Icon. 75.*

This Plant has a Stalk nine Inches high and better, which is round, channelled and hairy. An Umbel of a middle size sits upon the tops of the Stalk and Branches, consisting of very small white Flowers, which adhere to whitish and hairy Footstalks. The Seed is long, hoary, downy, acrid and aromatical; the Leaves downy, ashi-coloured, very finely cut, and of a dark green colour. The Root is long, as thick as one's Finger, bushy, and tastes like *Par-snep*.

7. *Myrrhis palustris, latifolia, alba. White broad-leav'd Marsh sweet Cicely. Cicutaria, palustris, latifolia, alba, C.B. Pin. 161.* *Cicutaria alba, Ludg. 789.*

The Stalk is two Cubits high and better, channelled, branched, beset with hairs, furnished with a Leaf at every joint, that is a Palm and half every way, first divided into three parts, each of which Divisions resembles sweet *Chervil*, but broader and more thinner, bestrewn with hair both above and underneath, especially along the Nerves and little Veins. The great Umbels are divided into other smaller ones, consisting of small white Flowers; under whose Footstalks

stalks stand small Leaves radiated every way. To each Flower succeed two Seeds joined together, furnished with two Horns, and long, and parting at the middle Pointal, easily fly off and fall. The Smell and Taste are aromack and somewhat acrid, but the Smell is sweeter and more agreeable than the Taste. The Roots are thick, oblique, perennial and aromack.

It rises in high Pastures on the Mountains of *Salva* and *Jura* near *Geneva*, especially by Streams. For which reason *Gesner* called it *Seseli aquaticum*.

8. *Myrrhis palustris*, latifolia, rubra. Red, broad-leav'd, Marsh sweet Cicely. *Cicutaria palustris*, latifolia, rubra, C. B. Pin. 161. *Cicutaria latifolia*, hirsuta, J. B. 3. Part 2. 182. *Cicutaria rubra*, Ludg. 789.

This seems to be nothing but a variety of the former, differing from it only in the colour of the Flowers.

9. *Myrrhis montana*, *Daucoides*, semine longiori. Mountain sweet Chervil, with a long Seed resembling Carrot.

10. *Myrrhis annua*, *Lusitanica*, semine, villosa, *Pastinacæ sativæ* folio. Annual Portuguese sweet Cicely, with hairy Seed, and a Carrot Leaf.

11. *Myrrhis trifolia*, *Canadensis*, *Angelicæ* facie. Three leav'd sweet Cicely of Canada, with an *Angelica*-Countenance. *Angelica Canadensis*, trifolia, quorundam.

It does not produce a Stalk till it is three years old, says *Cornutus*, in which it resembles our common *Angelica*. The Root is thicker, knobby, covered with black Bark, which infolds white flesh and a Nerve; and has more fleshy Fibres. The Leaves are much larger, and more numerous than those of shining *Angelica*, and stand on longer Footstalks, of which the lower part which is next the Root or the Stalk is furrowed into a deep Cavity, which embraces the Stalk with its lips. The Stalk rises above a Man's height having joints at half a foot's distance from one another like a Reed, and intercepted with Leaves. From the middle to the top it is plentifully furnished with Branches, which are always adorned with smaller Leaves. Before the Bud of the Flower appears it is like a round Ball, and is succeeded by the Seed. The Footstalks of the Leaves that stand on the Stalk of this

Plant are of a dark purple colour, and both the Leaves and the Seeds are tinged with a Dusky Greenness.

12. *Myrrhis Pastinacæ foliis*, lætè virentibus. Sweet Cicely with delightful green Carrot Leaves. *Daucus Pastinacæ folio*, *Siculus*, Zan. 78.

13. *Myrrhis orientalis*, *Angelicæ folio*, *tuberosa radice*. Oriental sweet Cicely, with an *Angelica* Leaf, and a tuberous Root.

14. *Myrrhis orientalis*, foliis *Chamæmeli*. Oriental sweet Cicely, with Chamomeli Leaves.

15. *Myrrhis orientalis*, Mei folio, semine longissimo. Oriental sweet Cicely, with a Spignol-Leaf, and very long Seed.

16. *Myrrhis orientalis*, Mei folio, semine brevi. Oriental sweet Cicely, with a Spignol-Leaf, and short Seed.

17. *Myrrhis orientalis*, Semine unciant longo. Oriental sweet Cicely, with Seed an Inch long.

18. *Myrrhis orientalis*, *Cicutariæ foliis*. Oriental sweet Cicely, with Cow-weed Leaves.

19. *Myrrhis orientalis*, *Cicutæ foliis*, canescentibus & villosis, Oriental sweet Cicely, with hoary and hairy Hemlock-Leaves.

20. *Myrrhis orientalis*, *Cicutæ folio*, glabro & lætè virente. Oriental sweet Cicely, with a smooth and delightful green Hemlock-Leaf.

Myrrhis, is thought to be so called from *Myrrha*, *Myrrh*; because it has the same smell with it.

Sweet Cicely agrees with *Chervil* both in Temperament and Virtues. The Root drank with Wine cures the bites of Spiders. It cleanses Women after Child-bearing, and provokes the ordinary Terms. Boiled with Honey and so taken, it cures consumptive Persons; and purges the Chest from all viscid Humours. Boiled with Wine; and drank two or three times a Day, it preserves from the Plague. They boil both the Herb and the Root to provoke Urine. There is likewise an Extract made of the Herb and the Root against the Plague, and Fits in Children.

The Decoction of the Root of the first Species, or the same taken in any other manner, cures malignant Distempers. And therefore when I cannot get *Carline Thistle*, I use the Root of sweet *Cicely* instead of it. *Sim. Pauli.*

The whole Plant, says *Lemery*, contains abundance of Oil exalted in part, and essential Salt. It is proper for bringing down obstructed Courses in Women, to hasten the Birth, for a Cachexy, Phthisick or Asthma, for the Falling Sickness, and for resisting of Poisons.

It both Smells and Tastes like *Garden-Chervil*; and therefore the Virtues of it are Balsamick and Nitrous.

The Decoction of it purges the Blood. It is a diuretical Plant. It dissolves all the tough and thick matter that sticks in the Urinary Ducts. It is reckoned among Scorbuticks; and the juice is commended among other things that cure Contusions. It is the best ripener in the World, if you boil it in Butter-milk, and apply it as a Cataplasm, *Boerhaave in Di&ct. Bor.*

Baubin says, he cur'd whole Monasteries of Priests, who were afflicted with the Stone, only by the Seed of the 6th Species. He bruised the Seed, and gave it the Patients to drink in Fermenting. *Boer. Id.*

The Seeds of sweet *Chervil* eaten as a Salad while they are yet green, with Oil, Vinegar, and Pepper, exceed all other Sallads by many Degrees, both in pleasantness of Taste, sweetness of Smell, and wholesomeness for a Cold and feeble Stomach. *Ger.*

The Roots are likewise most excellent in a Salad, if they be boiled, and afterwards dressed, as the cunning Cook knoweth how better than my self: Notwithstanding I do use to eat them with Oil and Vinegar, being first boiled; which are very good for old people that are dull, and without courage: It rejoiceth and comforteth the Heart, and increaseth their Lust and Strength. *Id.*

TABLE CLXXI.

GENUS VII.

ANGELICA.

Angelica is a Plant with a Rose and Umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B, placed orbicularly and resting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D, composed of two oblong and pretty thick Seeds E, larger than *Parsley*-Seeds, gibbous and streaked on one side F, but plain on the other. To these Marks must be added, that the winged Leaves GH, are divided into pretty large Segments.

The Species of *Angelica* are,

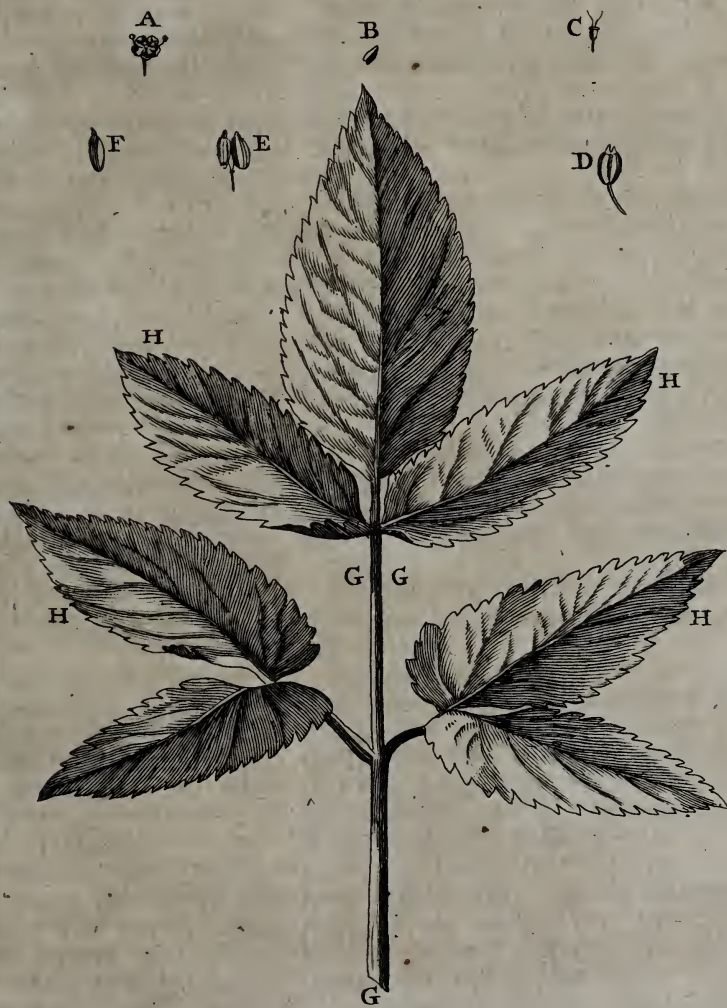
1. *Angelica sylvestris*, minor five erratica, C. B. Pin. 155. *Angelica sylvestris*, repens, J. B. 3. Part 2. 145. *Ægopodium*, *Herba Gerardi*, *Tabern. Icon.* 3.

This is the *Herba Gerardi*, *Ger.* and the *Podagraria vulgaris*, *Park. Herb Gerard*, *Goutweed*, or *Ashweed*.

It rises with a Stalk a Cubit and sometimes two Cubits high, small, channelled, fistulous, otherwise concave, from a small fibrous Root, that creeps far and wide, both smelling and tasting somewhat like *Angelica*, but much weaker in both. The Leaves are much smaller than in *Garden-Angelica*, much of the same colour, and taste like *Skirret*. The Umbel is like that of common *Angelica*, but smaller, sweet smelled, and composed of white Flowers. The Seeds are oblong, narrow and sharp, much smaller than the Seeds of *Garden-Angelica*, channelled, and blackish when ripe.

It is common in shady places about Hedges, and on the sides of Hills. *Camerarius* calls it the *Plague of Gardens*, because it creeps far and wide, and when once it is planted, it is very difficult to root it out again.

Angelica a.



1847

Asplenium



2. *Angelica Acadiensis*, flore luteo, *H.R.*
Par. 55. *Angelica of Acadia, with a yellow Flower.*

This is a low Plant, scarce exceeding a Cubit or two foot in height. The Leaves resemble the Leaves of the former, being divided into three Segments, and notch'd evenly but not deeply, round the edges. The plain Umbels are made up of five-leav'd golden or perfectly yellow Flowers; and the Seeds are oblong, and channelled, very much resembling the Seeds of *Goutwort*.

3. *Angelica, Alpina, ad nodos florida.*
Mountain Angelica, with the Flowers set at the joints. An *Ligusticum quorundam, foliis Angelicæ*, *J. B. 3. Part 2. 147.*

It bears Leaves on a round almost ligneous, tripartite Footstalk rising from the Root, in shape of the *Herb St. Mary*, but ending in sharper points, and more dented, three of them standing on every branch of the Footstalk, sweet scented and very hard. The Stalk is a Cubit high and better, and furnished with a few Leaves. The Seeds are ranged in Umbels, being of the shape and size of *Fennel-Seed*, black, sweet smelled and acrid. The Root is white, as thick as one's Thumb, ending in two or three very long tails, of a pleasant, and acrid Taste.

It grows along Brooks on Mountains.

4. *Angelica montana, perennis, Paludapii folio.* *Mountain perennial Angelica, with a Marsh or Water-Parsley Leaf.* *Ligusticum vulgare*, an *Libanotis fertilis Theophrasti*, *C. B. Pin. 157.* *Ligusticum vulgare, foliis Apii*, *J. B. 3. Part 2. 122.* *Levisticum vulgare*, *Dod. Pempt. 311.* *Lovage.*

This Plant has a thick, jointed, hollow, channelled Stalk, that rises above the height of a Man. The Leaves are a Foot long and better, divided into Wings, the last divisions of which do somewhat resemble the Leaves of *Water-Parsley*, but are much larger, shining with a dark green colour, having a strong Smell, but not disagreeable. The Branches, as also the tops of the Stalks bear large Umbels of yellow Flowers. The Seed is pretty large and flat: The Root thick and ligneous.

Some say that this Plant smells like an Apothecary's Shop.

This Plant cultivates in Gardens, but its native Soil is not certainly found; tho' *Pona* says, it is to be found on Mount *Baldus*; others on the Hills of *Liguria* and the *Appennines*. It Flowers in Summer, and commonly bears ripe Seed in the Month of *August*. It loves a shady place.

5. *Angelica pratensis, Apii folio.* *Meadow Angelica, with a Parsley-Leaf.* *Seseli pratense*, *Silaus fortè Plinii, C. B. Pin. 162.* *Silaum, quibusdam, flore luteolo, J. B. 3. Part 2. 170.* *Siler alterum, pratense, Dod. Pempt. 312.* *Meadow-Saxifrage of Montpellier.*

This Species has a smooth, channelled, branched Stalk, a Cubit or a Cubit and half high. The Flowers are umbellated and whitish, and are followed by gibbous channelled Seed of an aromatical winey Taste. The Leaves large, finely cut, like the *Siler montanum*; but the Segments longer and a little sharper, through which runs a Nerve lengthwise, of a bitter Taste. The Root is long, as thick as one's finger, brown without, white within, commonly divided into Heads, bushy near the Surface of the ground, and endowed with an aromatical Taste.

It grows in Meadows not only about *Montpelier*, but likewise elsewhere in *France* and *Germany*.

Mr. Ray says, that the *Seseli pratense Monspelienisium* does not seem to him to differ in Specie from our *Meadow-Saxifrage*: And the Learned Dr. *Tancred Robinson* wrote to him in compliance with his Desire, That he had carefully and nicely examined the *Seseli-Monspelienisium*, while he staid at *Montpelier*, and that he could observe no Difference betwixt that and our *Meadow-Saxifrage*: From whence Mr. Ray concludes without the least hesitation, that they are one and the same Species.

6. *Angelica pratensis, altera, Apii folio.* *Another Parsley-Leav'd Meadow-Angelica.*

7. *Angelica montana*, perennis, aquilegiæ folio. *Mountain perennial Angelica, with Columbine Leaves.* Libanotis latifolia, Aquilegiæ folio, C. B. Pin. 157. Ligusticum Rauwolfii, Aquilegiæ foliis, J. B. 3. Part 2. 148.

This Herb has a thick, rugged, brown, fibrous Root, with white Pith in the middle, smelling somewhat sweet, and bitter to the Taste, having a Tuft of blackish hairs at the tops, from whence rise several Leaves upon long Footstalks, broad and hollow at bottom like a skinny Husk, encompassing one another, as they do also on the upper side, and whitish underneath, with several purplish Veins running through them; not all of them divided like *Columbine-Leaves*, but many of them parted into five Segments, with three Divisions each, others into three Leaves, each standing on a Footstalk. It has one white round Stalk streaked with Purple, rising above three Cubits high, furnished with several joints, and branches towards the top, each Branch bearing a large Umbel of small white Flowers; after which comes long striped Seed, of a purplish colour, hot, and drawing Water into the Mouth, if it be a little chewed, and having a sweet Smell.

8. *Angelica Canadensis*, tenuifolia, Asphodeli radice. *Narrow-leav'd Angelica of Canada, with an Asphodel Root.*

9. *Angelica Canadensis*, foliis quasi præmorsis, & in tenue capillamentum abeuntibus foliolo donarum. *Angelica of Canada, with Leaves as it were snift and turning to fine hair, furnished with a small Leaf.*

This Herb was call'd *Angelica* by ignorant Fellows and Mountebanks, ab *Angelis*, by reason of its wonderful, and, if we may so say, Angelical Virtues; and the same People called the Root *Radix S. Spiritus* for the same Reason. But our Author having changed the Method of other Botanists, in this as well as in many other Plant, and ranked them under other Genus's, you must look for those wonderful and divine Virtues under the Genus of *Imperatoria*, which quickly follows.

10. *Angelica sylvestris*, Italica, amplis foliis, Boer. Ind. 53. *Wild Italian Angelica with large Leaves.*

11. *Angelica sylvestris*, Italica, altera, minor, Boer. Ind. 53. *The other smaller wild Italian Angelica.*

Some use the Seed of the 3d Species in their Broths and Soups, and the Root for Pains and Weakness of the Stomach, and almost all other internal Ailments.

The 4th Species, which is the common *Lovage*, is likewise used in Physick, and of that both the Leaves, Seed and Root.

It is accounted hot and dry in the 3d degree; it opens, is alexipharmack, diuretick, and vulnerary. It strengthens the Stomach, cures the Asthma, provokes the Menstrua and the Lochia, expels the Dead Fœtus (especially the Seed) resolves tough Phlegm, and eases the Pains caused by it, opens the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and therefore is particularly proper for the Jaundice. It is also much used externally in Baths and Cataplasms for the Womb and Uterers, in vulnerary Plaisters and the like. *Schrod.*

The common People smoak Tobacco through the hollow Stalk of this Plant, as being persuaded this will cure the Cough, *Id.*

The Preparations are, 1. Distilled Water from the whole Plant with the Root and Flowers gather'd in the Month of July. 2. Distilled Oil, when the Distilled Water ascends. 3. Salt from the Ashes. *Id.*

The ancient *Ligurians*, and the present *Tuscans*, used this Seed instead of Pepper; reckoning that it promoted Digestion, and dispell'd the Wind. Half a Dram of the Seed is enough to make one sweat, or to provoke Womens Terms.

Seeing the Smell of this Plant is so much stronger and more lasting than the Smell of either *Angelica* or *Master-wort*, it is for this reason probable that it excells them both in Virtues.

Doubtless it had its Name from the *Liby-
sticum* of *Galen*, which is the *Ligusticum* of
Dioscorides, so call'd from its growing com-
monly on that part of the Apennines which
reaches to *Liguria*.

Forestus look'd upon the Juice of *Lovage*-
Leaves as a great Secret in the Retention of
the Secundines.

This was a great Arcanum of a certain
Midwife, who got it from a Jewish Phy-
sician.

Lovage opens, cuts and digests Humours,
and mightily provokes Womens Courses
and Urine, even as much as any of the
kinds of Parsley. The dry'd Root in Pow-
der taken to the weight of half a Dram in
Wine, wonderfully warms a cold Stomach,
promoting Digestion, and consuming all
superfluous Moisture and raw Humours
therein, eases all inward Gripings and Pains,
dissolves Wind, and effectually resists Poi-
son and Infection. The green Root bruise'd
in a Stone-Mortar, and steep'd for 12 hours
in fair Water, asswages any Drought, more
than a full Carouse of cold Drink, as is
known by much and continual Experience,
tho' the Root is well known to be hot. It
is a known Remedy, and of constant Expe-
rience in many parts of this Kingdom, to
drink the Decoction of the Herb for any
sort of Ague, whether it be quotidian, ter-
tian or quartan; and to ease the Pains and
Gripings in the Body or Bowels caus'd by
Cold. The Seed is effectual in all the ca-
ses aforesaid, except the last, and operates
much more powerfully. The *Germans* and
other Nations in former times, used both
the Root and Seed instead of Pepper, to
season their Meats and Broths, and found

them as comfortable and warming to the
Stomach. The distill'd Water of the Herb
cures the Quinsy in the Throat, if the
Mouth and Throat be therewith gargl'd and
wash'd; and cures the Pleurisy, if it be
drank three or four times. The said Wa-
ter dropp'd into the Eyes, takes away their
Redness or Dimness, and also takes away
Spots and Freckles on the Face. The Leaves
of *Lovage* bruise'd and fry'd with a little
Hogs Lard, and lay'd warm on any Botch
or Boil, will quickly ripen and break it.

The green Roots may be kept in Pickle,
made of Salt and Vinegar, for a long time;
but are more pleasant preserv'd with Sugar.
Park.

Pena and *Lobel* assure us, that the first
Species is us'd for the Gout; and that from
thence it was call'd *Podagraria*.

Schwenckfeldt says, it is a vulnerary Plant,
and order'd to drink the Wine in which the
Root had been infus'd, for the Cure of in-
termittent Fevers.

This Plant contains abundance of exalt-
ed Oil and essential Salt. It is cutting, o-
pening and vulnerary. It provokes Wo-
mens Terms, fortifies the Stomach, resists
Poison, and helps Respiration. *Lemery.*

The Roots dug up early in the Spring,
the juicy Leaves, and the ripe Seed, have
balsamick, warm, cleansing, diuretick, su-
dorifick and antiscorbutick Qualities. It is
one of the chief Plants for the Nephritick
Cholick. There is scarce any one more
commended for Women, on account of its
Virtue in bringing away the After-birth and
the *Lochia*, in increasing Milk in Nurses,
and in generating Seed in all Animals.
Boerhaave in Dist. Bot.

S E C T. III.

Of Plants with umbellated Flowers ranged in a Circle, whose Empalement turns to two roundish and thickish Seeds.

TABLE CLXXII. Fig. 1.

GENUS. I.

Smyrnum. ALEXANDERS.

Alexanders is a Plant with a Rose and Umbellated Flower A, B, consisting of many Leaves C, placed orbicularly, and resting upon the Empalement D, which turns to an almost globular Fruit E, I, compos'd of two pretty thick Seeds F, K, sometimes shap'd like a Crescent G, H, gibbous and streaked on one side L, M, and plain on the other.

The Species of *Alexanders* are,

1. *Smyrnum*, Matth. 771. *Alexanders*. *Hypposelinum* Theophrasti, vel *Smyrnum* Dioscoridis, C.B. Pin. 154. *Macerone* quibusdam, *Smyrnum* semine magno, nigro, J. B. 3. Part 2. 126.

The Root of this Plant is thick and white both without and within, sweet smel- led and acrid, with some tincture of Bitter- ness. It sends up Stalks above two cubits high, full of Pith, branch'd, channell'd and somewhat reddish. The Leaves resemble those of *Water-Parsley*, but larger, with rounder segments, of a dark green colour, and sweetish taste, much like that of *Garden-Parsley*. The Flowers are compos'd of small whitish green Leaves and Chives of the same colour in an Umbel. The Seed is thick, black, channell'd or corner'd.

It grows on Rocks by the Sea-shore, v. g. in the Island of *Prestholm* near *Beaumarish*, a Town in *Anglesey*, and the chief Town in *Wales*, and on the Rocks by the Sea-side in *Scotland* near *Berwick*.

2. *Smyrnum peregrinum*, rotundo folio; C.B. Pin. 154. *Foreign Alexanders* with a round Leaf. *Smyrnum Creticum* perfoliatum, J. B. 3. Part 2. 125. *Smyrnum Amani montis*, Dod. Pempt. 698.

It produces shining Leaves of a very fresh green colour, a foot long, and standing upon long footstalks, which are divided into opposite wings at certain distances, and these again into others; so that the particular Subsections may not unfitly be compar'd to the Leaves of *Water-Parsley*, pretty deeply cut, and pretty thick; which Leaves rise immediately from the Roots; for those that are set under the Divarications of the Branches are of a very different form, being almost circularly round, pierced through by the Stalk and Branches, after the manner of *Thorough-Wax* Leaves, an inch and half or two inches broad, and sometimes double, the one lying upon the other. It has Umbels like those of *Dill*, and whitish or palish Leaves like those of *Thorough-Wax*. The Seed is roundish, black and streaked. J. B.

The Leaves on the Stalk are not exactly round, but run more into Length; nor are they bored through like the Leaves of *Thorough-Wax*, but only embrace it close and begird it quite around with their Lobes, so far as I have observed. Ray.

The second Year after it is sown, says *Camerarius*, it comes up with two Leaves, which much resemble *Locusts* Wings, and quickly perish. In the mean time lurks the round Root under Ground, about the bigness of *bitter Vetch*, or somewhat bigger. The next Year after that, it puts forth Leaves like those of *common Bishops-weed*; but the Root becomes small and oblong, and so continues the whole Winter. After which, early in the Spring come forth *Parsley*.

Fig. 1.

Smyrniūm. Alexander.

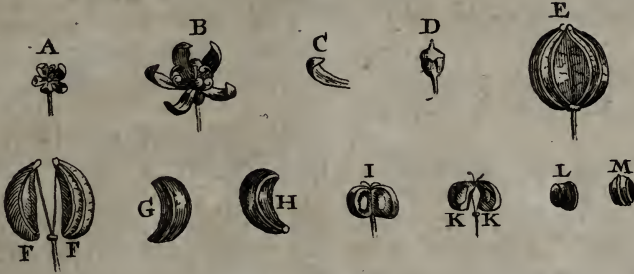


Fig 2

Coriandrum. Coriander.

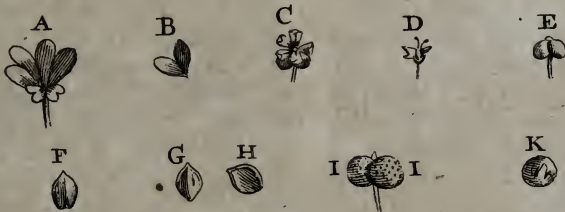


Fig. 3.

Imperatoria. Masternwort

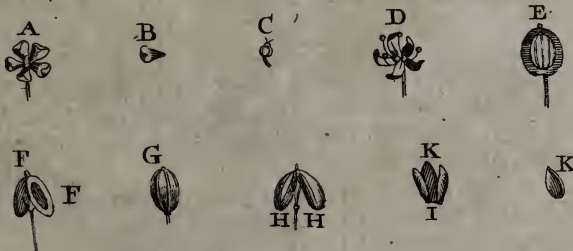


TABLE CLXXII. Fig. 2.

GENUS II.

Coriandrum, CORIANDER.

Coriander is a Plant with a Rose and Umbellated Flower A C, consisting of many uneven and Heart-fashioned Leaves B, but sometimes even, ranged in a Circle, and resting upon the Empalement DE; which turns to a Fruit F I, composed of two Seeds which are sometimes hemispherical G, and sometimes Spherical K.

The Species of *Coriander* are,

1. *Coriandrum majus*, C. B. Pin. 158. Greater *Coriander*. *Coriandrum*, Lob. Icon. 705. F. B. Part 2. 89.

The Root is streight, small and single, white, and furnished but with a few Fibres. The Stalk is single, a Cubit or a Cubit and half high, round, smooth, full of Pith, not hollow within, slender and branched. The lower Leaves are broad, feathered, and cut only about the edges, like the Leaves of *Anise* or *Parsley*. The upper Leaves on the Stalk are very finely cut, so that they are much like *Camomil*-Leaves. On the tops of the Stalk and Branches stand white Umbels of Flowers, with a little Tincture of red in them. The single Flowers consist of five Leaves, as in the other Umbelliferous Plants, the outermost of which is the largest, and split almost quite to the bottom; the next one on each side is split also, one of the Segments being larger than the other; but the two innermost are the least. To every Flower succeed two Seeds joined close together in one round and channelled Cover. The Smell of the Plant is stinking and disagreeable like that of *Chinches*; but both the Smell and Taste of the Seed are very pleasant and aromatical.

2. *Coriandrum minus, testiculatum*, C. B. Pin. 158. The smaller testiculated *Coriander*. *Coriandrum minus, odorum*, F. B. 3. Part 2. 91. *Coriandrum alterum, minus, odorum*; Lob. Icon. 706.

The lower Leaves in this Plant are more finely cut than in the former, and the Seed is more full, plump, and plentiful, upon several leaning Stalks a span long. Besides, it differs from the former by a very notable Mark, viz. two Seeds joined together like Testicles, succeeding to each Flower. The Smell of the green Herb is also much more stinking and disagreeable, according to *Morison*, who does not distinguish this from the *Coriandrum alterum foetidissimum*, C. B.

3. *Coriandrum orientale, Chamæmæli folio*. Oriental *Coriander*, with a *Camomil*-Leaf.

Coriandrum is so called from *κορις, cimex*; because it smells very like that noisom insect, which we call *Wall-louse*, *Chinch*, or *Puneez* in English.

Dioscorides says, that *Coriander* is cold, because it cures *St. Anthony's Fire* and other Inflammations, but is refuted by *Galen* at great length. *Avicenna* opposes *Galen*, and maintains the opinion of *Dioscorides*. However it is generally reckoned warm in our Days.

The Botanists and Physicians are not agreed about the poisonous quality of *Coriander*. *Dioscorides* says, that if it be drank, it causes Hoarseness, and begets Madness and Distraction, like that which is occasioned by drinking too much Wine. Some say that the Juice of it drank is Poison, and that the smell of *Coriander* discovers it self over the whole Body. Most of the Arabian Physicians likewise attributed to it a cold and narcotick Faculty, that caused stupidity, excited a Perturbation of the Senses, and procured Death. To them *Mathiolus* gives his Assent, who therefore affirms that the Seed ought never to be used in Meats or Medicines, till it has been first macerated for three Days in Vinegar. *Tragus* likewise advises Apothecaries, Quacks and Mountebanks, not to give the Seed to any one whatsoever before it has been thus prepared, nor sell it candied, unless they have

have a mind to administer Poison instead of a Remedy.

But *C. Hoffman* says, the candied Seed of *Coriander* is much used in *Germany*, in order to help the Stomach to digest : For the Seed has something of astringency in it ; for which reason it is also used in spitting of Blood and in Fluxes. But then he says, they generally give it roasted, as they do when they give it with a design to kill Worms. But the too bold Practitioners are to be admonished, not to use it too frequently and without Preparation : For altho' the Seed has but little of that excrementitious Moisture, which is so dangerous ; yet its Stalk has some, especially that which is green. Of this the stinking Smell may convince us ; and tho' they are not sensible of this in *Spain*, yet it is easily perceivable both in *Italy* and with us. And *Asclepiades* 2. *Antid.* 7. evidently ranks green *Coriander* among Poisons. *C. Hoffm.*

Lobel and *Alpinus* are of another mind, and earnestly contend for the Innocency of this Plant : And the latter expressly affirms, That there is nothing more commonly used among all the *Egyptians* in all their Meats than this green Herb. *Amatus* likewise informs us, that the *Spaniards* use it very frequently for a Cordial. However, *J. Baubinus* is of opinion, That we are not rashly to use this Medicine, by reason of the malignant Quality, which is attributed to it by many, who had certainly found it to be so from undoubted Experiments, but especially before it was duly prepared. The Malignity of the Plant appears manifestly from the nasty smell of it when bruised between one's Fingers ; and tho' the *Spaniards* use it as a Cordial ; yet Experience taught the Monks who wrote upon *Mesue*, that by the use of this Herb many of the *Spaniards* were become silly and Changelings, for the cure of whom so many Hospitals were endowed ; so might it be also in *Egypt*, tho' *Alpinus* might not have observed it,

The juice of the Herb outwardly applied dissolves Knots and Kernels, being mixed with Wheat or Barley-Flower ; and also cures *St. Anthony's-Fire*, being used with Bread ; and heals running and fretting Sores, Wheals, Pusshes and Carbuncles, and Bitches rising in the Skin or Flesh ; and either the Juice or green Herb applied takes away the Swelling and Inflammation of the Cods. The Juice made into an Ointment with *Cerusse*, *Litharge*, Vinegar, and Oil of *Roses*, performs the same more effectually. *Park.*

Now as to the dried Seed of *Coriander*, which is most in use, taken in sweet Wine it kills Worms in the Body, and disposes to Coition. It is likewise good against the Bite of that Serpent that is called *Amphibena*, either drank or laid to the bitten part. It is very comfortable to the Stomach, by heating and drying the Cold and Moisture of it, helps Digestion, and represses Vapours arising from thence ; and is good for the excessive pains of the wind Cholick, and for stoppage of Urine. And being a nourishment of a temperate Quality, it increases both Blood and Sperme. *Id.*

Both the first and the second Species are cultivated in Gardens ; and we make use of their Seed in Physick.

The Seed is green when it grows on the Plant, but we dry it ; and then it becomes light of a whitish yellow colour, and of a very agreeable aromatick Taste and Smell. We use it in Comfits, in delicious Liquors, even in Beer. *Lemery.*

The greatest part of *Coriander-Seed* that we use, is brought from *Aubervilliers* and several other Places about *Paris*. You must chuse it fresh, big, plump, clean, well dried, whitish, and of a good Taste and Smell. It contains abundance of exalted Oil and volatile Salt. *Id.*

It fortifies the Stomach, helps Digestion ; corrects an ill breath, dissipates Wind ; and prevents the Inconveniencies of bad Air. *Id.*

The too frequent use of *Coriander* inflames the Humours, and does not agree with Persons of a hot and bilious Constitution. It agrees in cold Weather with old Men, and Persons whose Humours are gross and move but slowly, and whose Stomachs have not the faculty of digesting easily. *Id.*

The Virtues of *Coriander-Seed* proceed from its volatile and exalted Principles.

Many ancient Botanists affirm, That the juice of *Coriander Leaves* taken in Drink, is as great a Poison as the juice of *Hemlock*; that it destroys the Memory at once, causes a Vertigo, creates great pains in the Bowels, and causes Death, if it be drank in great Quantity. *Id.*

The Seeds are given as Pills, for the Coldness, Weakness, Phlegm, &c. of the Stomach. *Boerb. in Dict. Bot.*

S E C T. IV.

Plants with Umbellated Flowers, ranged in a Circle, whose Empalement turns to two plain, oval, and pretty big Seeds.

T A B L E CLXXII. Fig. 3.

G E N U S I.

Imperatoria, MASTER-WORT.

Master-wort is a Plant with a Rose and Umbellated Flower A D, consisting of many Petals B, sometimes Heart-fashioned, and sometimes entire, ranged in a Circle, and resting on the Empalement C, which turns to a Fruit E, composed of two Seeds F, G, H, which are plain, almost oval, gently streaked and bordered, and generally casting their cover I K. To these Marks must be added, that the Leaves are winged and pretty large.

The Species of *Master-wort* are,

1. *Imperatoria major*, C. B. Pin. 156. Common *Master-wort*. *Imperatoria*, F. B.
3. Part 2. 137. *Astrantia*, Dod. Pempt. 320.

The Root is sometimes as thick as one's Thumb, growing smaller gradually, rugged, and furnished with lateral Fibres by which it propagates it self, creeping obliquely on the surface of the Ground, and consisting of white aromattick flesh, which bites the Tongue with a strong Acrimony, and fires the whole Mouth. The Leaves are commonly joined in threes, or rather cut into three Segments, resembling the Leaves of *Alexanders*, but sharper and stiffer, each of which are again divided into three Segments, which are sometimes deeply and sometimes more gently notched. The Stalks are a Cubit or a Cubit and half high, streaked, naked and divided into Branches. The Umbels are broad, and resemble those of *sweet Chervil*, consisting of white Flowers. The Seed is very like that of *Dill*, but a little larger, white and pretty broad. N.B. The Leaves of the Flowers are split.

Mr. Ray found this Plant on the Mountains that over look *La Chartreuse*, four Leagues from *Grenoble*. It likewise grows on the Mountains above *Trent*; and in great abundance at the Foot of the Mountains that border on the *Austrian* and *Stirian Alps*.

2. *Imperatoria alpina, maxima.* The greatest Mountain Master-wort.

3. *Imperatoria Sativa.* Garden Master-wort. *Angelica Sativa.* C. B. Pin. 155. J. B. 3 Part 2. 140. *Angelica major.* Dod. Pempt. 318. This is the common Garden *Angelica*; which our Author has transferr'd to another Genus, and ranked among the Master-worts.

The Root, which is thicker than one's Arm, shoots deep down into the Earth, with many appendages as thick as one's Thumb, is rugged, covered with an Ash-coloured Skin somewhat inclining to red, and consisting of a white, soft and juicy Pulp; which being cut sends forth a yellow Liquor or Tear from the inner part of the Skin, and a liquor like that, but more waterish, and milky when it first flows out, is contained in the Veins of the Leaves, of a very hot and aromatick Taste, accompanied with acrimony and bitterness. From thence rises a thick Stalk, of a purplish colour at bottom, jointed, hollow, round, streaked, two Cubits high, furnished with many Branches, and bestrewed as it were with a palish white Flower. The Leaves are triangular and very large, composed of Segments or partial Leaves, which are very large for this Genus, notched round the edges, soft, greenish above, and more light underneath, oblong, and uneven with a large Gibbosity, with a Taste and Smell not so aromatical as the Root. The Leaves on the Stalks are smaller than those at the Root, and spring from Bulges, being rolled together like a Ball; for the Footstalk of every Leaf rises from a very broad hollow Membrane, which covers both the Leaves and the Umbels of the Flowers like a Bag. The tops of the Stalk and Branches end in Umbels of Flowers which are ranged in a circular figure, and may therefore be fitly called *Corymbi*. The Leaves of the Flowers are very small, roundish, and not at all Heart fashioned or split in two, and are of a pale or herby colour. To every Flower succeed two Seeds joined together, as in the rest of this Genus, which are longish, plump, streaked, and of a white ash-colour.

It commonly runs up into a Stalk the second or third Year, if you give way to it: But after the Stalk has bore ripe Seed, then the Root rots and perishes.

4. *Imperatoria Archangelica dicta.* Master-wort called Arch-Angelica. Archangelica, J. B. 3. Part 2. 143. Clus. Hist. cxiv. Dod. Pempt. 318.

Lobel attributes to this Species yellow Flowers, and Leaves much larger than those of the Garden kind: If by Leaves he understands the particular Lobes or Segments into which the Leaf is divided, and there be such an *Angelica* as this, without doubt it will be a distinct Species: But I suspect *Lobel* call'd the Flower yellow by guess, and that by Leaf he understood the total Leaf or the whole foliaceous Wing, which is certainly larger in the wild *Angelica* that grows on Mountains than the *Garden-Angelica* Leaf.

Dodonæus ascribes to the same Plant white Flowers, and longer and thicker Seed than that of *Garden-Angelica*. The Description of it given by *Dodonæus* agrees in every thing to the *Wild Angelica* that grows on Mountains, except in the Seed.

The *Arch-Angelica* of *Clusius* agrees in every thing with *Wild Angelica* except in bigness: But perhaps that may be owing to the difference of Soils where they grow.

C. Bauhinus makes two Species of *Arch-Angelica*, and that justly, if the one has yellow Flowers, as *Lobel* has it, and the other white, according to *Dodonæus*. But all Authors have the same Figure; and *C. Bauhinus* reduces the *Arch-Angelica* *Clusii* to two.

Seeing therefore all Authors do so much differ and disagree among themselves about this *Arch-Angelica*; Mr. Ray is of opinion, that it does not differ in Species from the common wild or water *Angelica*, but only in some accidents owing to the difference of the Climate or Soil.

5. *Imperatoria pratensis*, major. *Greater Master-wort*. *Angelica sylvestris*, major, *C. B. Pin.* 153. *Angelica Sylvestris*, magna, vulgarior. *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 144. *Angelica Sylvestris*, *Dod. Pempt.* 318.

The Root of this Plant is thick, rugged, white, single, furculous, of an acrid Taste, but not so aromattick as the Garden kind. The Stalk is two Cubits high and better, and sometimes above a Man's height, thick, round, streaked, naked, divided into many Branches, and begirt with Leaves placed alternately. The Leaves embrace the Stalk and Umbels, as it were with a Cover, with their broad, membranous, hollow, and streaked Rudiment before they expand themselves. The triangular Leaves consist of Ribs channelled on the upper part, and three or four pairs of Wings. Every Segment is broad, but narrower and sharper than in the *Garden-Angelica*, curiously dented round the edges, smooth, and of a faint green colour. On the tops of the Stalk and Branches stand large Umbels consisting of small, white, five-leav'd Flowers, the Leaves being split and as it were, Heart-fashioned, with little white *Stamina* within. The Stalks of the Umbel are not encompassed by any Leaves at the bottom; but the Stalks of the partial Umbels, of which the total one is composed, are surrounded by many sharp, narrow Leaves. To each Flower succeed two streaked Seeds as in the rest of this Genus, not so plump as those of the Garden kind, and furnished with a foliaceous Border.

It grows almost every where in watery places; and on the Brinks of Rivers in England. It flowers in the Month of August.

6. *Imperatoria lucida Canadensis*. *Shining Master-wort* of Canada. *Angelica lucida Canadensis* *Cornut.* 179.

The Stalk of this Plant is scarce a Cubit high, nor filled with any Pith, unless in those spaces where it is parted by joints at the Rise of the Leaves. The Footstalks of the Leaves are round, and being expanded upon the Stalk in a Membranous Breadth, they cover the Knots, and embrace the Stalk; and then stretching out into more length, they end in a great many very

green Leaves; that are notched round the edges. The Leaves have a shining greenness upon them, such as is to be seen on the Leaves of other Plants in Winter in the time of Frost. The white Flowers, are not gathered into a Circle, as in the *Angelica* and *Master-wort*, but form as it were an *Anise-Umbel* which is immediately followed by Seed not so foliaceous as in the common sort. The Root is thick and ends in good plump Fibres. As soon as the Seed falls, the Stalk withers, and the Plant dies at the same time, as our *Angelica* does.

7. *Imperatoria Pyrenaica*, *tenuifolia*. *Narrow-leav'd Pyrenean Master-wort*.

Imperatoria is so called from its notable virtues, worthy of an Emperor. We know not what Name it went by amongst the Antients, nor so much as whether the Plant was known to them. Yet many of the Moderns, supposing that an Herb of such rare Qualities could not have been unknown to them, have referred that Name to several Plants of the Ancients; and therefore *Anguillara* to it took be *Ligusticum*, *Ruellius* and *Fuchs* to be *Laserpitium*; but not finding it fully to answer, the latter calls it *Laserpitium Germanicum*: *Tragus* refers it to *Smyrnum hortense*, and *Osteritium*, and yet calls other Herbs by that name; and *Cordus* in *Historia* calls it *Struthion*, *Matthiolum Olus*, *Gesner* in *Hortis*, *Lobel*, *Lugdunensis*, *Tabernamontanus* and others calls it *Imperatoria*; *Brunfelsius*, *Dodonæus* and *Clusius*, call it *Astrantia*, *Camerarius* *Magistrantia*, and *Casalpinus* *Herba rena*, as the common People did.

The Root of the first Species is the only part that is used in Physick. It has a very acrid Taste, and is hot and dry in the 3^d Degree, is Alexipharmick and Sudorifick, attenuates and opens. The chief use of it is in contagious Distempers, and the bites of venomous Creatures, in resolving and expectorating the Tartar or thick Phlegm of the Lungs, in correcting a stinking Breath, in the phlegmatick affects of the Head, Palsy, Apoplexy, &c. in the Crudity of the Stomach, Pains of the Cholick, and the Quartan Ague. It is used externally in a Gargle for the Tooth-ach, in a Fumigation

sion to dry up Catarhs, for Tumours and the cold Gout; in a Lotion for curing the Scab of the Head; for curing an inveterate Tetter, being anointed with Hogs Grease, and for drawing out Bullets or Arrows, being laid on the Part. *Schrod.*

Besides the virtues already mentioned, the Root taken inwardly cures the Cramp, and all cold diseases of the Nerves. Half a dram of the powdered Root taken in a Draught of Wine, about an hour before the Fit of the Quartan, every now and then, will make it gradually more gentle, and at last cease. It likewise cures the Cholick, Asthma, and Hysterick Passion, either in the Form of a Powder or of a Decoction. *Fr. Hoffm.*

Master-wort, by its warmth and subtilty of parts, however not without some thickness, both penetrates notably, and cleanses; and is therefore amongst the most powerful Remedies of its kind. Hence it cures the cold of the Stomach and the Intestines, and restores them to their natural Disposition: And hence likewise it brings the due Returns of Womens Terms. It makes some Males fruitful; and removes the obstructions of the *Viscera*. It is a Divine Remedy in Cholicks and windy Diseases, and much excels both Angelica and Zedoar. In a Dropsy, Quartan, and all continued Fevers, it has not its equal, provided they proceed from Cold; for it discusses like the *Fire of Purgatory*. It is likewise excellent in all the Distempers of the Head occasioned by Phlegm or *Pituita*, such as the Palsey, Apoplexy, &c. In fine, it is the *Panacea* of the Quacks. *Cass. Hoffm.*

Master-wort in a Decoction with Wine, is used against all cold Rheums, or Destillations upon the Lungs, and shortness of Breath, taken Morning and Evening; the same also provokes Urine, helps to break the Stone, and bring away Gravel from the Kidneys, brings down Womens Courses, and expels the dead *Fetus*, and is excellently good for the Suffocation of the Womb, and other such like Diseases of Women. *Tragus* says, That the Decoction of the Root in Wine revives the ability of Generation, after it is almost quite extinct; which, he says, you may be persuaded of,

and make trial if you have any doubt. But by his Leave this is against *Galen's Rule*; for he says, those things that are so hot as to expel wind, do not help, but hinder nature. *Park.*

This Plant grows in Gardens, and upon Mountains: We use nothing but the Root in Physick. It contains abundance of Salt and Oil. That which grows on the Mountains is preferable to that which grows in Gardens, because it is stronger. It is brought to *Paris* from the Golden Mountains of *Auvergne*, and several other high Mountains. You must choose it pretty thick, plump, hard to break, of brownish colour without, greenish within, and of an aromatick picquant taste and smell. *Lemery.*

It is incisive, penetrating, deterfive, and opening: It attenuates the viscous humours of the Lungs, assists Expectoration, fortifies the Brain and the Stomach, resists Poison, mends an ill breath, is proper for the the Apoplexy, Palsey, and Lethargy; for the Wind-Cholick, for a quartan Ague, for cold Humours, and for the Diseases of the Brain. *Id.*

It has almost the same Virtues with *Lovage*, but more penetrating; and burns the mouth like Fire. The Root dug up towards the end of the winter and cut asunder abounds so much with Oil, that it appears to have Vesicles full of Oil. This Oil may be compared with the Oils of the Eastern Countries, for its aromatick acrimony. Of the Root are prepared distilled Water, Spirit and Conserve. The fresh Leaves infused and drank as Tea, gives great relief to persons of a cold, feeble or pituitous Constitution. The Root dried powdered, and taken to the quantity of 5 or 6 Drams, warms, but taken to a greater quantity, it makes one vomit. *Boerhaave in Distat. Bot.*

The Root of the 3d Species is likewise used in Physick. It is a most noble Antidote and Cordial. It is hot in the 3d and dry in the 2d Degree: It is opening, attenuating, sudorifick and vulnerary. It provokes Womens Terms, expels the *Fetus*, is very good against the Suffocation of the Womb, and cures malignant Diseases, Poisons, and even the Plague itself. It drives out all sorts of Poisons by

Sweat, and therefore is most proper to be administred internally, and may be also applied externally, viz. hung under the Chin in an Amulet, for preventing the Plague; and applied by way of Cataplasim, for the Bite of a mad Dog, &c. *Schrod.* The Dose is one Ounce.

The Preparations are, 1. The distilled Water from the whole Plant. 2. The Juice of the fresh Root. It may likewise be had from the dry Roots, by boiling. 3. The Extract, which is made with the Spirit of Wine. The Dose is from half a Scruple to half a Dram. 4. The candied Root, done according to Art. 5. The distilled Oil, which rises with the distilled water. 6. Balm prepared according to Art. 7. The Salt that remains after Distillation, in the *Caput mortuum*, or which is got from the incinerated Plant. *Id.*

The dried Root of *Angelica* is brought from several Countries; but the best is that which comes from *Bohemia*; and next to that, that which comes from *England*. It ought to be pretty big, long, brown on the outside, and white within, whole and sound, and not worm-eaten, which it is very apt to be, if it be kept; of a sweet smell, and an aromatical Taste inclining to bitter. It contains abundance of exalted Oil and volatil Salt. *LEMERY.*

It is cordial, stomachical, cephalick, aperitive, sudorifick and vulnerary. It resists Poison; and is used for the Plague, for malignant Fevers, for the Bite of a mad Dog, and for the Scurvy. *Id.*

Angelica is sudorifick, and is therefore alexipharmick, and said to be very proper to banish and overcome the Plague. If you eat of it in the Morning, it will make your Breath smell like Amber the whole Day. *Boerhaave in Di&tar. Bot.*

The 5th Species is said to possess the same Virtues with the 2d.; but is much more weak and languid. One in the Dauchy of *Wirtemberg* said, that either the green or the dry Herb given in Drink, was an excellent Remedy in the Diseases of Horses, Cows and Swine. *J. B.*

The 6th Species has very much the same smell with our *Garden-Angelica*, burns the Tongue like fire, procures

Sweating, brings water into the Mouth; and, in one word, is effectual for all the purposes for which the other is used.

T A B L E CLXXIII. Fig. 1.

G E N U S. II.

Crithmum, SAMPIRE.

Sampire is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower, A, consisting of many Perals B placed in a Circle and resting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D, consisting of two plain and gently streaked Seeds E, which commonly put off their Cover F, G. To these Marks must be added, That the Leaves H are fleshy, narrow, and divided into three parts.

The Species of *Sampire* are,

1. *Crithmum five Fœniculum maritimum*, majus odore Apii, *C. B. Pin.* 288. *Sampire*, or the greater maritime Fennel, smelling like Parsly. *Crithmum five Fœniculum marinum*, grandius, cui succus luteus, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 195. *Crithmum siculum*, *Baticulæ alterum genus Cæsalpini*, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 53, and 54.

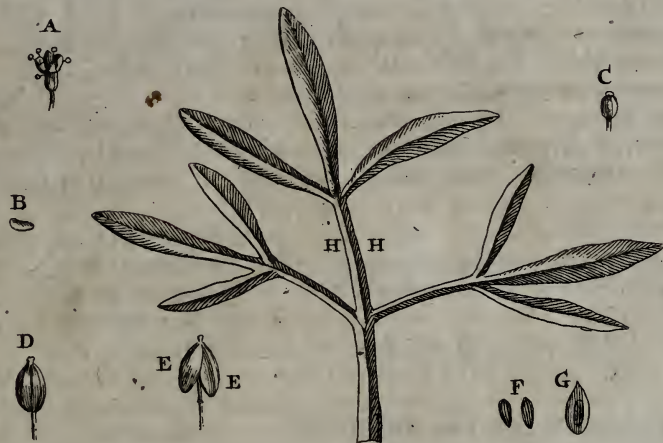
This *Sampire* grows up with a tender green Stalk about half a yard or two foot high at most, branching forth almost from the bottom, and furnished with several thick, almost round, and somewhat long Leaves of a deep green colour, sometimes three together, and sometimes more on a Stalk, and are full of Juice, and of a pleasant hot Spicy Taste. At the Tops of the Stalk and Branches stand Umbels, of white Flowers; and after them come large Seeds bigger than those of *Fennel*, yet somewhat resembling them. The Root is large, white and long, continuing many years, and is also of a hot Spicy Taste.

We have this Species from *Sicily*.

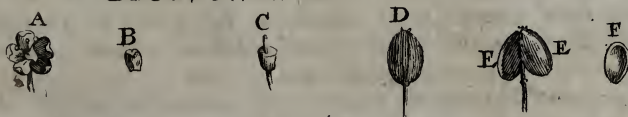
2. *Crithmum five Fœniculum maritimum*, minus. Smaller *Sampire* or maritime Fennel. *Crithmum multist five Fœniculum marinum*, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 194. *Crithmum marinum*, *Dod. Pempt.* 705.

This

Crithmum. Sampire.



Anethum. Dill.



This is a succulent Plant, which spreads it self very wide, and rises about a Foot high. The Leaves are broader and shorter than those of *Fennel*, thick, not so finely cut, of a dark green colour, and a saltish Taste. The Stalk resembles that of *Fennel*, is channelled, and as green as a Leaf. The Umbles are yellow. The Seed is like *Fennel-Seed*, but larger. The Root is thick, long and perennial, of a sweet, acrid and aromatick taste and smell.

It grows on Precipices and Rocks upon the Sea-shore quite around this Island; as also in the Cliffs of Rocks and Stones in foreign Countries.

The Plant which now goes by the Name of *Crithmum* is not that which the Antients called by that name, as might be demonstrated by good Reasons, if that were the Business of this Place. It will be sufficient to say, that they bear no manner of Resemblance to one another, as will easily appear to such as will be at the pains to compare the Descriptions given by the antient Botanists to their *Crithmon* or *Crethmon*, and that which is given by the Moderns to the Plant now before us. *Casalpinus* and *C. Bauhinus* were the first that mentioned the first *Crithmum* here described, calling it *Baticula* "alterum Genus ex Sicilia; and the second, *Baticula, quasi parva Batis*; for it is thought to be the same Plant which *Pliny* calls *Batis*, who is followed by *Gesner in Hortis*, who likewise calls it *Crithmum maritimum*. *Matthioli* tells us, that the *Italians*, his Countrymen, called the first Species *Herba di san Pietro*, and some from thence *Sampetro*, from whom the *French* have their *San-Pierre*, and we from them, *Sampier* or *Sampire*.

The first Species is more powerful in provoking Urine than the second; for it wonderfully purges and cleanses the Kidneys and Bladder. *Ray*.

Our *Sampire*, says *Parkinson*, is a safe Herb, very pleasant to the Taste, and agreeable to the Stomach, not only from its Saltness, but also from its Spiciness, in promoting Digestion, opening in some sort, the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen provoking Urine, and thereby helping to waste away the Gravel and Stone, ingendred in the Kidneys and Bladder.

Sampire Pickled, especially the 2d Species, is very comfortable to the Stomach and very agreeable to the Palate. It provokes Urine gently, removes the Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and creates an appetite. We commonly use it for sauce for roast Veal, and in other Sauces and Sallads. *Ray*.

Both Species of *Sampire* contain abundance of Salt, Oil and Phlegm. They are opening, particularly the greater one, proper for the Gravel, for dissolving the Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys, to provoke Urine and Womens Terms. *Lemery*.

TABLE CLXXIII. Fig. 2.

GENUS III.

Anethum, DILL or ANET.

Dill is a Plant with a Rose and umbelated Flower A, consisting of many Petals B placed orbicularly, and resting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D composed of two Seeds E, which are oval, plain, streaked and bordered F. To these Marks must be added from *Morison* and *Ray*, That the Leaves are like those of *Fennel*.

There is but one Species of *Dill*; which is,

Anethum hortense, *C. B. Pin.* 147. *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 6. *Dod. Pempt.* 298.

It is very like *Fennel*, but differs from it in several respects. 1. In its annual and useles Root. 2. In a smaller and lower Stalk, which rarely rises above a Cubit and half high. 3. In its Leaves, which are greyer, and of a less agreeable smell than the Leaves of *Fennel*. 4. In the Seed, which is broader, foliaceous, of an acrid Taste, and not so pleasant as *Fennel-Seed*. 5. In the Umbels of the Flowers, which are in like manner yellow, but smaller.

It is sown in Gardens and if left to it self, renews it self every year from the saine Seed; but grows no where wild in *England*, as I know of, as some have written.

It is called *Anethum*, *παρά τὸ ἄνω σίετον*, because this Plant grows or runs up in very little time.

The Leaves, Flowers and Root of this Plant are in use. It is hot in the beginning of the 3^d Degree, (the Root is hot in the 3^d, and dry in the 2^d Degree compleat.) It digests, discusses, ripens, eases Pain, increases Milk, procures Sleep, blunts the Venereal Appetite, and cures the Hickup and Vomiting: And all this it does used internally and externally. But it is chiefly used externally in anodyne Glysters, and the tops boiled with Oil of Olives are mixed with anodyne and somniferous Cataplasms for the Head. *Schrod.*

The Preparations of it are, 1. Distilled Water from the whole Plant, which is but seldom used. 2. The insolated Oil, from the Leaves and Flowers. 3. The distilled Oil from the Seed. *Id.*

This Herb is discutive and anodyne, and therefore quiets that furious *Archeus* that rages in the Cholick, Hickup, nephritick Cholick, &c. The distilled Oil taken inwardly after a Glyster, does good Service. As well the Decoction as the Oil of this Plant in Glysters, discharges Wind. The Decoction of *Dill* is soporiferous at least by the very smell. For a Hickup, take of the water of *Dill* and *Cummin*, of each three Ounces; of the Oil of *Anise*, *Dill*, *Caraway*, *Cummin*, of each three Drops; mix them well together; the Dose is one or two Spoonfuls Morning and Night. Whoever is feeble either in sight, or in Venereal Feats, must abstain from the use of this Plant. *Fr. Hoffm.*

Whosoever wants to discuss flatulent Tumours, must mix the green Seed of *Dill* in Cataplasms for that purpose; and that from the beginning, while we intend Concoction; for towards the end we must use the dry Seed, in order to discuss and discharge the Remainder. If the green Seed is not at hand, then you must boil the dry Seed in the Oil of *Dill*. *Galen* tells us, that we must use the green Seed for increasing of Milk. But then this takes

place only in phlegmatick Constitutions, and has no effect in Persons of a bilious Temperament: Which we must remark on the account of *Dioscorides*, who talks quackishly of this Remedy. The same Reason holds good as to increasing the Seed; But *Dioscorides* says, it extinguishes the Seed: It is true, but this proceeds from using it too long. The same Reason holds good again, in procuring of Rest, after much watching; which *Galen* observes expressly: For the green Seed has so much excrementitious Moisture, as is requisite in this case. This same is bad for the Eyes, because it fills the Head. Nay, the dry Seed is likewise hurtful to the sight, by its Dryness. And therefore they who prescribe the candied Seed for the weakness of the Eyes, want judgment and consideration. However, this may be safely given in the beginning Obstructions of the *Viscera*; and the same Rule is to be observed, as to those who are troubled with the Stone or Gravel: For *Galen* ranks it among the gentler Diureticks. The dry Seed must be used in the Hysterick Passion; for then we want to discuss. *Casp. Hoffm.*

It is common in this Country to boil the Seed or even the Leaves of *Dill*, in the Pickle with which we preserve *Cucumbers*, in order to give them an agreeable taste and smell, and to correct their Coldness.

Drink the Decoction of *Dill* in as much Oil and Water as is necessary: Then soak pieces of Bread in boiling water, and give them the Patient to eat. They who are troubled with an Iliac Passion from the hardened Excrements and even tho' they have vomited them, are wonderfully relieved by this Remedy. *Chesneau ex Orbasio.*

For an obstinate Hickup from a cold Cause, Take of the Oil of *Dill* three Drops, of the Oil of *Sweet Almonds* half an Ounce; mix them, and take them in a Draught. *Otho Heurnius* made use of this Remedy for a Hickup that would yield to no other.

The Seed is commended for curing the Hickup, that proceeds from a Stomach too full of *Pituita* or Phlegm; if it be taken in the Morning to the quantity of one or two Drams. This Seed is very bad

bad in the Inflammation of the Stomach. If cold or swelled Limbs be rubbed with the Oil of *Dill*, they will be much eased, if not perfectly cured. *Boerhaave in Diſſat. Bot.*

Before I leave this Herb, I muſt beg Leave to remark, That it ſeems very ſtrange the Seed ſhould hurt the Eyes and blunt the Sight, being it is ſo very like *Fennel-Seed* (which by the conſent of all Authors ſharpenſ the ſight) both in its qualities and ſhape, or make, and as powerfully diſcharges Wind.

T A B L E CLXXIII. Fig. 3.

G E N U S IV.

Peucedanum, HOGS-FENNEL,
SULPHUR-WORT, HARE-
STRONG.

Hogs-Fennel is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Petals B placed orbicularly and reſting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D, compoſed of two Seeds, which are almoſt plain, oval, gently ſtreaked E, and bordered. To theſe Marks muſt be added, that the Leaves are winged, narrow, graſſy, and divided into three Segments.

The Species of *Hogs-Fennel* are,

1. Peucedanum majus, Italicum, C. B. Pin. 149. F. B. 3. Part 2. 36. Lob. Icon. 782. *Great Hogs-Fennel.*

This *great Hogs-Fennel* has ſeveral long branched Stalks of thick and pretty long Leaves, three generally joined together at a place; among which riſes a creſted ſtreight Stalk, near as big as *Fennel*, having ſome Joints, and Leaves ſet at them; and towards the top ſome Branches iſſuing from thence, on the Tops of the Stalk and Branches ſtand ſeveral Tuſſs of yellow Flowers, to which ſucceed flat, thin and yellowiſh Seeds twice as big as *Fennel-Seed*. The Root grows big, ſhoots down deep into the ground, with many appendages and

Fibres at it, of a ſtrong ſmell like hot *Brimſtone*, and yielding a yellowiſh Milk or clammy juice almoſt like a Gum.

2. Peucedanum Germanicum, C. B. Pin. 149. *German Hogs-Fennel.* Peucedanum minus, Germanicum, F. B. 3. Part 2. 36. Peucedanum, Fœniculum porcinum, Lob. Icon. 781.

The Root of this Species is buſhy from the ſaln Leaves, thick, ſhooting deep down into the ground, covered with black Bark, of greeniſh Subſtance, yielding a yellow juice if it be wounded, and of a pitchy and poiſonous ſmell. The Stalk is one or two Cubits high, branched into ſeveral Arms, and channelled. The Umbels are remarkably broad, and ſo luxuriant, that ſometimes their ſmaller parts bring forth an Iſſue equal to the Umbel of *Dill*, in which the little Flowers conſiſt of ſmall yellowiſh bending Leaves, with longiſh Stamina ſuſtaining Summits of the ſame colour with the Flower. The Leaves are large, and are divided into three parts, and each of the Segments is again divided into three more, the parts of the Diviſions being almoſt of the ſame length and breadth with the Leaves of *Flax*. The Seed is foliaceous, and longer than it is broad, furniſhed with four Streaks without and two within, and is of an acrid and bitteriſh into Taſte.

Mr. Ray obſerved this Plant in the watery Ditches near *Shoreham* in *Suffex*: It is likewiſe ſaid to grow in great abundance on the River of *Thames*; and in the marſhy Ditches upon the Sea-ſhore near *Walton*, not far from *Harwich* in *Effex*. It is alſo to be found near *Montpelier*, in the Entry into *Grammont-Foreſt*.

3. Peucedanum Gallicum, rarioribus & brevioribus foliis, H. R. Par. *French Sow-Fennel, with fewer and ſhorter Leaves.*

4. Peucedanum Gallicum, rarioribus & brevioribus foliis, flore purpureo. *French Hogs-Fennel, with fewer and ſhorter Leaves, and purple Flowers.*

Theſe two laſt Species have Leaves like the common *Hogs-Fennel*, but narrower and ſhorter. The Flowers are either white or purple. They grow in the Foreſts of *Meudon*, *Versailles*, *Ruel*, *St. Germain*, *Poiſſy*, and *Fontainebleau*.

Peucedanum is so called, ἀπὸ τοῦ πευκέος, i. e. *Pino*; because it has a Leaf like *Pine*; for which reason *Apuleius* calls it *Pinafellum*, i. e. *small Pine*. Others fancy they can derive its Name from its stinking smell; for that the word *πυκνέσας* in the Poets signifies *Stench* or *Bitterness*. *Hom. Il. κ. πτολεμαῖο μέγα σῶμα πυκνέσας*; which last Word the Scholiasts expound *πυκνὴ, ἁλυστὴ, bitter, pernicious*.

The *Germans* call this Herb *Haarstrang*, from the Bush that appears above the Root; which word signifies a *hair Rope*. From its Leaves and Properties it is called *Sow-Fennel*; and from that yellow juice, or sulphurous smell of the Root, they call it *Sulphur-wort*.

Both the two first Species are used in Physick, and have much the same Virtues. The Root is the part which is mostly, if not only used, which is to be taken up either in the Spring or in the Autumn. N. B. The Root is impregnated with a Resinous Juice; which, however, has not yet been used in Physick, how much soever it becried up in other respects. *Schrod.*

It is hot and dry in the 3^d degree; it attenuates, expectorates, and brings away tartarous Mucilage or Bile. Its chief use is in the Diseases of the Chest, such as the Cough, Wind and the like; in the Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Kidneys: It provokes Urine, and wastes and expels the Stone. It is used externally for the Megrim and other kind of Head-akes owing to Catarrhs, for hard Swellings, and for cleansing inveterate Ulcers; it makes the Hair thrive, &c. *Id.*

The Antients say, it is proper for all Distempers that have their seat about the Nerves, such as Lethargy, Phrensy, Epilepsy, Megrim, and Palsy.

The Jelly or Conserve of the Root is a noble Pectoral and Hysterick Remedy.

Both *Dioscorides* and *Galen* teach, that *Hogs-Fennel* used with Vinegar and Rose-water, or the juice with a little *Euphorbium* put to the Nose, is a good Remedy for all such as are troubled with the Lethargy, Phrensy, Giddiness, falling Sickness, long

and inveterate Head-ake, Palsy, Sciatica and the Cramp; and in general, for all the Diseases of the Nerves and Sinews, being used with Oil and Vinegar. The Juice dissolved in Wine, or put into an Egg, is good for a Cough or shortness of Breath, and for such as are troubled with wind and racking pains in the Body. It purges the Belly gently, and dissolves the Wind and hardness of the Spleen. It gives ease to those Women that have hard Labour in Child-birth; and mitigates the Pains both of the Bladder and Kidneys, as also of the Womb. A little of the Juice dissolved in Wine, and dropped into the Ears, doth much ease the pains of them; and produces the same effect, being put into a hollow Tooth. The dried Powder of the Root put into foul Ulcers that are hard to be cured, cleanses them thoroughly, removes any Splinters of broken Bones, or other things in the flesh, and heals them perfectly; and likewise brings old and inveterate Sores to cicatrizing. *Park.*

The Root is balsamick, oily, of a lax Texture, smelling like *Turpentine*, and has not so much Acrimony as the other umbelliferous Plants; and therefore it diffuses safely. It was much used by the Antients against a Pleurisy; They prescribed for this purpose five or six Ounces of the Decoction of the Root, which opened gently. *Boerhaave in Distat. Bot.*

S E C T. V.

Herbs with umbellated Flowers, ranged in a Circle, whose Empalement turns to two oval, plain, and large Seeds.

TABLE CLXXIII. Fig. 4.

GENUS I.

Oreoselinum, MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY.

Mountain-Parsley is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Petals B, ranged in a Circle, and resting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D composed of two Seeds E, which are oval, plain, large, streaked and bordered, and sometimes cast off their Cover F. To these Marks must be added, That the Leaves are like the Leaves of Parsley or Hemlock.

The Species of Mountain-Parsley are,

1. Oreoselinum Apii folio, majus. *The greater Mountain-Parsley, with a Parsley-Leaf.* Daucus montanus, Apii folio, major, C.B. Pin. 130. Libanotis altera quorundam, aliis dicta Cervaria nigra, J. B. 3. Part 2. 165. Daucus Secundus selinoides, Lob. Icon. 720.

It has several Roots as thick as one's Finger, with a capillated or bushy Head like Spignel, which coming to unite, grow gradually smaller, and spread two or three foot here and there, shooting deep down into the ground, being blackish without, white within, yielding a tough mucilage when wounded, of a resinous, aromatick and agreeable smell and taste very much like that of Parsnep; and of a tender Substance. Both the Leaves that rise from the Root, and those set on the Stalk are a Cubit long, being joined to long Footstalks,

somewhat resembling the Leaves of Macedonian Parsley both in Division and in Make, but stiffer, smooth, of a grey colour, norched, and of a milder Taste than the Root. The Stalks are like those of Fennel-Giant, streaked, two, three or four Cubits high, and divided into Wings or Branches, sustaining very large Umbels of whitish Flowers, which are of a purplish colour before they blow. The Seed is broad, somewhat like the Seed of Parsnep.

It grows in the mountainous Pastures and Vineyards on the Rhine in Germany; and Mr. Ray observed it growing wild in great abundance on the Hills in the neighbourhood of Geneva.

2. Oreoselinum Apii folio, minus. *Smaller Mountain-Parsley, with a Parsley-Leaf.* Apium montanum nigrum C. B. Pin. 153. & Apium montanum, folio ampliore, Ejusd. ibid. Apium montanum Dalechampi, J. B. 3. Part 2. 103; Apium montanum, nigrum, Ejusd. 104. Oreoselinum five velgutta, Dod. Pempt. 696.

The Leaves are spread upon the ground and resemble the Leaves of Garden-Parsley, but are blacker, and harder, moderately acrid and bitter, of somewhat aromatick Taste and as it were Winey, embracing with their purplish membranous Footstalks a tall Stalk divided into many parts, not very thick, solid, streaked, somewhat reddish and branched; on which stand white Umbels of Flowers, which leave behind them Seeds much more acrid than the Leaves, flat, broad, and almost orbicular, sometimes of a reddish colour, and that brighter or fainter, and sometime of a green colour, before they are thoroughly ripe. The Root is very thick, soft, bushy on

on the upper part, whitish both without and within, of an acrid, bitter, and somewhat disagreeable Taste, and yielding, being wounded, a milky, viscid, and resinous Juice.

You may see a full and accurate Description of all the Parts of this Plant transcribed from the History of *Cordus*, by *J. Bauhinus*.

It grows in great abundance in the mountainous parts of *Germany*, and on the sides of Mount *Jura*, near *Geneva*.

3. *Oreoselinum pratense*, *Cicutæ folio*, *Meadow Mountain-Parsley*, with a *Hemlock-Leaf*. *Daucus Alsaticus*, *C. B. Prodr.* 77. *Umbellifera Alsatica*, magna, umbella parva, sublutea, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 106.

This Plant, says, *J. Bauhinus*, which has not, that I know of, been mentioned by any Botanists, is as tall or taller than a Man; the Stalk being reddish, channelled, jointed, naked, pretty feeble, and divided into Branches; at each joint of which rise Footstalks that embrace the Stalk as with a *Vagina*, one Cubit long, from whose sides come forth other shorter ones, sustaining Leaves divided like the Leaves of *Stone-Parsley*, endowed with a bitterish and aromatick Taste. The Umbels are small in proportion to the size of the Plant, equal to the Umbels of *Parsley*, and are composed of small yellow Flowers, each of which consists of five Leaves with a long Chive in the middle. The Seed is, like the Seed of *Dill*, foliaceous, broad, streaked, of an aromatick, bitter and somewhat acrid Taste. The Root is ligneous, full of Wrinkles, and endowed with a more lively Taste than the Seed.

J. Bauhinus found it with Flowers and ripe Seed on the fifth Day of *October*, between *Colmar* and *Sultz*, and also betwixt *Colmar* and *Ruffack*; and Mr. *Ray* observes this Plant in great abundance in the *Palatinate*.

4. *Oreoselinum Africanum*, *Galbaniferum*, frutescens, *Anisi folio*. *African*, *Galbaniferous*, Shrub *Mountain-Parsley*, with an *Anise-Leaf*. *Oreoselinum Anisoides*, arborefcens, *Ligustici foliis & facie*, flore luteo, *Capitis Bonæ Spei*, *Breyn. Prodr.* 2. *Anisum Africanum* frutescens, folio & caule rore cæruleo tinctis, *Pluk. Phytog. Tab. XII.*

Ferula fruticosa sempervirens foliis Anisi, *Prodr. Par. Bat.* *Ferula Galbanifera*, *Par. Bat.*

The Stalks of this Plant are thick as one's Thumb, and rise above three or four Cubits high. They are not annual, but perennial, ligneous, round, covered with a greyish Dew, with which also the Leaves are besprinkled, jointed, stuffed with a whitish hard Membrane, and branched forth into several Arms; whose Tops are possessed with very small yellow Flowers, which resemble those of *Fennel-Giant*, and are gathered into an Umbel. To these succeed oblong, channelled Seeds, which are a little flat, of a dark-bay colour, and encompassed round the edges with a thin Membranous Wing, like the Seeds of *Fennel-Giant*. They do not otherwise differ from the Seeds of *Lovage*, than that these have deeper Channels on them, and want a membranous Border. All the Distances betwixt the joints on the Stalks and Branches are covered with a certain foliaceous Valve, from which come forth Leaves equal to those of *Lovage*, but stiffer and shining with a gayer and brighter green, the Lobes on the edges being cut like the Leaves of *Anise*. The Root is thick, ligneous, and pale, branched out into several Fibres, of an aromatick sharpness, that is very penetrating, and bites the Tongue. If wounded, it yields a little thin Milk, which congeals into a Tear or Gumm, that resembles *Galbanum*, in every respect, sometimes this Gumm sweats out of the Knots of the Stalk that has continued three or four years. It is always green, and is preserved in the Green-Houses without much Labour or Pains.

It could never yet be propagated or raised by the Branches, by any method whatsoever, but only by the Seed.

5. *Oreoselinum orientale*, *Sesileos Massiliensis folio*. *Oriental Mountain-Parsley*, with a *Marseilles Hart-wort-Leaf*.

Oreoselinum is compounded of two Greek words viz. *ὄρος Mons*, and *σέλιον, Selinum*, which in *English* signifies *Mountain-Parsley*.

The first Species contains abundance of essential Oil and Salt. It is cutting cleansing and opening. The Seed and Root are used for the Stone, and Gravel, and to provoke Urine. *Lemery.* The

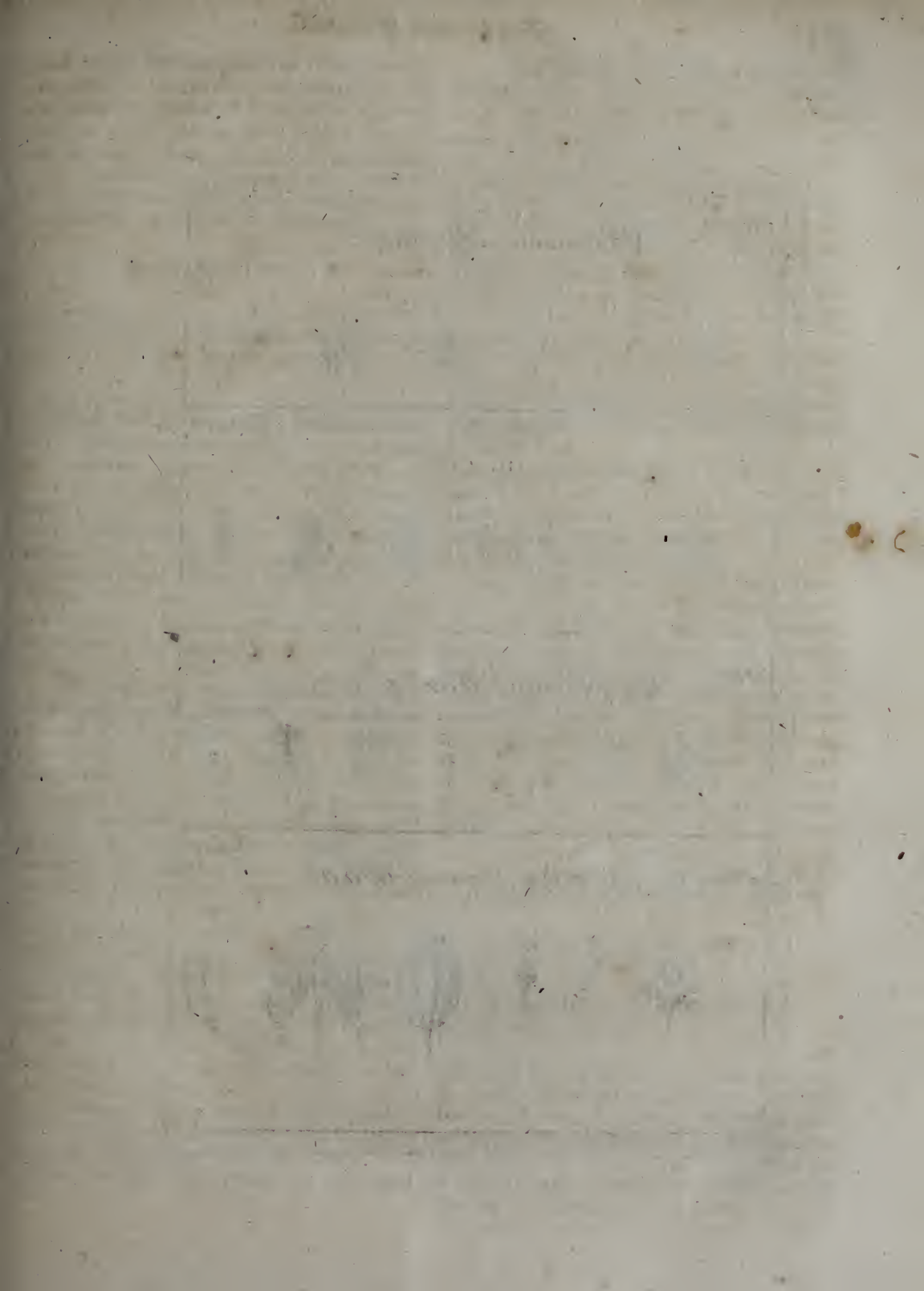


Fig. 1.

Pastinaca. Parsnep.

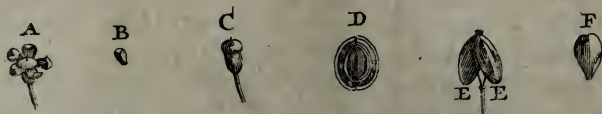


Fig. 2. Sphondylium. Con-Parsnep.

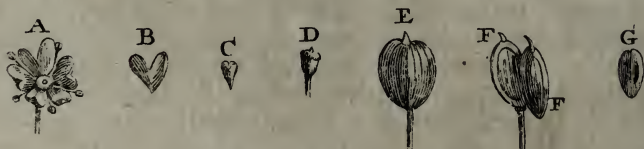


Fig. 3. Tordylium. Kart-wort.

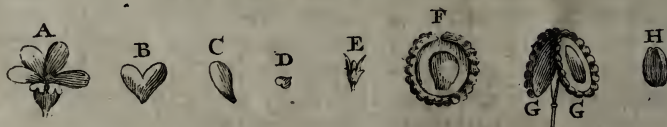


Fig. 4. Ferula. Fennel-Giant.



The 4th Species yields a white aromatick juice. From this and Plants of the same sort are produced Gums in *Asia* and *Africa*, which are so much sought after by Physicians. These are the Plants which are reckoned the Parents of these Gums, viz. *Ammoniac*, *Sagopenum*, *Opopanax* and *Gálbanum*. Boerhaave in *Di&at. Bot.*

GENUS II.

Thyffelinum, WILD MILKY-PARSLEY.

Wild Milky-Parsley is a Plant differing from *Oreoselinum* or *Mountain-Parsley* in its milky Juice.

The Species of wild *Milky-Parsley*. are,

1. *Thyffelinum Plinii*, *Lob. Icon.* 711. *Pliny's wild, Milky-Parsley*. *Apium Sylvestre*, lacteo succo turgens, *C. B. Pin.* 153. *Apium Sylvestre Dodonæi*, *Thyffelinum quorundam*, *Planta lacteo succo turgens, locis humidis proveniens*, *J. B. 3. Part 2.* 188.

The Stalks are two or three Cubits high, streaked, corner'd, smooth, branched, naked, of a dark reddish colour in the lower part, from whose reddish joints come forth Footstalks nine Inches or a Cubit high, channelled in the same manner as the Stalks, cornered and hollow, sustaining Leaves like those of *Carrot*, smooth, very much cut, of a dark green colour, yielding a milky Juice, when wounded, of a disagreeable Taste, which is bitter, mixed with Acrimony. It bears an Umbel of small whitish Flowers, resembling those of *Stone-Parsley*. The Seed is round, plain, and like the Seed of *Dill*. It spreads several Roots, about the bigness of one's little Finger, about a Palm long, and sometimes nine Inches long, white, of the same taste with the Leaves.

It grows, says *Dodonæus*, along the sides of Lakes, in wet and marshy places, and in Ditches where there is standing water, and bears Flowers and Seed in *June* and *July*.

2. *Thyffelinum palustre*. *Marss wild Milky-Parsley*. *Seseli palustre lactescens*, *C. B. Pin.* 162. *Seseli palustre, lactescens, acris, foliis foliaceis, flore albo, semine lato*, *J. B. 3. Part 2.* 188.

This Plant has *Fennel-Giant* Leaves, a long brownish Root, of a very disagreeable Taste, or a considerable Heat that burns the Jaws, which it loses when it is cultivated. The Stalk is branched and three Cubits long. The Flowers are white in Umbels; the Seed broad, foliaceous and milky.

Camerarius found one Plant of this kind in a Lake in the Forest in the Neighbourhood of *Norimberg*; nor is there any other Botanist, that I know of, that has mentioned it before him.

Morison says, it grows in all the wet Meadows about that place, and bears Seed towards the end of Summer. The Leaves are much more finely cut and longer than in the former Species.

Thyffelinum is made up of two Greek words viz. *ῥύα*, *Suffio*, & *σελίον* *Apium*; because the Root of this Plant chewed, leaves a sort of Perfume in the Mouth; but this Perfume is not agreeable.

Both Species contain abundance of essential Salt, Oil and Phlegm. Their Roots are cutting, penetrating and opening, and proper for provoking Urine and Womens Courses, for promoting Expectoration, and for curing the Tooth-ach, when chewed. *Lemery*.

TABLE CLXXIV. Fig. I.

GENUS III.

Pastinaca, PARSNEP.

Parsnep is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Petals or Leaves B placed orbicularly, and resting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D composed of two Seed E, which are oval, large, thin, bordered, and generally casting off their Cover F. To these

these Marks must be added, that the Leaves are winged and large.

The Species of *Parsnep* are,

1. *Pastinaca sativa, latifolia, C. B. Pin. 155. Garden-Parsnep.* *Pastinaca sativa, latifolia, Germanica, luteo flore, J. B. 3. Part 2. 150. Elaphoboscum sativum, Tabern. Icon. 76.*

The Roots of this *Parsnep* so well known in Kitchens, are single, long small at one end and big at the other, thick and fleshy, but not so much as *Carrots*, white, furnished with a Nerve in the middle, and of a more agreeable taste than *Skirret*. From these rises a Stalk two Cubits high and better, firm, streaked, naked, and furnished with many branches. You may fitly compare the Leaves to the greater *Burnet*, tho' they are a great deal larger, of a dark green colour, hairy, and of an agreeable and aromatick Taste.

The yellow Flowers in a large Umbel, consist each of five bending Leaves that surround a greenish Navel. The Seed is broad, flat and foliaceous.

It is cultivated in Gardens. It is said that by repeated sowing Seed of the wild kind, in a rich and fat soil, it will turn to the Garden kind; as *wild Carrot* will in the same method beget the *Garden-Carrot*: Which if it be true, the *Staphylinus* or *wild Carrot* differs not in Species from the Garden kind.

2. *Pastinaca Sylvestris, latifolia, C. B. Pin. 155. Wild Parsnep.* *Pastinaca Germanica, sylvestris, quibusdam Elaphoboscum, J. B. 3. Part 2. 149. Elaphoboscum erraticum, Branca Leonina, Tabern. Icon. 77.*

This *wild Parsnep* has a white single Root, sending forth several large Fibres from its sides, tasting and smelling like *Garden-Parsnep*, from which says *J. Bauhinus*, I am of opinion it does not differ any otherwise than by Cultivation. It rises with a single Stalk two or three Cubits high, upright, stiff, channelled, about the bigness of one's Thumb, covered with short Down, hollow within, branched, and clothed with Leaves placed alternately at distances, which resemble the Leaves of the *Garden-Parsnep*, but smaller, of a darker green colour, and downy sometimes in

open places, especially such as come from the Root. From the bottom of the Stalk to the very top come forth the wings of the Leaves little Branches, sustaining Umbels of Flowers, smaller than that which stands on the middle of the Stalk. The Flowers are small, yellow, fine-leav'd, bending, to which succeed Seeds resembling the Seeds of *Garden-Parsnep*. No Leaves surround the bottoms of the Stalks which compose the total Umbel, nor the partial Umbels neither. The Leaves composed of several Pairs of Wings, and the lower Wings of some Feathers or Lobes, which are dented round the edges, and end in sharp Points.

3. *Pastinaca Sylvestris, altissima. The tallest wild Parsnep.* *Panax Costinum, C. B. Pin. 156. Sphondylion, vel potius Pastinacæ Germanicæ affinis, Panax five pseudocostus flore luteo, J. B. 3. Part 2. 156. Panaces. Costinum, Costum Illyricum, Tabern. Icon. 81.*

This is the *Panax Herculeum, majus* Ger & *Panax Heracleum, alterum, five peregrinum Dodonæi, Park.*

This Plant has Leaves a Cubit and a half long, and Cubit broad, rugged, hairy, of a dark green colour, with a certain Shining, divided into Wings opposite to one another, and these again subdivided into Feathers or Leaves resembling the Leaves of the first Species, notched, three or four Inches long, and two broad, ending in a blunt Point, with a very hairy and rough Footstalk. The Stalks rise some Cubits high, and are branched. The Umbels of an unequal length consist of Tufts of yellow Flowers resembling those of *Hog-Fennel*. The Seeds are larger than those of *Garden-Parsnep*, of the same size with the Seeds of *Cow-Parsnep*, flat, broad, and having a white border, whereas they are black in the middle, acrid, and bite the Tongue.

Mr. Ray observed this Plant growing wild; near the Castle of Puzallu in Sicily.

4. *Pastinaca Orientalis, canescens, Tor-dylii folio. Oriental hoary Parsnep, with a Hart-Wort Leaf.*

5. *Pastinaca Orientalis, foliis eleganter incis. Oriental Parsnep, with Leaves curiously cut.*

9. *Pastinaca Olusatris folio, Boer. Ind.*
 67. *Parsnep with an Olusatrum-Leaf.*
 7. *Pastinaca folio quasi Libanotidis lari-*
foliæ, Boer. Ind. 67. Parsnep with a leaf
like the broad-leav'd Libanotis.

8. *Pastinaca femine longissimo, Boer.*
Ind. 67. Parsnep with a very long
Seed.

The Roots of the first Species are sweet, aromatical and very agreeable to the Taste: They nourish much, make the Body fat, more than either Turneps or Carrots, and for that reason, as well as because they are windy, they excite Lust. They are commonly boiled and eaten with Butter, in the time of Lent; for that they are sweetest, by reason the Juice has been concocted during the Winter, and are desired at that season especially, both for their agreeable Taste and for their wholesomeness: For they are not so good in any respect, till they have been first nipt with Cold. It is likewise pretty common of late to eat them with Salt-Fish mixed with hard-boiled Eggs and Butter; which is certainly a most nourishing Dish to such as love it, and very agreeable to most People, and so much the wholesomer if you eat it with Mustard.

Casalpinus informs us, that an Electuary is made of these Roots with Sugar, for recruiting Strength to such as have been wasted with Sickness, and particularly for child-bearing-Women, after they begin to recover; which he says is a very common Remedy among the vulgar; and perhaps better than a Thousand others prescribed *Secundum artem* by formal Gentlemen, who value nothing but what is costly and uncommon. The same Author tells us, that they create or give an appetite; of which I am in some doubt.

Both the Taste and the Smell demonstrate that they are possessed of the virtue of cutting, attenuating, cleansing and opening of Obstructions.

Dodoneus affirms, that the Seed is both hotter and drier, and that it both provokes Urine and discusses wind.

J. Bauhinus cautions us, that when we dig up the Roots in Winter, we take care to avoid mistaking them for Hemlock or Cow-Weeds. For that while he was at Monbelyard, he saw two Families that were almost poisoned by mistaking the one for

the other; but that he relieved them with Vomiting, Theriac and the *Pulvis Saxonicus*, as also with Purges, by all which they did very well again.

The Seed is very biting and aromatick, and therefore there is ascribed to it a wonderful virtue of breaking the Stone, viz. It is dried in the Shade, beat to Powder, and given to the Patient in a proper Vehicle.

It is an excellent Remedy in all cold Diseases, in the Phlegm of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. *Boerhaave in Dictat. Bot.*

Wild-Parsnep is more physical than the Garden-kind, as having an attenuating, cutting, cleansing, and opening Quality. It resists Poison, and cures the Bites of Serpents. eases Pains and Stiches in the side, and dissolves Wind both in the Stomach and Bowels, and provokes Urine. The Root is often used, but the Seed much more. *Park.*

Both the two first Species contain abundance of essential Salt, Oil and Phlegm. Their Seeds and their Leaves are sometimes employed in Physick. They are opening and vulnerary; they provoke Womens Terms; they keep down Vapours, and dissolve Wind. *Lemery.*

From the wounded Stalk of the third Species, especially towards the Root, flows out a juice in the Summer-Months, that is like *Opopanax*, which thickens of it self, has but little smell, but is very hot to the Taste; and that even in Holland in a warm Summer. This Plant was first raised in Holland from the Seed found in the Lumps of *Opopanax*. And from hence *Dodoneus* rightly concludes that this very Plant is the *Panaces Syriacum* of the Antients. The same is confirmed by *Paolo Boccone* in these Words. "From the wounded Stalk of this Plant drops a certain yellowish Gumm, which is a kind of Balsam very good for curing all sorts of Wounds and Hurts, as is known by experience, if it be applied to the part affected in the form of a Plaister. But the Gumm which flows from the Plant is to be lookt upon as the genuine *Opopanax* of the Antients, since of all the Species of *Panax* hitherto known in Europe, there has been none yet observed that yields such a Juice". Nay the same

Beccone affirms, that the, *Sicilian Panax* with hairy Seed (tho' it grows not in *Sicily* only, but also in the South of *France* about *Montpelier*) is the same Plant with the *Panax Syriacum*, from which we have the *Opopanax*, since both at first put forth three Leaves, which are afterwards divided into five.

It likewise grows with the *Libanotis Cachryophora* on a high Hill near the River *la Maussion*, *Bot. Monsp.*

They who import the Roots of this Plant, assure us, that they are good for all the cold Distempers of the Brain and Nerves, the Diseases of the Breast, the racking Pains of the Stomach, the Obstructions of all the Viscera, and for the Disorders of the Kidneys, Bladder and Womb: And therefore they give relief to such as labour under a Head-ach of long continuance, and to such as are afflicted with the Megrim, the Falling Sickness, Stupidity, Lethargy, Convulsions, Asthma, Cough, Jaundice and Dropsy. The same Roots dissolve wind, kill Worms, provoke Urine, bring down Womens Terms, and hasten the Birth. The Decoction of them is used to ease Pains of the Cholick, and cure the *Sciatica*. *J. B. & Math.*

But *Opopanax* (which we have no manner of reason to doubt to be the concrete Juice of this Plant) softens, digests, dissolves wind, purges thick and tough Phlegm from the remote parts of the Brain, Nerves, Sensories, Joints and Chest. It cures the falling of the *Uvula*, by Fumigation. *Schrod.*

What we most commonly call *Opopanax*, is a Gumm that flows, according to some Authors, from a Fennel-Plant, called *Panax Herculeus*, *All-heal*, that is brought us from the *Streights*, and sometimes from the *East Indies*, tho' great Quantities grow in *Macedonia*, *Achaia*, and other parts of *Greece*. Upon cutting of this Plant, the liquid *Opopanax* flows out, and is white at first; but when it is afterwards dry, it becomes by degrees of a golden colour, on the outside. There are three sorts brought from *Marseilles*, viz. that in Tears, that in the Mats or Lump, and that flatted or squashed. *Pomet.*

The first sort you must chuse in fine Drops, white within, and of a golden colour without, of a strong scent and unpleasant taste, the driest, and cleanest from Dirt that may be. The second sort, that is in the Lump, ought to be as full of Tears, and as near the colour and smell of the first as is possible. The flat sort is that called the *Companies Opopanax*, and which several sell for that in Tears, though it is easy to know the difference; because the true is in little round Drops, and the flat sort of the breadth and thickness of one's Thumb. Take care to avoid that which is black and soft, for it is naught. This Gumm discusses Wind, purges Phlegm from the remote Parts, as from the Womb, Joints, &c. opens the Breast and Lungs, softens Tumours, and taken in at the Mouth by Fume, cures Catarrhs, and the falling down of the *Uvula*. It is reckoned an excellent Remedy against an old Cough, Sharpness of Humours, Difficulty of Breathing, and being taken an hour before the Fit of an Ague, it takes away the cold Fit; especially if the Stomach and Back-bone be anointed with the Oil of it, or the volatile Spirit; both of which possess all the Virtues of the Gum. *Id.*

Opopanax is a Gumm that is drawn by Incision from the Stalk and Root of a Species of *Sphondylium* or wild Fennel, which grows in *Macedonia*, *Beotia*, and *Phocis* in *Achaia*. The Root of this Plant is long, white, full of juice, odoriferous, somewhat bitter to the Taste, and covered with a thick Bark. The *Opopanax* drops from this Root in a white Liquor, which thickens and dries of its self, and takes a yellow colour on the outside. You must chuse it fresh, clean, in large Tears, yellow without and white within, flat and pretty brittle, of a bitter Taste, a strong and very disagreeable Taste. It yields a great deal of Oil and volatile Salt; is emollient, attenuating, digesting, and dissolves Wind. It is proper for hysteric Distempers, and resists Putrefaction. *Lemery.*

Before I leave this *Genus*, I must, in conformity to the method laid down in this Work, give you the Etymology of the Name: *Pastinaca* therefore seems to be so called à *pascendo*, because the Roots, especially of the first Species, are a common Food, and plentifully both feed and fatten the Body. But *Turnebus in Adversar. Lib. 8. cap. 23.* thinks, it received this Name, *quòd referat & quasi habeat pastinum*; for the Instrument with which they dug Vines, or planted Roots, and Seed was called *Pastinum*, and was shaped much like a *Parsnep*.

It is called *Staphylinus*, says *C. Bauhinus*, perhaps from the colour of a blackish Grape, of which colour is the Root of one of the Species.

Lastly, it is called *Elaphoboscum*, because it is a commonly received opinion, That Deer resist the Poison of Serpents by eating of this Root.

Columna endeavours to prove, from the words of *Dioscorides, Pliny, Galen* and *Columella* concerning *Sifer*, That without all doubt this Plant is the *Sifer* of the Antients. For that they ascribed to that Plant a Root exactly resembling that of *Garden-Parsnep* both in Shape and Taste, but more bitter and smelling more strongly; and that all of them reduced it to the Genus of *Parsnep*. and called it *common* or *Garden-Parsnep*. That in that Root there was a Nerve or Sting running lengthwise, which was commonly taken out after it was boiled, not only to make it eat the sweeter, but likewise because the rest was more proper to be eaten, and more agreeable to the Palate. That this was observed not only in *common-Garden Parsnep*, but likewise in *Radish*, especially when the Roots are full grown; for that then the Nerve or String was so much the harder and tougher, and not fit to be eaten. You may consult our Author for the rest.

TABLE CLXXIV. Fig. 2.

GENUS IV.

Sphondylium, COW-PARSNEP.

Cow-Parsnep is a Plant with a Rose and umbellared Flower A, consisting of many Uneven and Heart-fashioned Petals B C, placed circularly, and resting on the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit E composed of two large Seeds E F, which are flat and oval, having a Point that wants a border within, channelled, generally putting off their Cover G, and marked with black Spots on that part where they adhere to one another.

The Species of *Cow-Parsnep* are,

1. *Sphondylium vulgare, hirsutum, C. B. Pin. 157. Common hairy Cow-Parsnep.* *Sphondylium quibusdam, five Branca ursina Germanica, J. B. 3. Part 2. 166. Sphondylium, Dcd. Pempt. 307.*

This first Species has a white, single Root, that shoots deep down into the ground, of a sweet and somewhat acrid Taste, with a large and rough *Medulla* or Nerve in the middle. *J. Bauhinus* says, it has a burning and bitter Taste, that bites the Tongue. The Leaves that rise from the Root stand upon long hairy Footstalks, composed of two pairs of Feathers, with an odd one at the end divided into three deep jagges. Each of the Wings are broad, jagged also, and dented on the edges; and the Leaves are covered with a short Down. The Leaves that are set on the Stalk, are not much unlike those that rise from the Root, and embrace the Stalk and Branch that comes from their Bosom, with their broad and membranous bottom. The Stalk is single, two Cubits high, round and channelled; but the Channels not so remarkable as in *Parsnep*, hollow within and covered with little stiff hairs, branched immediately from the bottom, begirt with Leaves at greater

greater Distances than in *Parsnep*, from whose Bosoms do likewise come forth little Branches. The Stalk bends a little betwixt the joints, contrary to what is seen in *Garden-Parsnep*. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches are ranged white Flowers in Umbels, larger than *Parsnep* Flowers, five leav'd, the Leaves being split and as it were horned. In this Plant there are no Leaves surrounding the bottom either of the total or partial Umbel. The Seed is foliaceous, and paler than that of *Parsnep*.

It grows in great abundance along Brooks in wet Meadows, Pastures, and Borders of Fields.

2. *Sphondylium vulgare, hirsutum, floribus purpureis*, C. B. Pin. 157. Common hairy Cow-parsnep, with purple Flowers.

3. *Sphondylium majus*, five *Panax Heracleum quibusdam*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 162. Greater Cow-Parsnep, or Hercules his All-heal. *Panax Sphondylii folio five Heracleum*, C. B. Pin. 157. *Panaces Heracleum vel potius Sphondylium alterum*, Dod. Pempt. 307.

This is a tall Herb rising with a channelled Stalk two Cubits high and better, which a lax Footstalk of Leaves embraces like a little Bottle. The Leaves are about two Palms in length, and almost of the same breadth, almost quite round, unless that the roundness is hindered by five or six Jaggs, as the Leaves of common Cow-Parsnep. The Flowers are shut up in a Bottle, as in *Angelica*, which bursting, they spread into a broad Umbel of Flowers, which are fashioned like Hearts: To which succeed Seeds like those of the common Cow-Parsnep, unless that they are a little larger, flat likewise like them, double, white, having four blackish Streaks on the outside, and two on the inside of an acrid and aromatick but unpleasant Taste.

It seems to differ from the common Cow-Parsnep chiefly in that it is more slightly and larger than that, and that it has whole Leaves.

There is a great Confusion amongst the Botanists about this Herb. In one place *Lobel* says, it has yellow Flowers, and in another place he says, That in the Gardens of *Holland* it bears white Flowers.

4. *Sphondylium crispum*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 163. Curled Cow-Parsnep.

It differs in Species from the narrow-leav'd Cow-Parsnep; and has longer and narrower Seeds.

5. *Sphondylium hirsutum, foliis angustioribus*, C. B. Pin. 157. Prodr. 83. Hairy Cow-Parsnep, with narrower Leaves.

This differs from the common sort only in the Leaves; for whereas the common Cow-Parsnep has large Leaves composed generally of five broad roundish parts; this has a Leaf divided into oblong, narrow, sharp pointed jaggs, and these again into others without order or regularity, and dented on the edges.

C. Bauhinus observed this on the Mountains of *Rhetia*; and Dr. Bowles found it in the County of *Salop*. Mr. Ray had it from *London*, and cultivated it in his Garden at *Cambridge*; but knows not whence the *Londoners* had it.

He is of opinion, That it is rather a Variety of the former, than a distinct Species from it.

6. *Sphondylium foliis angustioribus, atropurpureis*, H. R. Monsp. Cow-Parsnep with narrower Leaves of a dark purple colour

7. *Sphondylium Alpinum, parvum*, C. B. Pin. 157. Prodr. 83. J. B. 3. Part 2. 163. Small Mountain-Parsnep.

This small sort has a Stalk a foot high, parted into two or three branches, with pale green Leaves on them, some of which are cut into three Segments, and others into five, being somewhat round, some of them, and others pointed and hairy, dented on the edges. The Flowers on the Umbels are white, and the Seed thin and broad.

8. *Sphondylium Alpinum, glabrum*, C. B. Pin. 157. Prodr. 83. J. B. 3. Part 2. 163. Smooth Mountain Cow-Parsnep.

The Root of this Species is large and white; the Stalk jointed and two foot high: The Leaves are like *Fig-leaves* and smooth, being a Palm long and two broad, besides the Footstalks, which are a little rough usually divided into three parts, but not to the middle, and dented round the edges: The tops of the branches have Umbels

Umbels of smaller white Flower standing on them, than in the other. The Seed is flat and round, with a small Prickle at the End.

9. *Sphondylium Orientale, maximum.*
The greatest oriental Cow-Parsnep.

10. *Sphondylium Orientale, amplifimo folio, caule brevi.* Oriental Cow-Parsnep, with a very large Leaf, and a short Stalk.

11. *Sphondylium Orientale, longifimo, & angustifimo folio.* Oriental Cow-Parsnep, with a very long and very narrow Leaf.

12. *Sphondylium Orientale, angustifolium, glabrum, Anisum olens.* Smooth, narrow-leav'd oriental Cow-Parsnep, or Stinking Anise.

13. *Sphondylium Orientale, foliis Ammi perennis.* Oriental Cow-Parsnep, with perennial Bishops-Weed Leaves.

14. *Sphondylium Orientale, humilius, foliis Absinthii.* Oriental low Cow-Parsnep, with Wormwood-Leaves.

15. *Sphondylium Orientale, Dauci vulgaris folio, Asphodeli radice.* Oriental Cow-Parsnep with a common Carrot-Leaf, and an Asphodil-Root.

This Genus is said to be called *Sphondylium* from *Sphondylis*, a kind of an Insect that has a stinking smell much like the smell of this Plant.

The Virtues which *Dioscorides* and *Pliny* ascribe to *Sphondylium*, do not seem to agree to this Plant; and therefore there is sufficient cause to doubt whether ours be the true and genuine *Sphondylium* of the Antients; tho' the Description of *Sphondylium* in *Dioscorides* agrees well enough to it.

Galen says, the Seed of Cow-Parsnep is of a sharp and cutting Quality, and therefore is a Medicine fit to be given to such as have a Cough or Shortness of Breath, the Falling-Sickness, or the Jaundice: The Root has the same Virtue, and is proper for all the purposes aforesaid; and besides, is of a great use to take away the hard callous Skin that grows on a *Fistula* if it be scraped on it. The Seed drank purges the Belly from tough phlegmatik Humours, eases such as are Liver-grown, and cures the Fits of the Mother; and the same is performed by the smoke of the burnt Seed received

underneath; and being burnt under the Nose it raises such as are fallen into a deep sleep, or have a Lethagy on them. The Seed and the Root boiled in Oil, and the Head therewith anointed, cures not only those that have a Frenzy, but likewise such as are lethargick, and such as have of a long time been troubled with a Head-ach, especially if it be used with Rue. It likewise cures the running Scab and the Shingles. Park.

If we may believe *Dodonæus*, the poorer sort of People in Poland and Lithuania boil the Seed and the Leaves of Cow-Parsnep, put Yeast to it and make a Drink of that Decoction, which they call *Parst*, and drink it instead of Beer.

Tragus says, the Roots are good for softening and abating of Tumours, especially of the Womb, Liver and Spleen. The Surgeons mix the express Juice of the Herb with their emollient Ointments.

Fuchs is of opinion, That the Root of this Plant has the same virtues with the Root of the true *Acanthus*, viz. of drying and cutting gently. But *Gesnerus* is of opinion, That the Properties of these two Roots are very different; with whom *C. Hoffman* agrees.

Schroder ranks this among the five emollient Herbs, and writes that the chief use of it is external, in Glysters and other Paregoricks in any form whatsoever, but especially in Cataplasms.

Rabbits are very fond of the Leaves of Cow-Parsnep.

This Plant contains abundance of Oil, essential and fixed Salt. The Leaves are emollient, resolving and opening. They are used in Decoctions for Glysters, and in Cataplasms. The Seed is cutting, penetrating, proper for the Epilepsy, and the Asthma, for provoking Urine, and bringing down the Menstrua. The Root peeled and applied is good for removing and dissipating Callosities. *Lemery*. N. B. All the Virtues hitherto mentioned belong chiefly to the first Species.

Tabernaemontanus affirms, That the Decoction of the Leaves or the Root of Cow-Parsnep is laxative or loosning, and that it relieves such as are troubled with Vapours.

It is probable the other Species partake of the same Properties with the first, tho' they have not been yet tried by Physicians: They who have Leisure and opportunity would do well to make Experiments of this nature, in order to enrich the salutary Art of Physick, improve Knowledge, and relieve the afflicted.

T A B L E CLXXIV. Fig. 3.

G E N U S. V.

Tordylium, H A R T - W O R T.

Hart-wort is a Plant with a Rose, and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many unequal, Heart-fashioned Petals B, C, D, placed circularly, and resting on the Empalement E; which turns to an almost orbicular Fruit F, composed of two flat Seeds G, with a raised border which is commonly dented, and easily casting off their Cover H.

The Species of Hart-wort are,

1. Tordylium maximum. The greatest Hart-wort. *Caucalis maxima*, Sphondylii aculeato semine, C. B. Pin. 152. *Caucalis major*, Clus. Hist. 201. *Caucalis major Clusii*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 85.

This is the *Caucalis Maxima* Park. The greatest Bastard Parsley.

This greatest *Caucalis* of *Clusius* produces many Stalks from the Root, which are upright, two or three Cubits high, and sometimes rising even to 4 Cubits, channelled, hollow within, parted by joints, and divided into several Branches; under which are set winged and broad Leaves embracing the Stalks with their broad bottoms cut in and notched on the edges, like the Leaves of *Angelica*, and of a dark green colour. On the tops of the Branches stand Umbels of whitish Flowers, that are somewhat purplish underneath, and incline to a flesh-colour: To which succeed broad Seeds, almost as in common Cow-Parsnep, which are a little hairy, and split at top into two Prickles almost like Thorns. It has a white, hard, ligneous Root furnished with thin set Fibres.

Being sown in September, it presently springs up, and continues green the whole Winter, which it bears very well. In the June following it bears Flowers, and produces ripe Seed about the end of July or the beginning of August; and then perishes.

2. Tordylium Narbonnse, minus. Small Narbonne Hart-wort. Sefeli Creticum, minus, C. B. Pin. 161. *Caucalis minor*, pulchro semine, sive Bellonii, J. B. 3. Part 48. Sefeli Creticum, Dod. Pempt. 341.

It shoots down a white, single, slender, ligneous Root; and has a hairy streaked Stalk a foot high or better. The Leaves are joined by pairs on a long Footstalk and are roundish, notched, rough and hairy, smaller than those of *Caucalis major*, semine minus pulchro, hirsuto; and like these are those which grow at the parting of the Branches, but smaller, and have nothing like the Leaves of the former greater *Caucalis*. Such like white Flowers are ranged in an Umbel, whose outer Flowers have larger split Leaves. The Seed is shaped like a Buckler, more beautiful, and not so hairy, being encompassed with a white curled or granulated Border or Fringe. The Plant has much the same Taste as Parsnep. *C. Baubinus* says, the Flowers and Seed are sweet smelled, and somewhat acrid, resembling the Taste of Sweet Chervil.

J. Baubinus says, he saw it grow wild about Montpelier; and Mr. Magnol says, it grows there in great abundance along the sides of the Vineyards, especially about the Bridge of Chateauneuf. Mr Ray observed it about Messina in Sicily.

It flowers in June, and bears ripe Seed in July; which it does earlier in hot Countries.

3. Tordylium Apulum, minimum, Col. Part 4. 124. The smallest Hart-wort of Apulia. Creticum, minimum, C. B. Pin. 161.

The Root of this Plant is very small, whitish, hard, sweet, aromatick and warming. The Leaves are like those of *Coriander*, and such as are next the Root are larger, hairy, and soft: The first of which is oblong, cut on the edges into round Notches, an Inch and half long, and a little more than an Inch broad; the second is two Inches

Inches long, for it has as it were jaggs and rudiments of Lobes ; the third which stands near the bottom of the Stalk has a longer Footstalk, and two small round distinct Lobes, with a Diameter of half an Inch, and at top a large oblong Leaf, the first ones being narrow. The fourth which stands about the height of one third of the Stalk, is like the third, but smaller. But the fifth, which is as far distant from the lower, is the smallest of all. From the Bosom of that and of the Stalk comes forth a Branch from the Joint. The Stalk is naked one third part above the Leaf, hairy, channelled, hard, slender, having an Umbel like *wild Carrot*, with a foliaceous bottom, which is composed of long hairy Leaves ; but the Umbel it self is flat and broad, with short Footstalks within, on which are small, white, thick-set Flowers, with yellow *Stamina* in the middle. But in every *Corymbus* of Flowers, the three outermost Flowers have large Beards, commonly two, as in the rest of this kind ; in the middle of which are smaller *Stamina*, and the Umbel seems to be armed on the outside with white pendulous Beards, there remaining small Flowers within. The Seed of this is so very like the common sort, that they differ in nothing but size ; for they are not so big by one half, and have a blacker Navel. In the Month of *May* while they are young, they are of a purplish colour ; then they turn white, and the Leaves fall from the Stalk, so that it is impossible to know what Plant it is, unless by the small Seeds which are like little Bucklers, encompassed round the edges by little swelling Grains, as in the rest of this kind, but swaller in all parts. The Taste is aromatick, sweet smelled, and somewhat bitter.

4. *Tordylium minus*, limbo granulato, Syriacum, *Mor. Umb.* 37. *Small Hart-wort of Syria, with a granulated Border.* *Gingidium foliis Pastinacæ latifoliæ, C. B. Pin.* 151. *Caucalis Syriaca, cum maximo semine, J. B.* 3. Part 2. 86. *Gingidium primum, Dod. Pempt.* 702.

This Plant, which rises above two Palms high and better, has a white, slender, single Root. The Stalk is hairy, streaked, of a dark green colour, and crooked. The

Leaves are like those of *Baucia* or *Parsnep*, but rounder and winged, composed of single Leaves, commonly three or five, thickish, notched, hairy and a little rugged. The Flowers are whitish, having points dyed with deep Purple, ranged in Umbels, but scattering, guarded by long stretched-out Segments of Leaves, and having no remarkable smell ; before they fall they are forced to give way to the Seed, which are joined together, numerous, hoary, hairy and flat, nicely representing a Buckler when ripe, much larger, nay three or four times larger than the Seeds of the two former, which however they resemble a curled and white fringe encompassing an ash-colour Bos, on which are two somewhat blackish stripes, such as are to be seen in common *Cow-Parsnep* : They have an aromatick Taste.

Rauwolfius, brought the Seed from *Syrin* and communicated it to *J. Bauhinus*.

5. *Tordylium Lusitanicum Cicuræ folio semine striato.* Portuguese *Hart-wort, with a Hemlock Leaf and streaked Seed.*

6. *Tordylium album, facie Tordylli lutei Columnæ, H. C. White Hart-wort with the countenance of Columna's yellow Hart-wort.*

7. *Tordylium folio longo, angusto, flore, albo, magno, semine elegantissime & profundissime crenato, albo, Bor. Ind.* 68. *Hart-wort with a long, narrow Leaf, a white, large flower, and a Seed beautifully and deeply notched.*

8. *Tordylium Orientale, Secacul Arabum dictum Rawolfio, Boer. Ind.* 68. *Oriental Hart-wort, call'd by Rawolf Secacul of the Arabians.*

The Umbel of this Plant closes like that of *Carrot*, or *Strange Chervil*.

Jo. Bodeus a Stapel says, that this Genus was called *Tordylium*, because it bears abundance of circular Seed, which seems as if it was made by a Turner: (*Toreuma*,) and which is orbicular, flat, and composed of two Valves, resembling a sort of Buckler. But this seems to be a very forced Etymology, and yet we cannot find a better ; wherefore every one is left to his own Judgment, ei-

ther to approve or condemn this, or find out one that is more natural and plausible.

We are but little acquainted with the Virtues of this Plant; and Botanists have thought it enough barely to describe them, without mentioning their Qualities: However, the second Species is said to provoke Urine when stopped, and to bring down the desired Sickness of Women. The Juice taken with the Seed for ten Days successively, eases the Pains of the Kidneys, - and drives forth the Stone, there engendered or formed. The Root taken with Honey is good to break the Phlegm in Coughs, and to make it be easily expectorated. *Paulus Aegineta* says, That *Tordylium* heals Bruises or Contusions, and takes away the black and blue Spots occasioned by Blows or otherwise, if one part of *Terra Samia* be added to two parts of it, and applied with Honey to the part affected.

This Plant grows in hot Countries, as in *Languedoc* along the Highways and among the Corn: It contains abundance of Salt and Oil. The Seed is proper to provoke Urine and Womens Terms, for the Stone, and for the Nephritick and the Wind Colick. The Root is good for the Asthma, and to promote Spitting.

TABLE CLXXIV. Fig. 4.

GENUS VI.

Ferula, FENNEL-GIANT.

Fennel-Giant is a Plant, with a Rose and umbellated Flower, A, consisting of many Leaves B, placed orbicularly and resting on the Empalement C which turns to a Fruit D, composed of two Seeds E, which are very large, oval, flat and thin, and often put off their Cover F. To these Marks must be added, That the Leaves resemble those of *Fennel* or *Parley*.

The Species of *Fennel-Giant* are,

1. *Ferula foemina* Plinii, C. B. Pin. 148. Pliny's female *Fennel-Giant*. *Ferula folio Foeniculi*, femine latiore & rotundiore, J. B. 3. Part 2. 43. *Ferula*, Dod. Pempt. 321.

This Plant rises five or six Cubits high, with a thick branched Stalk full of spongy Pith. The Leaves are very large, and divided like *Fennel-Leaves*; but the segments are broader, resembling the Leaves of the *Ferula glauca*, which is the third Species that follows, but greener. The Umbels are broad, consisting of yellow Flowers, which are succeeded by large foliaceous Seed, that is half an Inch broad, and somewhat longer, the outside being streaked with three raised Lines: On that part where the two Seeds are joined, they are furnished with one long Fibre. The Root is thick, branched, and drops a milky Juice.

The smell of the Plant seems to be more agreeable than that of the *Ferula glauca*, and the Taste acrid.

It grows in great plenty on the Hills that overlook *Messina*, and elsewhere in *Sicily* and *Italy*, &c.

2. *Ferula Galbanifera*, Lob. Icon. 776. *Galbanifera Ferula*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 52. *Ferulago latiore folio*, C. B. Pin. 148. *Broad-leav'd Fennel-Giant*.

The Root of this Plant grows surprizingly big; and the Stalks rise a great deal above a Man's height. The Leaves are as great as in common *Fennel-Giant*, not so like *Fennel-Leaves* as those of the former Species, of a grey colour, especially underneath, each of whose segments are boarder and shorter than either in *Fennel* or common *Fennel-Giant*, sweating a milky juice, of a heady smell and acrid Taste, The Umbels of the Flowers are of a yellowish colour. The Seed is large, flat, streaked, black, and narrower than the former Species.

The Description of *Rosmarinus ferulaceus fertilis* *Dioscoridis* in *Lobel* agrees perfectly to this. C. Bauhinus takes this to be the same Plant with the *Ferula Galbanifera* of *Lobel*; but his Brother John is in doubt whether *Lobel* understands by this the

Ferula

Ferula Galbanifera. 'Tis true the Description of *Ferula Galbanifera* by Lobel is too barren and succinct, for us to conclude any thing with certainty from thence. Let us in the mean while embrace the Opinion of *C. Baubinus*, till such time as some body gives us more certainty in the matter.

3. *Ferula glauco folio*, semine lato, oblongo, quibusdam *Ferulacea*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 45. *Grey-leav'd Fennel-Giant*, with broad, oblong Seed.

This seems to be nothing but a variety of the former Species.

4. *Ferula minor*, ad singulos nodos umbellifera. *Small Fennel-Giant*, bearing Umbels at every Joint. *Libanotis Ferulæ folio*, & semine, C. B. Pin. 158. *Libanotis quibusdam*, flore luteo, semine *Ferulæ*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 41. *Panax Asclepium*, *Ferulæ facie*, Lob. Icon. 783.

The Leaf is much of the same size with that of common *Fennel-Giant*, but more finely cut and stiffer, of a pretty agreeable smell, standing upon firm Footstalks not at all spongey. The Stalk is tall, branched and channelled; the Flower umbellated, small and yellow. The Seed is scattered upon the Umbel, foliaceous like that of common *Fennel-Giant*, long, double and whitish, channelled, very bitter, and as it were resinous. Both the Stalk and the Root resemble those of *Sweet smelling Dill*, both in size and shape.

Valerandus Dourez, a native of *Lisle*, and Apothecary at *Lions*, brought this Plant from *Isria*.

That it is different from the Species mentioned above, is evident from the whitish colour of the Seed.

5. *Ferula tenuiore folio*. *Smaller-leav'd Fennel-Giant*. *Ferulago tenuiore folio*, C. B. Pin. 148. *Narthecium Theophrasti*, *Ferulago Gazæ*, Lugd. 754.

This is a much lower Plant than the *Ferulago latiore folio*, and has smaller and narrower Leaves, but larger than the Leaves of *Fennel*, as are likewise the Umbels. The Seed is smaller than in the 7th Species following, but like them and of a blackish colour. The Root is smaller and whiter, and furnished with a few Fibres.

6. *Ferula lucida*, *Hispanica Brass-joining Spanish Fennel-Giant*. *Ferula Tingitana*, folio latissimo, lucido. H. Edinb. *Ferula Tingitana*, lucida, Par. Bat.

This Plant has a large branched Root which is covered with a black Skin, and white within. When it is parted into two or three parts, it sends up a Stalk expanded into several Branches, and somewhat smaller than the first Species. The Leaves shine with a notable greeness, as if they were varnished over, and when the Sun shines upon them, they dazzle the Eyes. Their segments do pretty near resemble the segments of *Parsley* both in their size and Division, but are thicker and stiffer. The Footstalks are stretcht out into a broad Membrane that forms a Bag and infold the Branches that rise from the Joints of the Stalks, for some space. The yellow Flowers, which are gathered into a round Umbel, and the Seeds, which are blackish when ripe, differ but little or nothing from the rest of this kind. The Taste, Smell and Quality differ but little from those of the first Species, only they are a little fainter.

Altho' this Species continues for several years, and is not easily hurt by the Winter-Cold, yet it seldom produces new shoots, and therefore, must be propagated by Seed, which is ripe in Autumn.

7. *Ferula Tingitana*, folio angusto, lucido, H. L. Bat. *Fennel-Giant of Tangiers*, with a narrow shining Leaf.

8. *Ferula durior seu rigidis & brevissimis foliis*, Bocc. Mus. Part 2. 84. Tab. 76. *Harder Fennel-Giant*, or *Fennel-Giant with stiff and very short Leaves*.

9. *Ferula glauco folio*, caule crassissimo, ad singulos nodos ramoso & umbellifero. *Grey-leav'd Fennel-Giant*, with a very thick Stalk, which bear Branches and Umbels at every Joint.

10. *Ferula Orientalis*, *Peucedani folio*. *Oriental Fennel-Giant*, with a Hogs-Fennel-Leaf.

11. *Ferula Orientalis*, *Cachryos folio & facie.* *Oriental Fennel-Giant, with the Leaf and Make of Herb Frankincense.*

12. *Ferula foliis Libanotidis brevioribus Alpestris*, *umbella amplissima.* *Boer. Ind. 65.* *Fennel-Giant of the Alps with shorter Leaves than those of Libanotis, and a very large Umbel.*

13. *Ferula Alpestris, foliis Sefelios Mafiliensis.* *Boer. Ind. 65.* *Fennel-Giant of the Alps, with Leaves resembling the Sefeli of Marseilles.*

Ferula is so called, either à *ferendo*, or à *feriendo*, as some would have it, because the Stalks of this Plant were used as Props to weak and feeble shrubs, or as Staves and Canes for old Men: For as *Pliny* says, (*Lib. 13. c. 22.*) *Nulli fruticum levitas major, ob id gestatio facilior, baculorum usum senectuti præbet.* But à *feriendo*, because of old they made use of it to whip Children, or strike them upon the Hand with it. And therefore these *Ferulae* are made to speak in the following words by *Martial*; *lib. 14. Epig. 80.*

Invisæ nimium pueris, grateque Magistris,

Clara Prometheus munere ligna sumus.

Hesiod likewise tells us, That *Prometheus* carried the Fire, which he stole from *Jupiter*, in a hollow *Ferula*. In another Place *Martial* calls these *Ferulae* the Scepters of Schoolmasters, *viz. Lib. 10. Epig. 62.*

Ferulaque tristes Sceptra Pædagogorum cessant.

Mr. Ray observed, when he was in *Sicily*, that some People there made use of the fungous Pith of the Stalks for Tinder to light their Fires; and if this was practised by the Antients, we may easily guess why the Poets feigned That *Prometheus* stole Fire from Heaven, and carried it to the Earth in a hollow *Ferula*.

Dioscorides writes, That the inner Pith of the Stalks, while they are green, being drank with Wine, helps those that spit Blood, or bleed at the Nose, or are stung

by Vipers: And that the Seed being drank, eases the griping Pains of the Guts or Cholick.

At the first springing up of the *Ferula* every year before the Leaves break forth, there rises up from the Root a great yellowish Head, like the Yolk of an Egg, which the Shepherds gather and roast under hot Embers, being first wrapt up in double Paper or Linnen wet; after which they eat them with Pepper and Salt; and this, they say, is Food not only very pleasant and agreeable to them, but likewise mightily stimulates to Venery.

Pliny says, That the Stalks boiled are pleasing to the Stomach; being taken with new Wine or Honey; but that if any one eat too much of this, it will cause a Head-ach. The juice of *Ferula*, says he, being taken to the Quantity of a Bean, loosens the Belly, and cures the falling Sickness, being taken at several times of the Moon. Moreover, *Pliny* has this Observation, That as *Ferula* is most deadly to Lampreys, so is it a most acceptable Food to Asses, but a certain and present Poison to other Cattle.

Galen shews the Properties of *Ferula* in few words: The Seed, says he, heats and rarifies; the Pith of the Stalk is of a binding Quality; by which it cures Spitting of Blood, and eases such as are troubled with the Cholick.

The Gums that issue from these Plants are much better than the rest of the Herb: For *Sagapenum* is hot and dry in the third Degree, according to *Galen*, which being dissolved in the Juice of *Rue*, and taken, wonderfully helps to dissolve the Stone in the Bladder, or Kidneys, provokes Urine and Womens Courses, expels the dead *Fætus*, and strengthens weak Eyes. Being dissolved in Wine and so drank, it is a noble Cure for the Cough, and removes the Distillations of thin Rheum called Catarrhs: Being dissolved in Oil and applied, it strengthens dislocated Joints, recovers to their due and natural Tone, Sinews that are over stretched, and mightily opens the Obstructions of the Womb.

Mefues says, that it purges rough Phlegm, and other viscid or clammy Humours, and is good for all the cold Diseases of the Brain, Breast, Lungs, Joint, and Aches, be they never so remote. Taken in what manner soever, it wonderfully carries off and drains the Water of the Dropsy; and taken with yellow *Myrobalanes* it abates the hardness of the Spleen, and expels the Wind of it; and being dissolved in Vinegar and the Juice of *Capers*, it dissolves Nodes, Knots and hard Tumours.

Now we are upon this famous Gumm, we shall give you a History of it from the best Authors; and so satisfy the Expectation of the Curious Reader.

Sagapenum, (which is likewise called *Serapinum*, because of its smell, that is much like that of the *Pine*, and by the *French*, *Gomme Seraphin*) flows from the Trunk of a Plant whose Leaves are very small, and the Seeds resembling those of *Galbanum*, except that they are less. These grow plentifully in *Persia*, *Media*, &c. From whence they are transported to us and all other parts of *Europe*. Chuse your *Sagapen* in fine Tears, clear and transparent, of a strong smell like that of *Pine*; of a yellowish or reddish colour on the outside, whitish within and the freest from Dirt or Filth that may be. This enters into several Galenical Compositions. *Dr. Worms* a *Danish* Physitian, says, in a Book of his, That it is admirable for the Falling Sicknes and Palsey. I know by my own Experience, that it is excellent for an Asthma, taken to the Size of a Pea at going to bed, and the same Quantity in the morning at rising. *Pomer.*

This Gumm is of an attenuating and attractive Quality, and draws forth Splinters, Thorns, &c. gotten into the Flesh. It has; as *Hoffman* affirms, a peculiar magnetick Quality, *qua Intestina dislocata illicacæ Passione ex Hernia, in pristinum reducit locum*: For which reason he made it the chief Ingredient of the *Magnetick Emplaster*. It is also used in the Diseases of the Womb; and being applied, it cures the Stry on the Eye-Lid. It purges Water and all gross Humours from the Stomach, Guts, Womb, Reins, Head, Nerves, &c. Is good in Dropsies, Convulsions, Palsies,

Numbness, Weakness and Obstructions. Besides, it is excellent in Pleurisies, to ease the Pains, and dissolve the hard Tumours of the Spleen. The Dose is from one to two Drams: But because it is apt to disturb the Stomach, it is corrected by *Ginger*, *Cinnamon*, and *Mastick*. *Id.*

Sagapenum, *Serapinum*, *Sacoponium*, is a Gumm which is reddish without and whitish within; of a strong and disagreeable smell, and an acrid Taste, which flows by Incision from a Ferulaceous Plant, or Species of *Fennel-Giant* whose Leaves are very small. This Plant abounds in *Persia*.

Choose *Sagapenum* in fine Tears or Drops, that are clear, pure and shining or transparent, and that have the Quality already mentioned. It contains a great deal of Oil and volatile Salt; and is dissolved in Wine, Vinegar and the Juice of Plants: But the best way is to reduce it to Powder, when you have a mind to use it in Compositions, rather than to dissolve it; because that Degree of Heat which is necessary to dissolve and thicken it, dissipates and carries off most of its volatile Salt, in which its greatest Virtue consists. And therefore having chosen it pure and clean, you ought to content your self with drying and powdering it. *Lomery.*

This Gumm is incisive, penetrating, aperitive, purgative, and sudorifick; it removes the Obstructions of the Spleen, Midriff, and Liver: It assists Respiration, and strengthens the Nerves. It is used in the Epilepsy Palsey and Asthma; to provoke Urine and Womens Terms, and to suppress Vapours, being taken inwardly. It is likewise used externally for ripening or digesting gross Humours, for cleansing; and resolving. *Id.*

There is made from it a Spirit and Oil; in the same manner as from *Galbanum*. The acid Spirit has all the Virtues of the Gumm, but with this particular advantage, that it is more penetrating; for which reason it is successfully given against Obstructions of the Womb, &c. The Oil is good for the same purposes, but is mostly used against Vapours, to be smelt to or anointed on the Nostrils. It is seldom given.

given inwardly except in Fits of the Mother to the quantity of four or five Drops in some proper vehicle.

Tho'tis uncertain from which of all the Species of *Ferula* we have the *Sagapenum*; yet we are sure that we have the Gum *Galbanum* from the second, or perhaps the third Species, if they are distinct Species.

Galbanum, says *Pomet*, is a Gum that flows from the Root of a Plant, which the Botanists call *Ferula Galbanifera*, bearing such Leaves as are already described, and having on the tops of the Stalks flat Seeds of the size and thickness of our *Lentils*, as is to be seen in the common *Galbanum*, where there is enough of it to be met with. This Plant flourishes in *Arabia Felix*, *Syria*, and all over *India*.

We bring two sorts of *Galbanum* from *Marseilles*, to wit, that in Tears, and that in the Mass: The first ought to be chose in fine Drops, yellow within, and of a golden colour without, bitterish in Taste, and of a very strong smell. The other sort in the Mass, ought to be chose dry, clean, the best furnished with white Tears, and the least fetid that is possible. It is a Drugg much in use in Physick, as well internally as externally.

Galbanum ought to be chosen fat, inclining to a reddish colour, consisting of several shining and whitish Lumps, which will not dissolve in Oil, but easily in Water, of a pungent bitter Taste, and Strong smell. It powerfully brings down Womens Terms, cures the suffocation of the Womb, expels the After-birth, and helps to fetch away the dead *Fetus*. The Fumes of *Galbanum* are very prevalent against Hysterick Fits or Vapours, and is given in substance from half a Scruple to half a Dram. A Plaster made of *Galbanum* is very properly and successfully applied to the Belly or Navel in Hysterick Fits or Vapours; or the Navel may be anointed with the Oil in the like cases.

The *Galbanet* of *Paracelsus*, being an effectual Remedy for the Palsy or Cholick, is prepared after the following manner. Take of *Galbanum* one Pound, Oil of *Turpentine* half a Pound, Oil of *Lavender* two Ounces. dissolve and digest them in a

Retort, with a sufficient Quantity of Lime powdered very fine: Keep the Liquor for your use.

Galbanum outwardly applied, resolves and dischusses Tumours; upon which account it is applied by way of Plaisters venereal Bubo's, and helps to dissolve all sorts of schirrous Tumours. *Pomet*.

Galbanum is a Gum, whereof we have two sorts; the one in yellow Tears or Drops, of a strong and disagreeable smell, a bitter and somewhat acrid Taste; the other in large fat, or viscous and soft Masses full of little Chaff, Seeds, Stalks and other such like Refuse, and of a very stinking smell. Both sorts flow by Incision from the Root of a Species of *Ferula* or *Fennel-Giant*, called *Ferula Galbanifera*, or *Ferulago latiore folio*, which grows in *Arabia*, *Syria* and throughout the *Indies*. It rises much above a Man's Height; the Stalk is thick, full of Pith, the Leaves large, and resemble those of *Parsley*: The Flowers grow in yellowish Umbels or Tuffs, composed generally of five Leaves ranged like a Rose at the end of the Cup. When the Flower is gone the Cup turns to a Fruit composed of two large, oval, flat and thin Seeds; as may be seen in the Masses of *Galbanum*, in which there never fails to come a considerable Number. *Lemery*.

Galbanum in Tears differs nothing from the other, unless that it is gathered and put up with more care and exactness, without having in it any Filth or Drops. It must be chosen in fine Tears, that are dry, yellow, pure, of a strong Taste and bitter smell. It is used in Compositions which are prescribed to be taken in at the Mouth. *Id*.

Galbanum in Mass is impure only by reason of the negligence of those who were employed to gather it, before it was mingled with Drops. It is to be chosen the driest that may be, of a yellowish Colour, and a stinking smell, which last is essential to its Virtue for the Diseases of Women. It is used in Plaisters and Ointments. *Id*.

Both these sorts of *Galbanum* contain a great deal of Oil, and volatile, acid, penetrating Salt, and but little Phlegm and Earth.

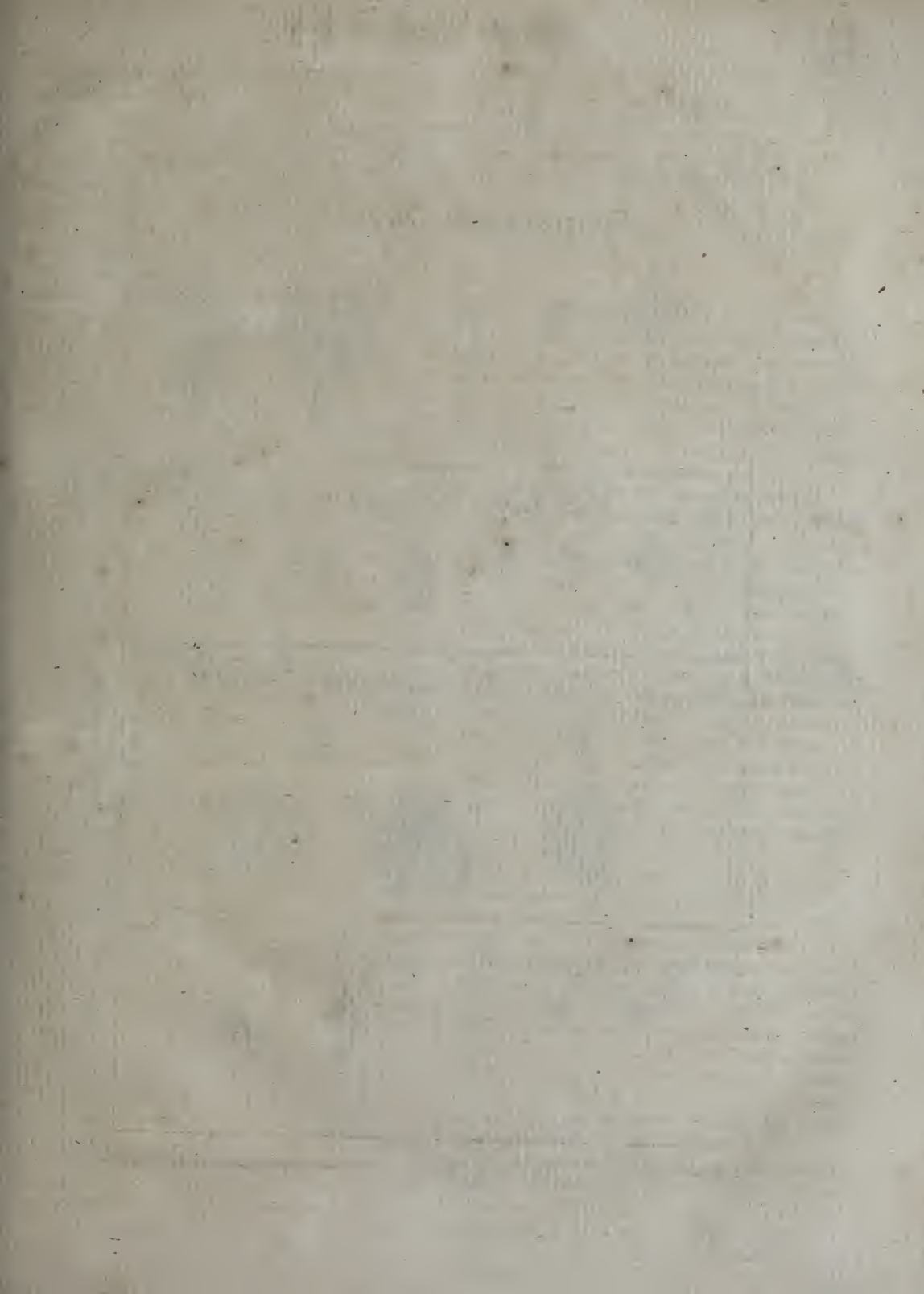


Fig. 1. *Thapsia Scorhing-Fennel.*

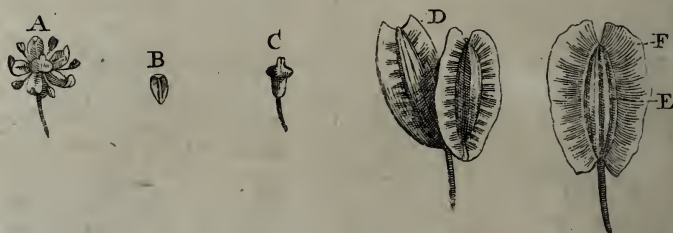


Fig. 2. *Cicutaria Bastard-Hemlock.*

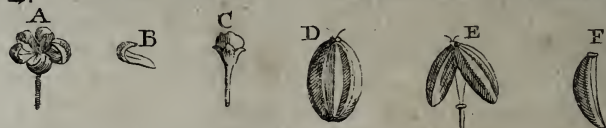


Fig. 3. *Caucalis Bastard Parsley.*

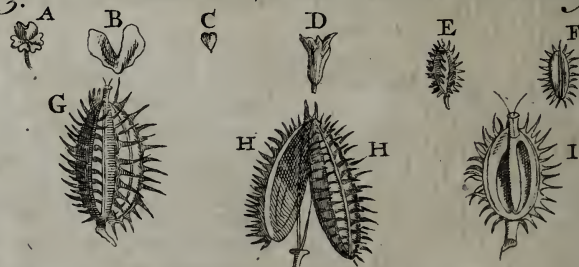


Fig. 4. *Ligusticum Lovage.*



Galbanum taken in at the Mouth brings down Womens Terms, suppresses Vapours, resists Poison, discusses and softens the Hardness of the Womb and other *Viscera*. *Galbanum* applied externally by way of Plaister, is proper to digest, resolve, soften and suppurate. *Id.*

Cleansed Galbanum is dissolved, as several other Gumms are, in any sort of Liquor, such as Water, Vinegar, juice of Plants, or Wine. Dissolve it in the Liquor, or Strain and thicken it; but observe, that some hang it in a Cloth over the Vapour of a Bath, and so let it drop out; but others put it into hot water, and scum off the Rubbish that swims at top. Oil of *Galbanum* is made by a Retort, with Vinegar; the Tincture by Spirit of Wine quickened with Spirit of Nitre.

Sagapenum, says *Tauvry*, is a resinous Juice dried, which comes from a Plant that bears that Name. It may be taken in Pills, mixing a little Cinnamon with it. It purges gently, from half a Dram to a whole Dram. As it is of a very hot and attenuating nature, so consequently it dissolves. It is used with success for a *Schirrus*, the Palsey, Epilepsy, but especially the Asthma. It is no less used externally: It is very properly and successfully used for hard Tumours, &c. *Traité des Medicaments par Mr. Tauvry.*

The 7th Species is said to possess a particular Virtue of chasing away Devils and evil Spirits, but especially the Juice of the Plant. And really all antispasmodick Herbs are reckoned to have a wonderful Power in curing Inchantments. And therefore Rue, Mugwort, &c. are much celebrated in these Cases. And therefore when these Gumms cure Spasms, Convulsions, &c. The ignorant and unlearned fancy they can dispossess the Devil, and banish all evil Spirits: For those Diseases that are owing to natural Causes, the Vulgar often ascribe to prerternatural Causes.

TABLE CLXXV. Fig. 1.

GENUS VII.

Thapsia, SCORCHING-FENNEL.

Scorching-Fennel is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Petals B placed orbicularly, and resting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D composed of two long, streaked Seed E, begirt with a very large, foliaceous Wing F, and commonly without a Border on the inside.

The Species of *Scorching-Fennel* are;

1. *Thapsia maxima*, latissimo folio, C. B. Pin. 148. The greatest *Scorching-Fennel*, with a very broad Leaf. *Thapsia Salmanticensis* five 3 *Clusii*, magna, flore luteo, semine lato, J. B. 3. Part 2. 116. *Thapsia*, 3. *Clus. Hist. CXCI.*

This is much larger than any of the following Species, as having a Stalk three or four Fingers thick, like the Stalk of *Fennel-Giant*, and often above a Man's Height. The Flower and the Seed are not unlike the *Thapsia*, *Clus.* The Leaves, before the Plant rises up into a Stalk, are much larger, but spread on the ground in a Circle like them; and the Root is likewise thicker.

This Species grows not only in the Fields about *Salamanca*, but likewise about *Valadolid*, and all over old *Castile* quite to the Pyrenean Mountains.

They are very much mistaken, who take this to be the *Cicutaria maxima fetidissima*, Lob. since Lobel himself is in doubt whether his *Cicutaria maxima Brancionis*, be the *Thapsia Salmanticensis* of *Clusius* or rather the *Cicutaria maxima fetida*, and does not describe it; there is no occasion for our giving our selves much trouble in the matter.

2. *Thapsia latifolia*, villosa, C. B. Pin. 148. Broad-leav'd, hairy, *Scorching-Fennel*. *Thapsia quorundam hirsuta & aspera*, *Cicutæ folio*, flore luteo, semine lato, aliis *Seseli Peloponnesiacum*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 185. *Thapsia Clus. Hist. CXCI.*

This

This Plant has a ferulaceous, round Stalk a Cubit high and better, spongy within, and divided into many Branches. The Leaves do somewhat resemble the Leaves of *Hemlock*, and are thick, very hairy and rough, cut into opposite Wings, the single Segments of which are above half an Inch long and notched. The Umbel is large and yellow; the Seed big, split at the ends, of an oblong round figure, with foliaceous Borders, like the *Thapsia Garganimentis*, but smaller. The Root is a Palm and half long, thick, firm, blackish without, and white within, bitter, acrid, and aromatick to the Taste, and bushy at top.

It is found on the Hills about *Montpelier* and *Nismes*, and elsewhere in the South-East of *France*.

3. *Thapsia foliis Libanotidis, foetidissima, C. B. Pin. 148. The most stinking Scorching-Fennel, with Herb Frankincense Leaves.* *Thapsia* iv *Clusii, Tuero vocata, foliis glurinosi, radice nigra foris, J. B. 3. Part 2. 186. Thapsia* iv, *Clus. Hist. CXCII.*

This Plant grows about *Salamanca* and the neighbouring parts, and has Leaves like the *Herb Frankincense*, which are spread on the Ground in like manner, and always besprinkled with a viscous and glutinous Dew, and shining with a deep Greenness. The Root is thick, long, tender and brittle, black without and white within, and full of a milky juice. *Clusius*, who is the Author of this Description, says he had not observed the Stalk, but was told, that it was upright and slender, and that it bore on its top an Umbel of Flowers gathered into a Ball.

The whole Plant has a very stinking smell; from whence I guess, that it is no less noxious than the common *Thapsia*.

4. *Thapsia Apii folio, Lusitanica, foetidissima, flore albo. The most stinking Portuguese Scorching-Fennel with a white Flower.*

5. *Thapsia tenuiore folio, Apula. Apulian, Scorching-Fennel, with a small Leaf.* *Panax asclepium, Apulum, Col. Part 1. 86.*

The Plant has a long slender Root, about the thickness of one's Thumb, with a thick

yellow Bark, pale without, and white within, and spongy; with a small white, ligneous Pith in the middle, the whole covered with oblique Wrinkles, and full of white viscous Milk, which presently thickens like Gum, and is bitter, having a disagreeable, but aromatick, physical and acrid Taste, whose Head is rough with the hairs of the withered Leaves. It has no other Leaves but such as are spread around upon the ground, and are convex about the bottom of the Stalk, being capillaceous and divided into a great many small Lobes or Segments, cut like the Leaves of *Millefoil* and hairy, and adhering to the Wings or Ribs of the Footstalks: But the Leaves in whole are like those of *Fennel*, but larger; each of them divided into seven Ribs, five larger ones, and two smaller and more oblique at bottom, about a thick, round and hollow Footstalk, about a Foot and half long: But the Lobes are very small, hairy, and shorter than those of *Fennel*. From the Center of the Leaves it sends up a single, *Fennel*-Stalk, which is two or three Foot long at most, slender, divided into Joints or Knots, upright, naked of Leaves, on the top of which stands one or two, but rarely three Umbels, which in the Month of *July* are loaded with yellow Flowers, large, nine Inches in Diameter, and plain; but when they produce Seed, they become round. The Seed is foliaceous, and winged on both sides with two Cartilages, on which, as also on the Center of the Umbel, and likewise on the Stalk, in some, is found a hard, yellowish, sweet-smelling Gum. But the Seed stripped from the Cartilage, is oblong, bitter, acrid, and of the same smell with the Root.

Clusius found this Plant in several parts of *Apulia*.

6. *Thapsia five Turbith Garganicum, femine latissimo, J. B. 3. Part 2. 50. Thapsia Thalictri folio, Bor. Monsp. Scorching-Fennel, with a Meadow-Rue Leaf.*

This is a very rare *Thapsia*, brought from the Coast of *Africa* about the Castle called *la Tour de France*. It has a thick Root which produces many Leaves cut into many Segments, as in the *Meadow-Rue*.

Rue of Montpellier, but broader, thicker, more rugged and shining; among which rises a Stalk a Cubit high, bearing Umbels of yellow Flowers, to which succeed oblong Seeds, begirt with a foliaceous Wing.

This Plant is cultivated in the Royal Garden of *Montpelier*.

7. *Thapsia Alpina*, lucida, *Thaliactri* aut *Carotæ folio*, flore albo, *Bocc. Mus.* Part 2.

84. Tab. 77. *Shining, mountain Scorching-Fennel, with a Meadow-Rue or Carrot Leaf, and a white Flower.*

8. *Thapsia Thaliactri folio*, Lusitanica, villosa. *Hairy Portuguese, Thapsia, with a Meadow-Rue Leaf.*

9. *Thapsia orientalis*, Anethi folio, femine elegantior crenato. *Oriental Thapsia, with a Dill or Anet Leaf, and Seed beautifully notched.* *Gingidium Fœniculi folio*, C. B. *Pin.* 151. *Anetho similis Planta*, femine laro, laciniato, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 7. *Gingidium*, *Cam. Hort.* Icon. xvi.

10. *Thapsia Orientalis*, aquatica, *Angelicæ folio*. *Oriental Water-Thapsia with an Angelica Leaf.*

11. *Thapsia Cretica*, *Thaliactri folio*, villosa, *Seminum alis purpuro-violaceis.* *Hairy Candy Thapsia, with a Meadow-Rue Leaf, and Seed having purple violet Wings.*

This last is only a variety of the 8th Species.

Dioscorides tells us, that *Thapsia* was so called, because it was first found in an Island of the same Name called *Thapsus*. But *Lobel* and *Pena* think it may be as well so called from the fiery Heat, by which it scorches or burns the parts of the body that are bare, even afar off, if they that gather it stand betwixt it and the wind. And therefore *Dioscorides* advises, not to gather it except in a calm Day free from wind, and to keep on the Leefide of it, for fear of its exulcerating the Face and Hands, &c.

Scorching-Fennel, says *Dioscorides*, purges Choler strongly both upwards and downwards: Two Scruples of the Bark of the Root, as well as half a Scruple of the Juice drank with Mead or Honey-water, will do this; but more is dangerous. This manner of purging is fit for those

that are Asthmatick or Short-winded, troubled with pains in their sides, or Spitting of Blood. But *Lobel* says, this manner of purging is quite left off, and that with very good reason, because of the Danger threatened thereby to the inward parts; for that frequently there came more harm than advantage, by the grievous Torments it raised in the Bowels.

Galen gives us the Properties of it in few words as follows: "*Thapsia*, says he, has "a strong acrid heating Quality joined "with some Humidity; and therefore it "draws powerfully, and digests what it "draws; but much time is required to "do this, because being full of moisture, "it is quickly corrupted.

Outwardly applied, it has most commonly succeeded better; for as *Pliny* reports, *Nero*, by anointing his bruised Face with the Juice of it, and an equal Quantity of *Frankincense* and *Wax* together at night, shewed his Face next day to be free and sound, contrary to expectation; by which it has been found to take away all black and blue Spots, Bruises, Marks and Blemishes on the Skin; nay, the Morphew, Leprosy, Scabs, Scurfs, Wheals, Pushes or the like; but then caution must be used not to suffer it to lye too long on the place, i. e. not much above two hours; and then the part is to be washed with Salt or Sea-water warmed.

It is used likewise, being dissolved into an Ointment, with good effect, for the pains of the Sides or Breast, or for the Pains in the Feet or Joints. It serves likewise to cause hair to grow apace where it is wanted, or where any part has been deprived of it. *Sic fides penes autorem.*

The old Women Doctoressees of *Salamanca* in *Spain*, says *Clusius*, use the Root of the first Species particularly to bring down the Terms, and to purge the Body; which it doth with so much violence both upwards and downwards, that it frequently puts those who take it in great hazard of their Lives.

The 6th Species has a pretty thick, long Root, which is hairy or bushy on the upper part, of a whitish grey colour without, and sometimes blackish, full a Milky, very acrid, and somewhat corrosive and bitter Juice.

This Plant grows on mountainous Places: They commonly dry its Root in order to preserve it, after having taken out the Heart of it. It has much the same Figure as the true *Turbith*, but is lighter, whiter, and a great deal more acrid; and contains abundance of Oil and Salt. It must be chosen clean, fresh, entire, sound, and

not carious or worm-eaten. It purges tough Phlegm and Serofities, but operates with so much Violence and Acrimony, that it is but little and seldom used in Physick. It is used externally in Ointments for Itch, Scab, and other Diseases or Blemishes of the Skin. *Lemery.*

Thapsia has a burning Quality. The juice of it in hot Countries is Milky, and burns the Bowels, and produces a Diarrhæa. It has the same Faculties as *Spunge*, *Ranuncle* or *Euphorbium*. Many are of opinion, that *Asa-fetida* comes from this Plant. *Boerhaave in Dictat. Bot.*

SECT. VII.

Of Herbs with umbellated Flowers, ranged circularly, whose Empalement turns to two large Seeds, which are channelled with deep Streaks or Furrows.

TABLE CLXXV. Fig. 2.

GENUS I.

Cicutaria, BASTARD-HEMLOCK.

Bastard-Hemlock is a Plant with a Rose, and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B ranged orbicularly, and resting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D, composed of two Seeds E, which are thick, long, and gibbous F, shaped as it were like a half Moon, and very much channelled. To these Marks must be added, the Leaves do somewhat resemble those of *Hemlock*.

The Species of *Bastard-Hemlock*, are,

1. *Cicutaria latifolia*, foetida, C. B. Pin. 161. Broad-leav'd stinking Bastard-Hemlock. Sefeli Peloponnense, Matthioli, five *Cicutaria quorundam*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 184. *Cicutaria latifolia*, foetidissima, perperam Sefeli Peloponnense quorundam, Lob. Icon. 733.

The Stalk is jointed and hollow like that of *Hemlock*, divided into Branches, a Cubit and half, or two Cubits high. The Leaves are much like those of *Sweet Chervil*, but broader, longer, and blacker, divided into Wings, which are again cut into Segments like Feathers after the manner of *Fern*, deeply notched, and pretty broad, with the heady and poisonous Smell of *Hemlock*. The Seed is shorr almost like that of *Angelica*, or great *Bastard-Hemlock*, ranged in large Umbels, after the white Flower is past.

This Description is taken from *Lobel* and *J. Bauhinus*.

But our *Parkinson*, who gives it the Title of *Seseli Peloponnesiacum Recentiorum*, describes it thus: This Grecian *Hart-wort* has a great Root, blackish on the outside, and white within, growing deep into the ground like *Ferula* or *Thapsia*, somewhat sweet in smell, and hot in Taste. The Stalk rises two foot high or better, and is as thick as one's Finger, with several large Leaves spread at the bottom, as large as those of *Hemlock*, but crumpled, rough and hairy. The Stalk and Branches bear large Tufts or Umbels of yellow Flowers, which afterwards yield broad, flat, winged Seed, of a pale yellow colour, somewhat like *Angelica*-Seed, but larger and nothing so thick, and of a very sweet smell, like that of the *Seseli Aethiopicum*. This, says *Lobel*, the chiefest and most judicious Botanists of *Montpelier*, acknowledge, upon due Consideration, to be the true *Seseli Peloponnesiacum* of *Dioscorides*; tho' formerly they took it to be a kind of *Thapsia*; but, says he, the true *Thapsia* is very different from this, both in Make and Colour.

Parkinson, who cultivated this Plant in his Garden, could not perceive any poisonous or stinking smell in it. But perhaps this might be another Plant, differing in *Specie*, tho' very like it. However that be, the Botanists are certainly very much in the wrong to rail so vehemently against *Matthiolus* on that score, viz. for his having set forth a Stinking Plant for a sweet smelling one, since there is such a one as he describes, that does not stink in the least, as *Parkinson* declares.

2. *Cicutaria latifolia*, tertia, C. B. Pin. 161. The third Broad-leav'd Bastard-Hemlock. *Cicutaria maxima*, foetida, similis *Thapsiae Clusii*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 187. *Cicutaria maxima Brancionis*, Lob. Icon. 732.

The Stalk rises as high a Man, and is about four fingers thick, with Leaves, Seed and Root much larger than those of the *Seseli Peloponnesiense*; which is celebrated by Physicians for its virtue in bringing down the *Menstrua*, vomiting

and purging, &c. I am in doubt whether this be not my greatest stinking Bastard-Hemlock, Lob.

We see that *Lobel* himself is doubtful and uncertain about this Plant, whether or no it had been already set forth; and suspects that it is rather the *Thapsia* of *Clusius*, or his own Broad-leav'd stinking Bastard-Hemlock. *Parkinson* reduces this to the former Species; Mr *Ray* judges him to be in the right.

TABLE CLXXV. Fig. 3.

GENUS. II.

Caucalis, BASTARD-PARSLEY.

Bastard-Parsley is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many unequal Heart-fashioned Petals B C, ranged orbicularly, and resting on the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit E G composed of two oblong Seeds H, which are gibbous on one side, furrowed lengthwise, with dented, or, as it were, prickly Wings, but plain on the other side, F, I.

The Species of *Bastard-Parsley* are,

1. *Caucalis arvensis*, echinata, latifolia, C. B. Pin 152. Broad-leav'd, prickly, Field Bastard-Parsley. Lappula Canaria, latifolia, five *Caucalis*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 80. *Echinophora quarta*, major, platyphyllos, purpurea, Col. Part 1. 97.

The Root of this Plant is white, ligneous, and aromatical, and divided into a few Fibres. The Leaves are large rugged and broad, with five or six oblong Lobes, and divided like the Leaves of the *Service-Tree*; each of the Lobes being three Digits in length, one in breadth, and cut into deep notches round the edges like those of *Cinquefoil*. The Stalk is two Foot high, divided into Branches, round and channelled, insomuch that it appears corner'd, being covered with white Hair or Down, bearing Umbels

divided into three parts; as in the *Caucalis tenuifolia*, but standing on a shorter and thicker Footstalk, having a three leav'd Basis, but five leav'd towards the Flowers. The Flowers themselves are of a purple colour having larger Beards than the *Caucalis Pumila*, Clus. to which succeeds a five-fold Fruit on each Footstalk, which is rough, and channelled, so that there are fifteen in every Umbel, smaller and softer than in the Species just mentioned and furnished with greener Prickles. But the Seed is like that of the other, tho' smaller and aromatick. The Fruit is divided and formed in the same manner; and the Plant bears Flowers at the same time with the other.

This Plant grows in *Cambridge-Shire* and elsewhere among the Corn; but very frequently.

2. *Caucalis arvensis*, echinata, latifolia, flore albo, *H. R. Par. Mor. Umb. 33.* Broad-leav'd, prickly, Field Bastard-Parsley, with a white Flower.

3. *Caucalis arvensis*, echinata, magno flore, *C. B. Pin. 152.* Prickly, Field Bastard-Parsley, with a large Flower. *Echinophora pycnocarpus*, flore pulchro, magno, albo, an *Dioscoridis Gingidium*, *Col. Part 1. 91.* Lappula Canaria, flore pulchro, magno, albo, *J. B. 3. Part 2. 7.* *Caucalis*, *Dod. Pempt. 700.*

This is the *Caucalis albis floribus* Ger. & *Caucalis vulgaris, albis floribus* Park.

The Root of this Plant is slender, white and sweetish, fit to be eaten, somewhat acrid and bitterish, and of an aromatical smell, or smelling like *Rosin*; which sends up a Stalk foot high and sometimes higher, smooth, channelled, firm, and greenish, divided into branches from the very bottom, which are partly straight, and partly leaning, channelled, hairy, purplish, jointed, and subdivided into many wings or branches. The Leaves are like those of *Carrot*, hairy, and such as are set on the Stalk are broader and larger than those that come forth first. From all the joints of the Wings come forth Umbels, on a long, naked, thick and upright Footstalk, terminating the Stalk and Branches, and consisting of white Flowers, whose outer

Leaves are twice as large as the rest; to which succeed oblong, furrowed, hairy Burrs. [The Basis of every Umbel, from whence come forth the Radii or Footstalk that compose them, is surrounded with five Star-fashioned Leaves, whose borders are encompassed with a white selvidge, and one of them is twice as long as the rest. Before the Flowers are expanded into an Umbel, these Leaves preserve them as it were in a Bagg. The secondary or partial Umbels, of which the total ones are composed, have in like manner, at the Basis or bottom of their Stalks, five smaller Leaves, tipped with a white selvidge, and ranged Star-fashion.] You may see the rest in *Fabius Columna* who has curiously and exactly described all the parts of this Plant.

4. *Caucalis arvensis*, echinata, parvo flore & fructu, *C. B. Pin. 152.* Prickly Field Bastard Parsley, with a small Flower and Fruit. Lappula Canaria, flore minore five *tenuifolia*, *J. B. 3. Part 2. 80.* *Echinophora* tertia, leptophyllos, purpurea, *Col. Part 1. 97.*

This Species has a white, long, single, and very small Root; ligneous, firm, corner'd, and as it were channelled Stalk, full of white fungous Pith, sometimes scarce a foot high, and at other times above a Cubit high, covered with thin set hairs, divided above and from the bottom into several Branches, and therefore rather spreads wide, than runs into length. The Leaves are thick-set along the joints, with small Cuts on them like those of *Daucus Officinarius*, rough only underneath and along the Ribs with thin-set hairs; from whose Wings come forth Footstalks half a foot long, bearing Umbels parted in three, without Leaves encompassing the Basis; but three naked Footstalks support so many purple Umbels bearing very small, whitish purple Flowers, which are set at some distance from one another; to which succeed, on each Footstalk, three Fruits, so that each Umbel has nine; and these again have three Leaves composing the Basis. The Fruit of this Species is larger than that of the former, and rounder, having harder, thicker, and more shining Prickles, ranged in eight Rows lengthwise, among;

among which are other shorter and greener ones. On the Top they have as it were a greenish Star. The Fruit does not open at the side, but at the middle, like the Seed of *Fennel* (I do not well apprehend the meaning of these words) and contain single, white, oblong, round Seeds, channelled on one side like *Wheat*, or *Rye*, or *naked Barley*, being of the same size, or somewhat more oblong, and of an aromack, bitter and acrid Taste, *Col.*

5. *Caucalis Monspeliaca*, echinato magno fructu, *C. B. Pin.* 153. *Montpelier Bastard-Parsley*, with large Prickly Fruit, *Echinophora asperior*, altera, platycarpus, *Col. Part 1.* 94.

This Plant delights in rugged, poor, uncultivated, stony and dry ground, and differs from the 3d Species in the Root, which is smaller, white, and ligneous when it bears Stalks, of an aromack and sweeter taste and smell; and in the Leaves which adhere to a shorter Footstalk, and more thick-set from the middle to the top, as in *wild Carrot*, a little broader, and somewhat hairy on the back. It has a Stalk equal to the other, smooth, corner'd and firm, full of Spungy Pith, and divided into branches in the same manner; bearing Umbels that rest on Stalks a foot high; the Basis of which has not five, but only three Leaves tipt with a whitish felvidge; which answers the end or supply the place of a Bagg, before the Umbel expands it self, and are both longer and narrower than those of that other Species, one of which is always longer than the other two, and is divided into some notches at the end. The Umbel is not round and full from the Basis, but divided into three *Corymbi*, upon three Footstalks, on the top of which there are three other Leaves, but smaller, composing the Basis of the Flower. The Flowers are thick-set, white, Star-fashioned; and those of them that terminate the Circumference of the Umbel, have little beards, which are all smaller than in the other Species; nor do they seem to make one large Umbel, as in the other, but three little Umbels on those three Footstalks. There is likewise another Difference, *viz.* That although the Flowers be thick-set and very numerous on every

Footstalk, yet only two Fruits come to perfection, so that there are only six on the whole Umbel; but twice as large as in the last mentioned, oval, flat, about the largeness of the Nail of one's Finger, beset with stiff thick, pyramidal, pungent, and purplish Prickles; of which some of the largest in order along the sides, leave behind them a smooth Channel, where the dried Fruit gapes and divides it self in the middle; and presents two oval flat Seeds, about the bigness of *Melon-Seed*, somewhat hollow on one side, and convex on the other of an acrid, bitter and aromack Taste. On the end of the Fruit are two little Horns, or very small straight Points.

6. *Caucalis pumila*, maritima, *C. B. Pin.* 153. *Dwarf, maritime Bastard-Parsley*. *Lappula Canaria* five *Caucalis Maritima*, *J. B. 3. Part 2.* 87. *Caucalis pumila*, *Clus. cur. post. in fol.* 37.

The Root of this Species is single, white, long, and furnished with but few Fibres. The Stalk at first is single, but quickly spreads into large, round, channelled, and hairy Branches. The Leaves resemble those of *common Dauk*, are narrow, and hairy on both sides. The Flowers are very small and of a pale purple colour. The Seeds are large and prickly, the Prickles being of the same colour with the Seeds.

It grows every where on the sandy Coasts of *Sicily*.

7. *Caucalis major* *Daucoides*, *Tingitana*, *Mor, Umb.* 65. *The greater Dauk-like Tangiers Bastard Parsley*.

At its first peeping out of the Earth, and before it shoots up into a Stalk, its Leaves are so very much like the Leaves of *Dauk* or *Carrot*, that it may very well be mistaken for either of these Plants. The Stalks are one or two foot long, on the tops of which come forth white Flowers, which are of a purplish colour before they blow. To every Flower succeed two oblong, compact Seeds, furnished with very long and small Prickles.

8. *Caucalis Dauci Sylvestris folio*, echinato magno fructu, *Bot. Monsp. App. Bastard-Parsley with a wild Dauk Leaf, and a large prickly Fruit.*

9. *Caucalis Lusitanica, Mei folio.* Portuguese *Bastard-Parsley, with a Spignel-Leaf.*

10. *Caucalis Cretica, maximo fructu, longis aculeis donato.* Candy *Bastard-Parsley, with very large Fruit furnished with long Prickles.*

11. *Caucalis Orientalis, altissima, Ferulæ folio.* The Tallest Oriental *Bastard-Parsley, with a Fennel-Giant Leaf.*

12. *Caucalis Orientalis, arvensis, tenuifolia, flore purpureo, magno, fructu.* Narrow-leav'd Oriental Field *Bastard-Parsley, with a Purple Flower and large Fruit.*

13. *Caucalis Africana, folio minori Rutæ, Boer. Ind. 63.* African *Bastard-Parsley with a Rue Leaf, but smaller.*

Lobel says, *Caucalis* is so called from the form of the Seeds, which resemble oblong and hemispherical Vessels; or from the Noise which those Seeds, make, when they are very dry and shaken by the wind at the end of the Vintage. Now *Caucalis* is a kind of Vessel, so called from the sound it makes; when Water is poured into it very fast, and the Air goes out, *Et è contra.*

In regard *Caucalis* was a common Salad-Herb, and therefore used more as Food than Physick, *Dioscorides* mentions no other virtue belonging to it than to provoke Urine; but later Writers have found out and published several others; as *Matthioli*, who says, it comforts the Heart, and cures the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, cleanses the Reins and Bladder, from the Phlegm and Nitre, Gravel and Stone, which ingender there, viz. by taking the Juice of the Herb. The Seed being drank in a proper vehicle, sharpens the Eyesight, and brings down Womens Terms: It is likewise given to Men with Milt-waste, and the Seed of *Agnus castus*, for the running of the Reins. Being

drank in Wine, it makes barren Women fruitful, and cures the bite of the *Trigon* (which we understand to be the *Thornback*) the *Draco marinus*, (which is called a *Quaviver*) and the *Sea-Scorpion*, being applied to the wound. If the whole Herb be taken with Vinegar after a Vomit, it purges the Belly, and sharpens a blunt appetite, taking away a Nausea, or loathing at one's Vittles. All the parts of the Herb, as well Seed as Juice, or Decoction, relieve melancholy People; and are proper for a Quartan Ague, Itch or Scab, as also for the great Pox.

Caucalis contains a great deal of essential Salt and Oil, and is opening, proper for the Stone, to provoke the Terms, to rarify thick Humours, and sharpen the sight. *Lemery.*

TABLE CLXXV. Fig. 4.

GENUS III.

Ligusticum, LOVAGE, or LIGUSTICK, or SERMOUNTAIN.

Lovage is a Plant with a Rose and Umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Petals B ranged orbicularly, and resting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D composed of two oblong Seeds E, which are gibbous and furrowed on one side, with foliaceous Ridges as it were; but plain on the other side.

The Species of *Lovage* are,

1. *Ligusticum quod Sefeli officinarum, C. B. Pin. 162.* *Lovage, or Sermountain.* Sefeli five filer montanum, vulgare J. B.
3. Part 2. 168. *Siler montanum, Dod. Pempt. 310.*

This Plant rises with a *Sermountain-Stalk* above the Height of a Man: The Footstalks of the Leaves, which are a Palm or

or Palm and half long, embrace the Stalk and branches as it were with a loose Vagina or Sheath; but the Leaves themselves are divided or parted into opposite Wings. The outmost Segments are generally three in Number, resembling the Leaves of the *Cytisus Tragi*, and are oblong, pretty broad, and furnished with a sort of a blunt Point. The Umbels are large and broad; the Seed large with a foliaceous Border or Selvedge, channelled and oblong, of an acrid and bitterish Taste, like that of *Orange-Peel*, and at last coming near the Taste of *Cumin*. The bushy Root adorns the bottom of the Stalk, and is rugged, as thick as one's Finger, whitish, sweet smelled, and shoots deep down into the ground.

Mr Ray observed this Plant on the Mountains of *Jura* and *Saleva* near *Geneva*, and elsewhere on the *Alps*.

2. *Ligusticum* five *Siler montanum angustifolium*, C. B. Pin. 162. Prodr. 85. *Narrow-leav'd Lovage or Sermountain*.

This Species has a small Stalk a Cubit long divided into Branches, which sustain a small white Umbel. The Leaves are few, and divided into narrow oblong Segments, like those of *Hogs-Fennel*, but much shorter, which are almost capillaceous on the wings.

It grows near, *Stain*, a Town in *Austria*.

3. *Ligusticum Pyrenaicum*, amplissimo renuque folio. *Pyrenean Lovage with a very large and thin Leaf*.

4. *Ligusticum Cicutæ folio*, glabrum. *Smooth Lovage with a Hemlock-Leaf*. *Seseli montanum*, *Cicutæ folio*, glabrum, C. B. Pin. 161. *Seseli Alpinum* five *montanum*, 1 Clusio, folio Splendente, flosculis albis, J. B. 3. Part 2. 168. *Seseli* 1, *montanum*, *Pannonicum*, Clus. Hist. CXCI.

It has large Leaves spread upon the ground, and divided into many wings, much like the Leaves of *Seseli Peloponnense*, green and shining on the upper side, but not at all so underneath, having the acrid smell of *Fennel-Giant*, and no very agreeable Taste. Then it produces a Stalk a Cubit and half high or better, which is thick, channelled, spongy within, jointed, and shooting forth many branches all around from every Knot or joint; along which are streaked Leaves resembling the former, but

smaller. The Branches end in large Umbels of white Flowers, smelling like *Elder*; to which succeeds double Seed, which is cannelled and yellowish, of an aromack and burning Taste. The Root is thick and black without, which (as it happens in most of the ferulaceous Plants) perishes as soon as it produces Seed; nor does it usually bear Flowers till the second or third year after it has been sown.

It grows on the Top of *Sneberg* and other Mountains of *Austria*, where the Soil is kindly. It flowers about the end of *June* or beginning of *July*; but the Seed is not ripe till *August* or even later.

5. *Ligusticum Alpinum*, multifido, longoque folio. *Mountain Lovage, with a long Leaf cut into many Segments*. *Daucus Alpinum*, multifido, longoque folio, five *montanus umbella candida*, C. B. Pin. 150. *Daucus Creticus*, Cam. Epit. 536.

This Species has a Stalk nine Inches long or better, round, channelled, and hairy. An Umbel of a Moderate size, stands on the tops of the Stalk and Branches, consisting of small white Flowers, that adhere to whitish and hairy Footstalks. The Seed is long, heavy and hairy, acrid aromack. The Leaves are downy, ash-coloured, very finely cut; and seem to be perfectly smooth, and of a dark green colour, according to Mr. Ray. The Root is long, about the thickness of one's Finger, bushy at top, and tastes like *Parsnep*.

J. Bauhinus justly finds fault with his Brother Casper, for distinguishing the *Daucus Creticus* of Lobel from the *Daucus Creticus* of Gesner and Clusius; since he does not show the Difference, and plainly misunderstands Lobel; who speaks of this Plant as follows: Nor does Candy alone produce this Herb; but the Mountains of *Germany*, and the Hills of *Genoa* and *Geneva* about *Jura*, as also the Rocks thereabouts, abound with this *Daucus Creticus*. And a little lower: Nothing is wanting to make this the *Daucus Creticus* unless it be the Soil and Climate; for there is little or no Difference betwixt them, either in Make or Quality. 'Tis true, they vary a little; for that which grows on Mount *Baldo* has shorter and more compact Leaves; but that which grows on the mountains of *Switzerland*:

land and on the Hill *Wasserfall*, has longer and more thin-set Leaves.

6. *Ligusticum Scoticum*, *Apī folio*. *Scotch Lovage*, with a *Parsley-Leaf*. *Imperatoria affinis*, *umbellifera*, *maritima*, *Scotica*, *H. Edib. App.* *Ligusticum humilium*, *Scoticum*, à *maritimis*, seu *Apium Maritimum*, dulce *Scoticum*, *Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 96. fig. 2.* *Seseli Maritimum*, *Scoticum*, *Par. Bat.*

This Species has smaller and blunter Leaves than *Master-wort*; larger channelled Seed; five-leav'd white Flowers, ranged in an Umbel; and a Root that does not creep. Mr. Ray supposes, that this is the Plant which he had seen growing on the Rocks not far from *Berwick*, and rising out of the Clifs of the Rocks, and which he took for *Hipposelinum*; and fancies it is the same that is mentioned in the *Phytologia Britannica*, under the Title of *Angelica Savina*.

A fuller Description of it given by Dr. *James Newton* is as follows: The Root is white, pretty thick, and furnished with some small Fibres. The lowermost Leaves stand upon long Footstalks, divided into three parts and the Leaves themselves are cut into three roundish Segments, which are dented round the edges, and of a light green colour. The Stalk is a Foot high or better, and clothed with a few Leaves. The Flowers are small and white. The Seed, which is brown channelled, is like and equal to *Fennel-Seed* both in make and size. The whole Plant has an acrid, lively, and aromatick Taste and Smell, but much milder than *Master-wort*, and coming nearer *Parsley*.

The Seed is ripe in *September*. The Author found it on a Stoney and Sandy Bank on the Sea shore, about six Miles from *Edinburgh*, near *Queens-Ferry*.

I was told there, says he, That the *Highlanders*, among whom it grows in great abundance, eat it daily in the Morning; after which they assure themselves, they are secure from any Poison or Infection the whole Day.

7. *Ligusticum Ferulæ folio*. *Lovage with a Fennel-Giant Leaf*.

8. *Ligusticum Pyrenaicum*, *Foeniculi folio*, lucidum. *Shining Pyrenean Lovage*, with a *Fennel-Leaf*.

9. *Ligusticum Græcum*, *Apī folio*. *Greek Lovage*, with a *Parsley Leaf*.

10. *Ligusticum Creticum*, *Foeniculi folio*, caule nodoso. *Candy Lovage*, with a *Fennel Leaf*, and a jointed Stalk. An *Dauco* 3 di *Candia*, da detto *Seseli* nodoso, & *Hippomarathro* *Ponæ Ital. Bald. 122.*

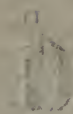
11. *Ligusticum Creticum*, *Cicutæ folio*. *Candy Lovage*, with a *Hemlock-Leaf*.

12. *Ligusticum Orientale*, *Mei folio*; flore albo. *Oriental Lovage*, with a *Spignell Leaf*, and a white Flower.

The first Species is thought to be the true *Ligusticon* of *Dioscorides*, or *Libusticon* of *Galen*; and to have taken its Name from *Liguria*, where the best and greatest quantity grows: The Inhabitants call it *Sermontano*; and we after them *Sermontain*, which perhaps is a better Name than *Lovage*; some also call it *Libistick*: The Reader is left it at liberty to call it by what name he pleases, provided he takes care to know the Plant, so as to distinguish it from others. There is so much Confusion among Botanists in their giving Names to Plants, that the Publick, we hope, will indulge us, if we shall be found a little out of the Road on some occasions, when it is hardly possible to know when we are in it. There is however no great matter in the Name, provided we are Masters of the Thing; and we may boldly pronounce, that the Reader will not find us often faulty in any thing that is material.

Both the Root and Seed of this Plant are of a heating and digesting Quality and ease inward gripings and Pains, allay swellings and dispel wind, especially in the Stomach. The Root either drank or outwardly applied, provokes Urine and the Terms, and is used against the Bites of Serpents and other Venomous Creatures; and therefore is put into *Mitridate* and *Treacle*. The *Ligurians* among whom it grows, use the Seed familiarly in their Meats, to season and relish them, as others use *Pepper*.

THE HISTORY OF THE



OF THE



Fig. 1. *Laserpitium*. *Laserwort*.

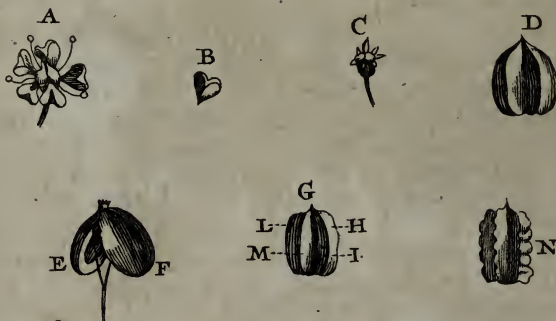


Fig. 2.

Cachrys



This Plant, says *Lemery*, grows chiefly on Mountains in hot Countries; and both the Seed and Root are used in Physick. They contain abundance of Oil, and essential and volatile Salts. They strengthen the Stomach, resist Poison, provoke Urine and Womens Terms, and break wind.

Sermountain has a most penetrating burning and aromatick Taste. It is commended as having a most attenuating virtue, and besides possesses aromatick Qualities: And therefore is extolled for correcting the Disorders of a cold, phlegmatick and weak Stomach. It is lookt upon as an excellent Alexipharmac, diuretick, sudorifick and antiscorbutick. *Boerhaave in Dictat. Bot.*

The Seed of the 4th Species is hot and dry; and the Decoction of it provokes both Urine and the *Menstrua*. It likewise cures the Gripings and Pains of the Intestines occasioned by Crudity, promotes Concoction, and dispels wind.

The Root produces the same effects, but not so powerfully. The 6th Species possesses the same virtues, but is more aromatical and penetrating, and consequently, operates more effectually in all the mentioned Cases.

TABLE CLXXVI. Fig. 1.

GENUS IV.

Laserpitium, LASERWORT.

Laserwort is a Plant, with a Rose and umbellated Flower, A, consisting of many Leaves B, that are Heart-fashioned, ranged orbicularly and rest on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D composed of two Seeds E, that are gibbous on one side G, with four large foliaceous Wings H, I, L, M, which are sometimes curled N; but plain on the other side.

The Species of *Laserwort* are;

1. *Laserpitium Gallicum*, C. B. Pin. 156. *Laserpitium* è regione *Massiliæ* allatum *J. B. 3. Part 2. 137.* *Laserpitium* è regione *Massiliæ* repertum, *Ad. 313.* *French Laserwort.*

This Plant has a very long Stalk, equal to that of *Fennel-Giant*, channelled, jointed, and spongy. The Leaves are divided into Wings opposite to one another, which are again subdivided into smaller. The single Leaves have no Footstalks, and are placed opposite to one another, being generally divided into three Segments at the end, resembling the Leaves of *Hawthorn*, pretty thick and firm, beset with thin-set hairs on the backside. *Lobel* and *Penh* tell us, that the Umbels are very large like those of *Fennel-Giant*, or broader than those of *Dill*. The Seed resembles that of *Angelica*, being foliaceous, round, flat, sweet smelled, and of a Box-colour. The Root is very large, white within, ash-colour without, full of juice, soft, fat, sweet smelled, and larger than the Root of either *Thapsia* or *Ferula*.

2. *Laserpitium angustissimo & oblongo folio.* *Laserwort with a very narrow oblong Leaf.* *Laserpitium Lobelii similis, angustifolia, J. B. 3. Part 2. 137.*

This Species has shining Leaves of a deep green colour, and divided into many parts. The Seed is adorned with four curled and gently undulated Wings. It has a very large Root, which is white within, ash-coloured without, soft, fat and sweet-smelled, as in the former.

3. *Laserpitium foetidum, folio fragili & anguloso, H. R. Par.* *Stinking Laserwort, with a brittle and angular Leaf.*

4. *Laserpitium Selinoides, femine crispò, Laserwort resembling sweet smallage, with curled Seed.* *Laserpitium foliis angustioribus, saturate virentibus, & lucentibus, femine crispò, Mor. Umb. Tab. iv.*

The Leaves of this are much narrower than in the former Species, and are divided into longish, narrow Lobes set opposite to one another, and adhering to a middle Rib. It agrees with the 2d Species, in Root, Stalk and Seed.

N. B. The foliaceous wings of the Seed of the two first and of this Species are eight in number, viz. two upright on every Seed on both sides, and two others at the bottom, where the Seeds cohere or are joined together; so that on every Seed there appear always two on the back or convex part of the Seed, as many towards the Basis or plain part, while they are considered apart. And while they are yet green and joined together there appear six Wings, the two at the Basis sticking close together, and representing but one on both sides; whereas there appear four on the dry and fallen Seed.

5. *Laserpitium latifolium*, umbellâ contractâ & concavâ. Broad-leav'd Laserwort, with a contracted and hollow Umbel.

6. *Laserpitium angustifolium* umbella contractâ & concava. Narrow-leav'd Laserwort, with a contracted and hollow Umbel.

7. *Laserpitium Latifolium*, non sinuatum. Broad-leav'd Laserwort, not sinuated.

8. *Laserpitium angustifolium*, non sinuatum, *H. R. Par.* Narrow-leav'd Laserwort, not sinuated. *Laserpitium Lobis longioribus*, dilute virentibus, conjugatim dispositis, *Mor. Umb. Tab. iv.*

9. *Laserpitium Daucoides*, *Prutenicum*, viscoso semine. *Breyn. Cent. i. 167.* Duck-like Laserwort, with clammy Seed.

10. *Laserpitium foliis latioribus*, lobatis, *Mor. Umb. 29.* Laserwort with broader Lobed Leaves. *Libanotis latifolia*, altera five vulgatio, *C. B. Pin. 157.* *Libanotis Theophrasti* quorundam five *Seseli Æthiopicum*, *Matthiolo Cervaria alba*, *J. B. 3. Part 2. 164.* *Seseli Æthiopicum herba*, *Dod. Pempt. 313.*

The 9th, Species is thus described by *Breynius*: The Root of this Species is like that of *Daucus vulgaris* *Clus.* of a bitter Taste with some mixture of sweetness, but more branched out into thicker Fibres, and that sometimes from the very Head: From whence are spread around upon the ground hairy Leaves nine Inches long, pretty much of the size of *Daucus Hortensis*, but cut into fewer, larger, broader, and darker green Jaggs. Among which, the 2d year and 3d year after sowing, rises a Stalk a Cubit high

and better, as thick as a *Goose's Quill*, round, channelled and hairy, full of white Pith, of a green or whitish green colour, parted by joints nine Inches asunder, from whence come forth Leaves like the lower ones already described, but divided into broader Lobes: From the wings of these, especially upper one, rises Branches, whose Tops as well as that of the Stalk, are surrounded with small hanging Leaves an Inch long, narrow, sharp-pointed and begirt with a white Border. From their Bosom comes forth a large Umbel consisting of whitish Rays or Footstalks, which are three or four Inches long, divided into other Umbels of Snowy Flowers, composed of five Leaves and as many Stamina; under whose Footstalks are set small Leaves radiated every way like the tops of the Stalk and Branches already mentioned. When the Flowers are past, each of them is succeeded by two small, oblong Seeds joined together, smaller than those of *Panax Asclepium Apulum* *Clus.* on each of which are Membranous and pellucid wings, inclining to a Bay-colour when ripe, always four in number; since on the convex or backside there are two observed, and as many on the borders. These forsaking their nursing Stalk easily fly off, and fall down for the Preservation of their Kind. But the Seed of our Laserwort is covered with a certain clammy and sweet-smelling substance, which as it were infects the Hands while it is green; and when bruised breaths a most agreeable, aromatical smell, that refreshes the Brain, and is a mixed smell of *Citron*, *Benzoin* and *Dauk-Seed*; nor is the Taste, which gives Perfume to the Breath, much different, altho' it is more volatile, more languid, and somewhat disagreeable to the Palate by reason of its Bitterness.

It loves the Hills in *Prussia* and *Cassuben*, that are covered with Heath and Shrubs. Our Author observed it in the Month of *August* and *September*, loaded with Flowers and Seed.

It varies by broader and less hairy Leaves.

The 10th Species is thus described by *J. Bauhinus*: It has the thick Root of *Cervaria nigra*, which is very long, bushy, and white; a jointed Stalk two or three Cubits high, and single Leaves, much larger than those of the said *Cervaria*, roundish and dented, but not so much as those of the other, almost grey underneath, but greenish above: But the whole Leaf, which stands on a long Footstalk, is subdivided into opposite Wings, which are again subdivided into Leaves set opposite to one another. The Umbels are broad; the Flowers white; and the Seed double, furnished with 8 Angles or Membranous Wings, being acrimonious and bitter:

It grows in great Plenty on the Mountains near *Geneva*; as also over all the Forests of *Hungary*, *Austria* and *Stiria*; according to the Testimony of *Clusius*. *Mr. Ray* likewise observed it on the Mountains of *Stiria*.

11. *Laserpitium majus*, *Alpinum*, foliis rotundioribus. *Greater Mountain-Laserwort*, with rounder Leaves.

12. *Laserpitium foliis amplioribus*, semine crispo. *Laserwort with larger Leaves, and curled Seed*. *Libanotidi Theophrasti* quorundam valde similis, Costus amara dicta, semine crispo, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 165.

This differs from the 10th Species in the bigness and number of the Leaves, but especially in the Form of the Seed. And whereas in the common sort every wing of the Leaves has generally five Leaves, one of them standing at the end of the Wing; this has only three Leaves in the two first wings, and five in the middle Wing. The Stalk is a Cubit long and smooth, on which stands an Umbel of white Flowers; to which succeed oblong Seed, beautifully curled, and somewhat bitterish, with Acrimony.

15. *Laserpitium humilium*, *Paludapii* folio flore purpurascente. *Lower Laserwort*, with a water Parsley Leaf, and a purplish Flower.

14. *Laserpitium humilium*, *Paludapii* folio, flore albo. *Low Laserwort*, with a water Parsley Leaf, and a white Flower. *Libanotis Theophrasti* minor *Lobelio*, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 167.

15. *Laserpitium exoticum*, Lobis longissimis integris, Ammeos quorundam divisuris, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. 96. Fig. 1. *Exotick Laserwort*, with very long and entire Lobes, divided like Bishop-weed, according to some.

16. *Laserpitium Orientale*, Mei folio, flore luteo. *Oriental Laserwort*, with a Spiguel-Leaf, and a yellow Flower.

17. *Laserpitium Orientale*, foliis Seseleos Massiliensis, flore luteo. *Oriental Laserwort*, with *Marseilles Hartwort-Leaves*, and a yellow Flower.

18. *Laserpitium Orientale*, *Ferulae* folio, semine crispo. *Oriental Laserwort*, with a Fennel-Giant Leaf and curled Seed.

19. *Laserpitium foliis latioribus*, lobatis, nigioribus, semine plano, *Boer. Ind.* 61. *Laserwort with broader, lobated Leaves and a plain Seed*.

20. *Laserpitium foliis angustis*, nigricantibus, multifidis, flore purpurascente, alis seminum planis, *Boer. Ind.* 61. *Laserwort with narrow, blackish, multifid Leaves, and purplish flower, and plain wings to the Seed*.

Laserpitium was the *Silphium* so much celebrated by the Antients; but what Plant that was, we are perfectly ignorant.

Thus much however we know, That *Cyrene* was the Country where the best sort of it grew; but that there was none of it to be found in *Pliny's* Time. But that the Reader's Curiosity may not be entirely unsatisfied, I shall set down that famous Author's own words, which are to be found in his sixth Book c. 3. which are these. *In Cyrenaica provinciæ repertum; cujus succum vocant Laser, magnificum in usu, medicamentisque: Et ad pondus argentei denarii pensum. Multis jam annis in ea terra non invenitur, — diuque jam non aliud ad nos invehitur, quam quod in Perside, aut Media, aut Armenia nascitur large, multo infra Cyrenaicum id quod adulteratum Gummi, aut Sagapeno, aut faba fracta: ex hoc succo duobus modis capiebatur: et radice atque caule. Et hæc duo erant nomina Rhizias atque Caulias usus in multis medicaminibus, — caulis cibus quocunque modo aptus. Totus siquidem et elixus estur. Feruntque quadraginta diebus corpus purgare.*

Catullus likewise mentions this *Laserpitium*, and marks out the Country where it grows in these words, *Epigr.* 7.

*Quam magnus Numerus Libyssæ arenæ.
Laserpici feris jacet Cyrenis.*

This Plant was long used by the Heathens for a show, and hung up in the Temples of their Gods, as a part of Respect and Devotion, on account of its Rarity, and its noble Virtues both in Food and Physick. The *Cyreneans* offered a Stalk of *Silphium* every year to *Apollo* at *Delpbi*, out of the Fruits of their ground; and had so great a veneration for this *Ferula*, that they did perpetual honour with it to their Founder *Battus*; for on a Gumm, which that People used for sealing their publick Letters, was represented the Author of their Race, and a Woman with a comely Presence and fine Dress holding out to him a Stalk of *Silphium*; giving thanks both to Fortune and Nature for their Bounty, and thus setting forth both their Glory and Felicity, in the grateful acknowledgement of their double Favour.

All the sorts of our *Laserpitium*, if wounded, drop a very acrid juice, which turns to a very resinous, gummous and acrimonious Substance; but what Virtues it has, we are not able to say; because we know of no use to which it has been applied: What the Antients thought of their *Laserpitium* or *Silphium* we learn from their own words; which we shall, for the Readers satisfaction, represent as briefly as possible.

The Root, says *Dioscorides*, is hard of Digestion, hurts the Bladder, and heals Knots or Kernels in the Throat, called the *Kings Evil*, if it be made into a Cerot or Plaster; takes away black and blue spots that came by Bruises or Blows, and cures the *Sciatica*, if it be made up with *Ceratum Linum* or *Cyprinum*. It takes away the Excrescences about the Fundament, if it be boiled in Vinegar with the Rind of a *Pomgranate*: It resists the force of deadly and Poisonous Medicines.

The *Las*er of *Media* and *Syria* is weaker than that of *Cyrene*, and has a more loathsome smell. It is a juice that is windy, and acrid to the Taste, and cures the falling off of the Hair, anointing it therewith, and with Wine, Pepper and Vinegar. It sharpens the sight, and discusses the *Pinn* or *Web* in the eye beginning: It is put into hollow Teeth, being tied up in Linen with some *Frankincense*; and boiled with *Hyssop* and *Figs* in Vinegar and Water, it is good to wash the mouth withal. It cures the bites of mad Dogs, being applied to the wound, overcomes the venom of any other Creature, and takes away the Poison of envenomed Darts or Arrows, being either drank, or outwardly applied. It cures the wounds of Scorpions, being steeped in Oil and anointed of the part. It is put into those Ulcers that are ready to run into a Gangrene, if they be first Scarified. Either applied by it self, or used with *Rue*, *Nitre* and *Honey*, it breaks Carbuncles or Plague-Sores.

It takes away Warts, Corns or hard Skin growing in any part, being first pared, and if softened with a *Cerote*, or the Pulp of a dried Fig; and heals Tettens and Ringworms, being applied at the beginning with Vinegar. It heals the *Polypus* in the Nose, if it be anointed for some Days with it, made up with *Copervas* or *Verdigrease*. Being diluted in water and so supped, it cures a continual Hoarseness in the Throat, and clears the Voice from any sudden hoarseness. Being applied with Honey, it cures the falling of the Uvula; and put into honied water and used as a Gargle, it cures the Quinsy. Being taken in Meats, it makes one better coloured: Taken in a rare Egg, it cures a Cough; and put into Broths with dried Figs, it is very good for such as have the Drooply or yellow Jaundice. Taken with Pepper and white *Frankincense* in Wine, it takes away the shaking Fits of Agues. Half a scruple rouled up in wax and swallowed, is good for the Cramp or Crick in the Neck. It relieves those that have the milk curdled in their Breasts, or are troubled with the Falling-Sickness, being taken with *Oxymel*, or Vinegar and Honey mixed together. Taken with Pepper

per and Myrrh, it provokes the monthly Terms; and eaten in a Raïson cures the Cholick.

The juice of the Leaves produces the like effects, but not so powerfully. *Pliny* takes several of these things from *Dioscorides*; but varies from him in his Remedy for the Tooth-ach; for I cannot imagin, says he, that any one would order it to be put into hollow Teeth, in order to take away the pain; when I have seen the Experiment of it upon a Man, who from this cause flung himself down headlong from a high place; for it enflames Oxen, if it be put into their Noses; and being mixed with Wine, it kills those Serpents that are most greedy of Wine, by bursting them; and therefore, says he, I would advise Men not to be anointed with it, even tho' it be prescribed for them.

Galen speaks briefly of its thus: The juice of *Silphium*, says he, is very hot; the Leaves, Stalks and Roots do sufficiently warm any cold part; but are all flatulent and windy; for which reason they are hard of Digestion; but applied outwardly are of more effect; and the Juice is the strongest of all others, having a mighty drawing Faculty; yet it has a certain power of taking away Excreescences in the flesh, by reason of the Temperature said to be in it.

Serapio likewise speaks of the *Greek Laserpitium* in this manner: *Laser*, says he, is known to the Indians to be of two sorts; the one sincere, shining and clear, like Amber, but of a stronger smell and greater price, which is brought, as is believed, from *Guzardt*, *Patane*, *Maudou*, *Chitor* and *Dely*, which is a cold Country, and extends to *Cheroam*: The other is foul and muddy, of a weaker smell; which they say is brought from *Corasone* to *Ormus* in *Persia*, and from thence is caryed to *Pegu*, *Malaca*, *Tausiris*, and the Countries next adjoining. The *Baneans* of *Cumbaya*, who in former times were Philosophers, and are now Merchants, and do forbear to eat any living Creature, according to the Doctrine and Institution of *Pythagoras*, buy as much of this *Laser* as they are able, and put it into their Broths and Sallads, first rubbing the Vessels with it, and use no other

Sauce to their Meats; for it is agreeable to them both in Taste and Smell; nor does it cause any loathing even in such as are not accustomed to it.

The Taste at first it somewhat bitter much like *pickled Olives*, but being chewed a little longer is very pleasant. That which is impure, is used only by Porters and others of mean condition that live on Bread and Water only; for they cannot afford to it buy that which is sincere, by reason of the greatness of the Price. And the *Baneans* who deal in this kind of Merchandise, purge and cleanse that which is impure, and do not suffer it to be used in Meats, before they have cured it to the best of their Skill.

Thus we see that some sorts of *Laserpitium* or *Silphium* were known to *Dioscorides*, *Pliny*, *Galen*, *Serapio*, (and long before them to *Theophrastus*) and that it was a Commodity or Drug in which the Eastern People did traffick much; but alas! That rare and noble *Silphium* of *Cyrene*, which was dedicated to the Honour of the Gods, is not known to exist any where in Nature, and seems at this distance to be as great a Fable as that of the *Phoenix*, and to have been as rare too, since one single Stalk of it was reckoned a Present fit for a God.

However, *Scribonius Largus* insinuates, that it was not entirely lost or consumed even in his time, when he says, *Laser Cyrenaicum, si poterit inveniri. Sin minus Syriacum, aqua dilutum*. This *Laser* was called *Lac Cyrenaicum*; because when the Plant was wounded, there came from it a sort of milky juice, as from *Poppy* or *Spurge*. These sort of milky juices, which were perfect *Resin* or *Gumm*, when they thickened, were not dissoluble in water; but it was otherwise with this *Laser*; for it could be dissolved in warm water.

There is great uncertainty about the Names of this Plant and of its parts, both in the *Greek* and the *Latin* Authors. But you will find this Rule constantly observed among the Antients; that they called the Root *Silphion*, in which consisted almost the

the whole Plant, and *Laserpitium*, i, e, *lac Serpe*, vel *lac Serpitum*. *Plantus Rudent.* iii. 2. v. 15.

—Teque oro & queso, si sperasti
Hoc anno, multum futurum *Serpæ*, & *Laserpitium*.

Serpe signifies the whole Plant, and *Laserpitium* only the milky juice.

Whether the Plants which go by the Name of *Laserpitium* with us, were all or any of them known to the Ancients by the same Name, we are perfectly ignorant; and therefore cannot tell whether they are possessed of the same virtues.

SECTION VII.

Herbs with umbellated Flowers, ranged circularly, whose Empalement turns to two Seeds, that are covered with a fungous Bark.

TABLE CLXXVI. Fig. 2.

GENUS I.

CACHRYS.

C*achrys* is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, B, consisting of many Petals C, ranged circularly, and resting on the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit E, M, composed of two parts F, G, N, O, which are half oval, sometimes smooth E, and sometimes rough and channelled M, containing Seeds H I, which is like a Barley-Corn L.

The Species of *Cachrys* are,

1. *Cachrys* femine fungoso, sulcato, aspero, foliis Ferulaceis, Mor. Umb. 62. *Cachrys*, with a fungous and smooth Seed, and Fennel-Giant Leaves.

2. *Cachrys* femine fungoso, sulcato, aspero, foliis Peucedani latiusculis, Mor. Umb. 62. *Cachrys* with fungous, furrowed and rough Seed, and broadish Hogs-Fennel Leaves. *Hippomarathrum Siculum*, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 37.

This is the *Hippomarathrum Creticum* Park. and the *Faniculum magnum* five *Hippomarathrum* J. B.

It is a very tall Plant, and bears Leaves very like those of *Hogs-Fennel*, but smaller. It has likewise oblong Seeds, channelled or furrowed, in the bosom of a fungous substance, the Ridges rising high, and the Furrows being rougher.

This the Description given by *Morison*.

The Seed of this Plant was sent by Dr. *James Barillier* from Rome to *Morison*; who afterwards saw that Plant at Paris full of Seed.

Bell, in his first Letter to *Clusius*, describes it thus:

It bears Leaves somewhat like those of *Fennel*; a smooth Stalk three or four Cubits long, about the thickness of one's little Finger, and jointed; a yellow Flower in Umbels like those of *Dill*; and large Seed like that of *Cachrys*.

It has a large, firm, sweet smelling Root.

3. *Cachrys*

3. Cachrys semine fungoso, sulcato, plano, majore, foliis Peucedani angustis Mor. Umb. 62. Cachrys with larger, plain, furrowed, fungous Seed, and narrow Hogs-Fennel Leaves. Libanotis Cachryophoros. quibusdam, floribus luteis, J. B. 3. Part 2. 40. Libanotis Ferulæ folio, Semine anguloso, C. B. Pin. 158. Cachrys verior, Libanotis Galeni, Lob. Icon. 783. Rosmarinum, Cam. Epit. 544.

The Stalk is some Cubits high [according to Parkinson it is not much above two Cubits high, being lower and smaller than Ferula.] Smooth and branched. The Leaves are much like the Leaves of Hog's-Fennel, but stiffer, more tender, divided into small and long Segments, there being three together as in Hogg's-Fennel. The Umbels are large, and are composed of yellow Flowers, to which succeed large Seeds, bulging out on one part, oblong, channelled, and crowned at the end, with a Prickle sticking out where they are joined together, white, aromattick, acrid and bitterish. *Cesalpinus* says, the Seed is thick, round and streaked, covered with a boney white Bark, which being broke there appears within a whitish Kernel, &c. The Root is single, long, and acrid.

Parkinson says, the Root grows deep in the ground, and spreads wide into many Branches; being bigger than a large Parsnep at-top, and white on the outside as well as the inside, with Pith in the middle, but so brittle, that one must handle it very tenderly if he do not break it; and yields a clammy pale juice of so fine a sharp scent, that he compares it to the Lemon; and says it endures many years.

Dr. *Magnol* found this Plant in great plenty flowering in the Month of May, on the side of the River la Mauffon, going from the Bridge called *Saint Jean de Vedas* to the Bridge of *Neufville* on the right, on a rising ground near the Mill called *la Tour*.

4. Cachrys Semine fungoso sulcato, plano, minore foliis Peucedani, Mor. Umb. 62. Cachrys with smaller, plain, furrowed and Spungey Seed, and Hogs-Fennel Leaves.

5. Cachrys Ungarica, Panacis folio. Hungarian Cachrys, with an All-heal Leaf. Tartaria Ungarica, edulis, Panacis Heraclæi folio, Semine Libanotides Cachryophora, J. B. 3. Part 2. 163.

This is an uncommon Plant, which has a very thick and very long Root; for it is as thick as one's Arm, and a Cubit long; and *Clusius* says, he has even received larger from the Illustrious *Balthasar de Bathyan*, who to oblige him order'd these Roots to be brought from Hungary beyond the Danube, in order to plant them in his Garden at Vienna. From them sprang up Leaves pretty much like the Leaves of Turnep both in the Dents and Jaggs, but shorter and more resembling the Leaves of Panax or All-heal, beset with coarse and hairy Down and of a pale green colour; and others divided into smaller jaggs, but no less rough, among which rose a Stalk a Cubit high or better, and as thick as one's Thumb, channelled, hollow and jointed, and as rough as the Leaves; which Stalk smaller Leaves cut into many Segments, and likewise beset with coarse Down, embraced with their Broad Footstalk.

The Stalk was terminated by an Umbel resembling that of Panax Heraclæum, composed of Flowers alike both in Make and Colour. When these were past, they were succeeded by rare Seeds, (for all the Flowers are not fruitful) which were very thick, and not much unlike the large and channelled Seed of the Libanotis Cachryophora. *Clusius* cultivated these Roots two years before one of them produced a Stalk and Seed; after which they rotted, and stunk so intolerably that they were forced to throw them out of the Garden.

6. Cachrys foliis Peucedani, semine fungoso, sulcato, aspero, minori. Cachrys with Hogs-Fennel Leaves, and small rough, furrowed and fungous Seed.

7. Cachrys Cretica, Angelicæ folio, Asphodeli radice. Candy Cachrys, with an Angelica Leaf and an Asphodel Root. Libanotis Apii folio, semine aspero, C. B. Pin. 157. Echinophora, Asphodeli radice, angustiore, lucido Angelicæ folio, Lælii Triumph. apud fratrem 65.

The Leaves of this Plant are like the Leaves of *Smillage*, and dented; and the Flowers in Umbels are white; to which succeed rough Seeds. The oblong Root is thick, covered with black and thin Bark, but white within and smells very much like Incense: And therefore, says *Bel-lus* it seems to me to be the true *Libanotis* of *Theophrastus*, described by him *Lib. 9. cap. 12.* altho' the Root is black; for when you take off the Bark, then it appears very white.

There is but little to be said of the Virtues of this Genus; Botanists and Physicians have taken but little notice of it.

The Hungarians in the Neighbourhood of *Erlaw*, as also those who border on *Transylvania*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, &c. eat the Root of the 5th Species in a Famine or Scarcity of Corn, and for want of other Bread; as *Clusius* was told not only by that illustrious Hero, *Balthasar de Batthyán*, but also by other Persons of Quality, who lived in that Province.

S E C T. VIII.

Herbs with umbellated Flowers ranged circularly, whose Empalement turns to two Seeds ending in a long Tail.

TABLE CLXXVII. Fig. I.

GENUS. I.

Scandix, SHEPHERDS-NEEDLE, VENUS-COMB.

Shepherds-Needle is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Petals BC ranged orbicularly, and resting on the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit E consisting of two parts FG, resembling a Needle H, and containing Seeds I.

The Species of *Shepherds-Needle* are,

1. *Scandix semine rostrato, vulgaris, C. B. Pin. 192. Common Shepherds-Needle, with beaked Seed. Pecten Veneris, J. B. 3. Part 2. 71. Scandix Veneris, Dod. Pempr. 701.*

From a white single Root, furnished with a few Fibres, and endowed with a sweetish or somewhat acrid Taste, rise several slender,

hairy Stalks nine Inches high, reddish towards the Root, and greenish above, commonly marked with red stripes, and divided into Branches. The Leaves generally adhere to long Footstalks, divided into small Segments like those of *Coriander*, of a sweetish, somewhat acrid, and a little nauseous Taste. The Flowers are white and ranged in Umbels, very much resembling the Flowers of *sweet Chervil*, unless that they are not cut like them, and rest upon long Footstalks, or Horns, which are the Rudiment of the Pod. At the bottom of the small Umbel fine Leaves embrace the Stalk with broad and short Footstalks, which are afterwards cut into small Segments like the rest. The Seed is long, and runs into a small Point, resembling a large and big Needle. But the Umbels of the Seeds do very much resemble the Umbels of the Seed of *Musk Cranes-bill*. When the Seed is ripe, the Beaks fly asunder and split into two parts, having behind them in the middle a small white Membrane like a *Wheat* or *Barley-Awn*.

Tab. 177.
Fig. 1.

Scandix *Shepherd's needle*

Pag. 167.

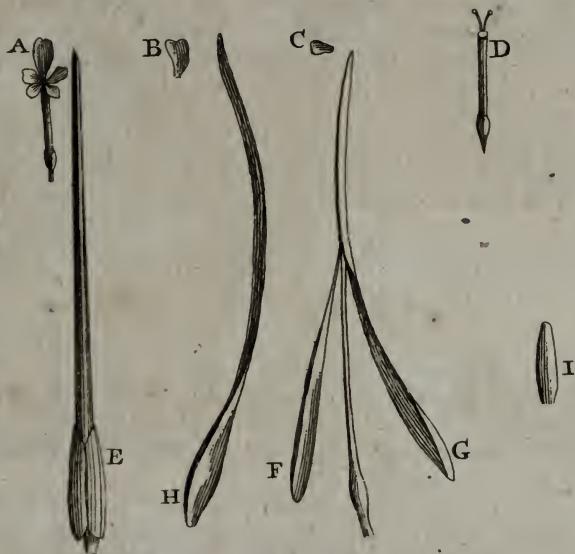


Fig. 2.

Sanicula. *Sanicle*

Pag. 166.

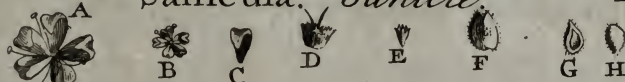


Fig. 3.

Eryngium. *Eringo*

Pag. 167.

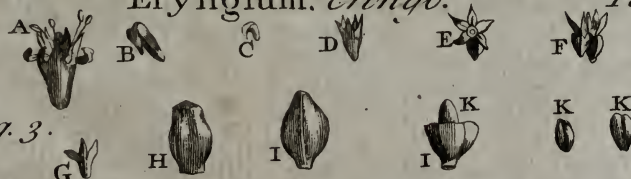
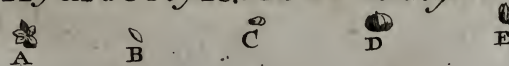
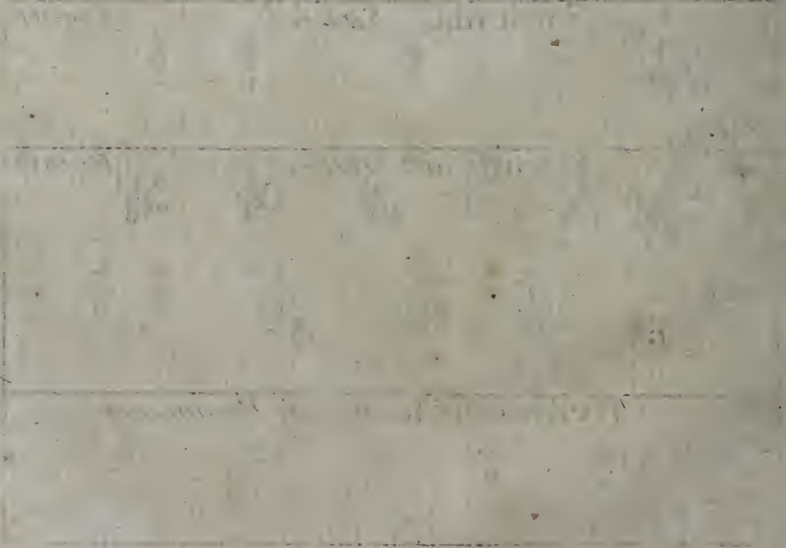
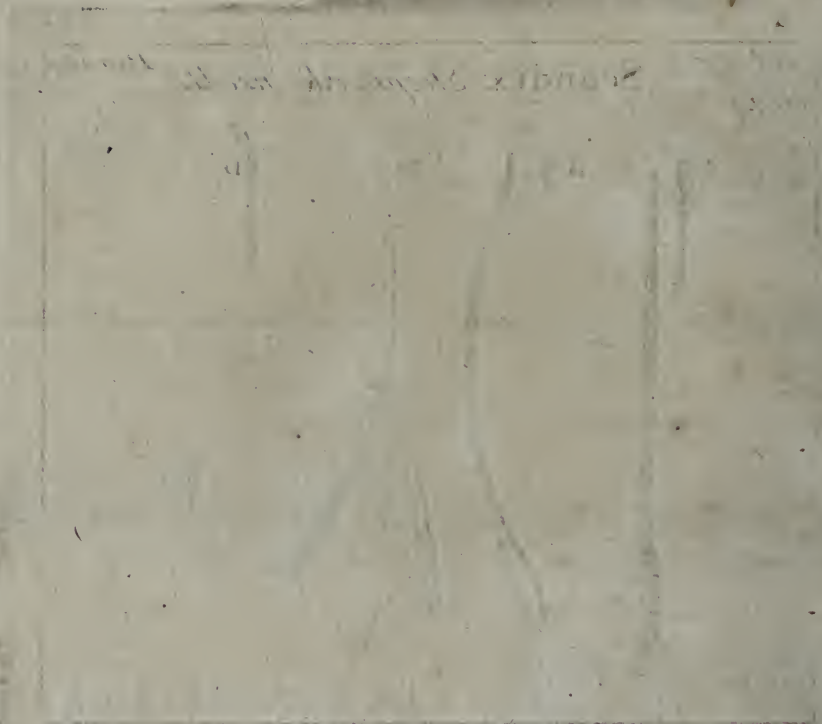


Fig. 4.

Hydrocotyle. *Marsh-Pennynwort*

Pag. 172.





It grows every where in England among the Corn, as well as in foreign Countries.

2. *Scandix Cretica*, major, C. B. Pin. 152. Greater Candy Shepherds-Needle. *Pecten Veneris Creticum*, J. B. 3. Part 2.

74. This Species differs from the following, in having the undermost Leaves roundish, cut obliquely along the edges, resembling those of *Lobel's Smaller Saxifrage*, but blacker and a little hairy. The Stalk also is higher, being a Cubit long, angular, channelled and somewhat hairy. The Seeds are beaked, and several of them joined together. To each Beak are fixed two Points as it were stiff Prickles; which is also to be seen in *Chervil-Seed*.

3. *Scandix Cretica*, minor, C. B. Pin. 152. Smaller Shepherds-Needle of Candy. *Scandix femine rostrato*, Italica, C. B. Prodr. 78. *Pecten veneris tenuissimè dissectis foliis*, *Anthriscus Casabonæ*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 73. *Anisomarathrum*, Col. part 1. 90.

This Small Shepherds Needle of Candy has several Stalks of very fine cut Leaves, not bushing thick like the first, but more Scattering and thinner, somewhat resembling *Camomil*, but finer and a little hairy, of an agreeable Taste and Smell; among which rises slender short Stalks, somewhat hairy or hoary, having but few joints or Leaves on them; at the top of which stand five or six small white Flowers, set close together, consisting of five Leaves each; in the middle of which is a dark purplish Pointal or Leaf, longer than the rest, spreading forth like a blazing Star; after which follow long Seeds like the first, but smaller, bigger below, and ending above in two small Points, whose edges are rougher, and seem more dented, and are a little purplish, as young ones are before they are ripe, which are the Seeds themselves. The Root is small, long and white.

4. *Scandix Orientalis*, flore maximo. Oriental Shepherds-Needle, with a very large Flower.

This Genus is called *Pecten Veneris*, because the Fruit of this Plant is made like a Needle, and growing close to one ano-

ther, seem to be ranged like the Teeth of a Comb. But what the meaning of *Scandix* is I leave to others to explain.

Both *Dioscorides* and *Galen* say, that *Scandix* is somewhat acrid and bitter, being hot and dry in the third Degree, and therefore proper for the Stomach and Belly, being eating either raw or boiled. The Decoction is good for the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, provokes Urine powerfully, and frees the inward parts from Obstructions. It likewise binds up a Looseness; and the Seed taken with Vinegar, presently cures the Hickup, and used in Ointments, it is good to anoint any part burnt by Fire.

Pliny says, that the Root of *Pecten Veneris*, beaten with *Mallows*, draws forth Splinters or any other thing sticking in the flesh.

Honorius Bellus says, That the *Anthriscus*, which is the 3d Species, is used by the People in Candy with a great deal of Satisfaction; not only because it is pleasant to the Taste, but also because it mightily provokes to Veneri, and refreshes those who have weakened and spent themselves in the Garden of Venus, and makes Women to conceive, by cleansing the seminal Vessels, and removing Obstructions. They eat it in Sallads in the Spring, and are very fond of it.

Scandix grows among Corn, in the Fields, and in the Vineyards. It contains abundance of essential Salt; and is in its prime in the Months of May and June, and some people eat it. It is vulnerary, opening, digesting and resolving, proper to provoke Urine, for the Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, being taken in Decoction. *Lemery*.

Before I shut up this Head, I must beg leave to make one Observation; and that is, That this Plant was called *Scandix* by the Antients, but is now called *Pecten Veneris* by almost all Botanists, as if *Venus* did comb her golden Hair with it. 'Tis certain that *Venus* is represented on some Ancient Coins and Medals, with a bundle of those long Seeds, which do somewhat resemble a Comb.

S E C T. IX.

Of Herbs with umbellated Flowers gathered into a Head.

T A B L E CLXXVII. Fig. 2.

G E N U S I.

Sanicula, SANICLE.

Sanicle is a Plant with a Rose, and umbellated Flower A, B, consisting of many Leaves C ranged orbicularly, generally bend back to the Center of the Flower, and resting on the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit F composed of two Seeds, that are gibbous and prickly on one side H, but plain on the other G. Some of the Flowers are often barren E.

The Species of *Sanicle* are,

1. *Sanicula officinarum*, C. B. Pin 319. *Sanicle* or *Self-beal*. *Sanicula* mas Fuchii, five *Diapensia*, J. B. 3. Part 2. 639. *Sanicula*, Dod. Pempt. 140.

The regular and orderly Leaves of *Sanicle* rise from an astringent, bitter, and burning Root, which is fibrous, black without, and white within; which Leaves are of a shining green colour, almost exactly round, cut into five Segments, every Segment being subdivided, and all of them adorned with beautiful Notches. The Stalk is a Cubit high, without Joints, and Smooth, but now and then begirt with one or two Leaves, and bears at top Flowers ranged in an Umbel: For from the top of the Stalk come forth four, five, or more Footstalks, the middlemost of which is not divided, but the rest that surround it, are parted in three, and bear several small

Flowers gathered into a Ball. Now each of the Flowers consists of five Leaves; which are either white or of a very light red colour. To every Flower succeed two prickly Seeds joined together, as in the other umbelliferous Plants.

It grows every where in Woods and Hedges, and flowers towards the end of May.

2. *Sanicula Canadensis*, amplissimo laciniato folio, Sarrav. *Canada Sanicle*, with a very large jagged Leaf.

We are not sure that this Plant was known to any of the antient Greek or Latin Writers; but was probably found out and named by Modern Botanists, as a great many vulnerary and other Herbs have been. It is called *Sanicula*, as is supposed, à potiore *Sanandi Munere*, from its noble virtue of healing: It is likewise called *Diapensia* by *Brunfelsius*, *Matthiolum* and *Lobel*, and by *Tabernamontanus*, *Consolida quinquifolia*; for *Matthiolum* makes it his 4th Species of *Quinquifolium*.

The first Species only is in use in Physick; and of that both the Leaves and the Root, tho' the latter but rarely. It is hot, dry and astringent, of a bitter Taste, and one of the most noted vulnerary Plants; proper for consolidating Ulcers, Blisters, and Ruptures, and for curing Erosions: as well taken internally as applied externally. A distilled Water is drawn from this Plant when it is in Flower. *Schrod.*

This is an excellent vulnerary Plant either given inwardly, or applied outwardly; nor is there any thing better in a malignant Dysentery, than the Roots of this Herb mixed with the Powder of *Serpents Hearts* and *Livers*, *Fr. Hoffm.*

The French have so high an opinion of the Virtue of this Plant in healing and consolidating Wounds, that it is a common Proverb among them, that whoever has *Sanicle* and *Bugle*, stands in no need of a Surgeon; which they conceive in Rhime thus;

*Qui ha du Bugle & du Sanicle
Fait aux Chirurgiens la Nicle.*

The Taste informs us that it is both astringent and bitter. It is boiled in vulnerary Potions; and being drank and applied, it cures both internal and external Wounds, Eruptions or Fluxes of Blood, Ulcers, Dysenteries, Ruptures, &c. as *Lobel* briefly recounts the Virtues and Uses of it.

The rising and thickness of the Navel has been cured in numberless Children, only by a Cataplasm of *Sanicle* boild in Wine, and fastened upon the Navel with a firm Ligature; at the same time laying to the Back over against the Navel the bruised Root of *Consolida major*.

There is not found any Herb that can give such speedy and sure Relief, in all cases where the Lungs or Throat are affected, or putrid and stinking Ulcers break out in the Mouth, Throat or Privy Parts, gargling or washing the parts with the Decoction of the Leaves and Root in Water, adding thereto a little Honey. It stops the too violent Flux of the Courses, and all other Fluxes of Blood, either by the Mouth, Yard, or Fundament; as also Lasks, Ulceration of the Kidneys, Pains in the Bowels, and the *Gonorrhœa* or Running of the Reins, being boiled in Wine or Water and so drank. In short, it is effectual in binding, restraining, consolidation, heating, drying and healing, as much as *Comfrey*, *Bugle*, *Self-heal*, or any other of the *Consolida*'s or vulnerary Herbs whatsoever.

Sanicle contains abundance of Oil and essential Salt; and is astringent, consolidating, vulnerary, cleansing, and proper for both inward and outward Ulcers; to stop any Flux of Blood, and for Ruptures: It is generally used in Decoction. *Lemery.*

By a chymical Analysis, *Sanicle* yields, besides several acrid Liquors, an urinous Spirit, and a volatile concrete Salt abundance of Oil and a great deal of Earth. This Plant contains *Sal Ammoniack*, *Sulphur*, and terrestrial or earthly parts. It is deterfivè, vulnerary and opening; and is used with other Vulneraries in Broths, and Potions and Ptisans, for Loss of Blood, to shut up and strengthen the *Viscera*; and is drank after the manner of Tea. It enters into vulnerary and cleansing Lotions, and into Emplasters and Balms for Wounds and Bruises. *Tournefort.*

This is the most excellent Plant for curing of Wounds; for it has a gentle Balsamick Virtue, joined with an astringent Quality. *Boerhaave in Dictat. Bot.*

TABLE CLXXVII. Fig. 3.

GENUS II.

Eryngium, ERINGO.

*E*Ringo is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Petals B, C, placed orbicularly, generally bending back to the Center of the Flower, and resting on the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit E, I, composed of two Seeds F H, which are sometimes foliated G, and sometimes plain and oval I, sometimes casting off their Cover K, and resembling a Grain of *Wheat*. To these Marks must be added, that a Circle of Leaves is placed at the bottom of the Head of Flowers.

The Species of *Eringo* are,

1. *Eryngium maritimum*, C. B. Pin. 386. *Sea-Holly* or *Eringo*. *Eryngium marinum*, J. B. 3. 86. *Dod. Pempt. 730.*

This Plant has very long Roots, creeping round far and wide, and of an aromatick smell. The Leaves generally stand on long Footstalks at their first springing up and are little or nothing jagged, almost quite round, but broader than they are long, sometimes above a Palm broad, thick, whitish or grey, as is the whole Plant, which

come to have jaggs but not very deep, especially in the young Plant, and wound severely with their stiff Prickles; nor do the dried Leaves lose their thickness, tho' they appear more nervous, and are much broader than those that grow in the Inland. The Stalk is a Cubit high, and full of Branches, The Heads sit on the tops of the Branches among the Prickly Leaves, bearing white Flowers. The Seeds are joined together in Couples, and are broad, beset on all sides with Prickles, which cannot well be taken off without hurting one.

It grows not only on the sandy shores of warm Countries, such as, *Spain, Italy* and the South of *France*, but likewise in cold Countries, such as *England, Holland* and the *Netherlands*, and even in colder Countries than any of these, and spreads about under ground.

2. *Eryngium maritimum*, *Lusitanicum*, ampliore folio, *Maritime Portuguese Eringo*, with a large Leaf.

3. *Eryngium vulgare*, *C. B. Pin.* 386. *J. B. 3. 85. Common Eringo*. *Eryngium campestre*, *Dod. Pempt.* 730.

This Species has a long Root, about the thickness of one's little Finger, soft and tender, with a more solid Nerve in the middle, blackish without and white within, and sweet to the Taste. From thence rises a taper, channelled Stalk, a Foot or a Cubit long, sometimes longer, full of fungous white Pith, divided into a great many Branches at top cloathed with Leaves placed alternately, which are grey, stiff and dry, deeply jagged on both sides almost to the middle Rib, each of which jaggs is again subdivided in like manner, and set quite round the edges with stiff Prickles. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches are short conglobated Spikes or Burrs, somewhat like *Dipsacus* but smaller, producing whitish Flowers, which are furnished with Chives of the same colour, under which stand Leaves in a Circle, or rather Prickles, which are channelled, longish, with a prickly Point and Edges.

Mr. Ray says, this Plant is not common in *England*, and that he found it only in two Places, viz. not far from *Plymouth*, as you go from *Devonshire* to *Cornwal*; and on the old *Roman* Causeway commonly called

Watling-street, near a Village called *Brookhall*, not far from *Daventry* in *Northamptonshire*; But that he saw it common every where in foreign Parts.

4. *Eryngium Lusitanicum*, *latifolium*, *vulgari simile*. *Broad-leav'd Portuguese Eringo*, like the common sort.

5. *Eryngium Alpinum*, *cæruleum*, *capitulis Dipfaci*, *C. B. Pin.* 385. *Blue mountain Eringo*, with Teasel Heads. *Eryngium Alpinum*, *latis foliis*, *magno capite*, *oblongo*, *cæruleo*, *J. B. 3. 88. Eryngium planum Mathioli*, *Dod. Pempt.* 730.

The Root, which is as thick as one's Thumb, is bushy at top, and consists of several Heads. The first Leaves have Footstalks above a Cubit long, like those of the *Caltha palustris*, hooked the same way as the Footstalk, but have a sharper Point, and are dented round the edges; others are set at the Roots of the Branches, and are jagged and deeply cut, and are blue, especially the uppermost ones, as is also the Stalk with the Branches. The Burrs are large and oblong, and are hid in the middle of very thick-set crested Leaves that rise above the Burrs.

J. Bauhinus found this Species flowering in the beginning of *July*, on Mount *Thuri*; and Mr. Ray saw it at *Geneva*, brought from the neighbouring Hills, but could not see it in its native soil, tho' he took much pains to find it.

6. *Eryngium Alpinum*, *spinis horridum*, *Dispaci capitulo longiori*, *Mountain Eringo*, beset with Prickles, and furnished with a long Teasel-Head.

7. *Eryngium latifolium*, *planum*, *C. B. Pin.* 386. *Broad-leav'd, plain Eringo*. *Eryngium planum*, *latifolium*, *capitulo rotundo*, *parvo*, *J. B. 3. 88. Eryngium Spurium*, *Dod. Pempt.* 732.

It rises two Cubits high and better, and has a firm, channelled Stalk, full of white Pith, and as it were parted by Knots or Joints, especially where the Leaves embrace it with their broad and membranous bottom, which are above three Inches long and two broad, green, full of Veins, dented round the edges and somewhat rough, having a bitterish and somewhat acid Taste. But such as grow at the Root are longer and broader, and stand on oblong Foot-

Footstalks. The top of the Stalk, which is vided into some Branches, has shorter Leaves, which are divided into deep jaggs, and furnished with soft Prickles. The top Branches are again divided into smaller Branches, which bear prickly Heads or Burrs, which are almost spherical or perfectly round, on which stand many blue Flowers furnished with whitish *Stamina*. Under these Heads stand nine or more oblong, narrow, pointed Leaves, spread out like a Star; and these Heads also, with the top branches, and the upper part of the Stalk, acquire a perfect blue colour through Maturity. In the young Plants the Root is as thick and long as one's Finger, and is furnished with some fibres, somewhat hairy without, white within, fleshy, of a sweetish Taste, like that of the *Sea-Holly* or *Eringo*: Then it greatens through Age, and runs out into several other Roots, sending up Crowds of Stalks every year from the sides.

It grows very commonly in the Meadows on the *Danube* both above and below *Vienna*, and thrives well when transplanted into Gardens. It flowers in *June* and *July*.

8. *Eryngium latifolium*, planum, caule ex viridi palescente, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 386. *Broad-leav'd, plain Eringo, with a pale green Stalk, and a white Flower.* *Eryngium Pannonicum*, latifolium, caule ex viridi palescente, flore albo. *Clus. Hist.* 158.

9. *Eryngium ex Semine plani degener*, *H. R. Par.* Degenerated *Eringo* from the Seed of the plain sort.

10. *Eryngium montanum*, amethystinum, *C. B. Pin.* 386. *Purple Violet-coloured, Mountain Eringo.* *Eryngium cœruleum*, *J. B.* 3. 86. *Eryngium torum cœruleum*, *Eyff.*

This Species seems to differ from the 3d Species in nothing, except in the beautiful blue or purple colour of the Tops and Heads.

It is to be found on the Mountains of *Stiria*.

11. *Eryngium Alpinum*, amethystinum, capitulo majore, palescente. *Purple-violet coloured Eringo, with a larger pale Head.*

12. *Eryngium amethystinum*, *Lustanicum*, minus, folio longiori. *Smaller Portugeeze, blue Eringo, with a long Leaf.*

13. *Eryngium planum*, minus, *C. B. Pin.* 386. *Small, smooth Eringo.* *Eryngium pusillum*, planum, *J. B.* 3. 87. *Eryngium pusillum*, planum *Montani*, *Clus. Hist.* 158.

This was a low Plant, says *Clusius*, parted immediately from the Root into several branches, which were round and leaning; at every joint of which were set unshapely Leaves, broad at the end, and narrow and dented about the Footstalk; but such as were at the Root, tho' they resembled them in Form, yet were larger, being an Inch broad, and two or more long, and of a paleish green colour: From the Wings came forth several small Branches, at every joint of which were set small Leaves, and greenish prickly Heads. Our Author had not an opportunity of observing the Flower.

The Root was pretty thick and furnished with some Fibres; and the Leaning Stalks, about the Head of the Root, send down pretty thick fibres, and so take Root.

This Plant was seen by *Lobel* in the Garden of *Jo. Mouton*; nor was it observed by *Clusius* in its native soil. Whence *Mouton* had it they knew not, at least they do not tell us.

14. *Eryngium montanum*, pumilum, *C. B. Pin.* 186. *Dwarf mountain Eringo.* *Eryngium pumilum*, *J. B.* 3. 87. *Eryngium pumilum*, *Hispanicum*, *Clus. Hist.* 159.

This small *Sea Holly*, or *Dwarf Eringo*, has several pretty long and broad Leaves lying upon the ground in a Circle about the Root, which a somewhat soft and not jagged round the Edges: But such as are set at the joints of the Stalk, which is branched from the very bottom, are cut or divided into many small Segments or Leaves, dented round the edges, hard and sharp-pointed or prickly; on the top of the Stalk, and of every single Branch, stands one round prickly Head with six

or eight narrow, long prickly Leaves under it, spreading like a Star which together with the Head and Flowers, that are set on it, are a beautiful blue colour, which produce small flat chaffy Seed like the *Hungarian* kind. It is seldom seen to have either the lower Leaves, or almost any on the Stalk and Branches, when it is in flower; for they all wither, and are dead and dry before. The Root likewise perishes as soon as it has produced Seed, and is small, hard, long and ligneous.

It is found in the Fields about *Salamanca* after Harvest, and no where else.

15. *Eryngium capitulis Psylli, ex Sicilia, Bocc. Rarior. Plant. 88. Sicilian Eringo with Fleawort-Heads.*

This belongs to the Kind of *Smooth Eringo*, and is thus called because it grows up with a *Fleawort-Head*. The Root is tuberous, and resembles that of *Radish*. The Leaves that appear first are smooth, round, undivided, but jagged round the edges, hanging at very long and very small Footstalks like Hairs. The Stalk is a foot long, with prickly Heads on the top of the Stalk and Branches, somewhat resembling those of *Fleawort*, from which come forth small purple Flowers; under each of these Heads are set long, narrow, hard and prickly Leaves, much longer than those on the common sort.

16. *Eryngium Americanum, foetidum, H. L. Bat. Stinking American Eringo.*

This Species rises sometimes above a foot high, and is not much unlike the *Eryngium montanum, pumilum C. B. J. B.* It has small fibrous Root of a pale yellow colour; and three or four greenish, upright firm and channelled Stalks, that are divided into many Branches; on which stand oblong Heads, which are prickly and herby, as thick as *Fleawort* Heads, under which stand several stiff and prickly Leaves. Among the Prickles of the Heads are hid small pale Flowers, which are hardly to be seen; which are succeeded by small Seeds resembling the rest of this kind. The Leaves about the Root lye upon the ground in a Circle, sometimes above the length and breadth of one's

Finger, soft, notched round the edges, every notch ending in a soft Prickle. But such as are set at the Joints of the Stalks at distances are stiffer, pointed, and jagged, the edges being deeply dented, and armed with stronger Prickles. The whole Plant is of a disagreeable fragrant smell, somewhat like that of *fresh Coriander Leaves*; but Taste is acrid and sweetish.

17. *Eryngium minus, palustre, odoratum, V. Lusit. Small, sweet smelled Marsh Eringo.*

18. *Eryngium palustre, Lusitanicum, erectum, Psyllii capitulo. Upright Portuguese, Marsh Eringo, with a Fleawort-Head.*

19. *Eryngium palustre, Lusitanicum, corniculatum. Horned, Portuguese, Marsh Eringo.*

This is the *Eryngium palustre, caule fistuloso, capite cornuto Moris. Hist. part. 3. 166.*

The Leaves are entire, and hang at Footstalks an Inch long rising from the Root, being two Inches long, and from a narrow bottom extending to the breadth of an Inch in the middle, pointed, smooth, dented on the edges, and lying on the ground; in the middle of which rises a Stalk which is upright, round, and fistulous, and clothed with a few small Leaves, that are placed, without any order, which at nine Inches height divides it self into two arms like Horns, two or three Inches long (perhaps in a rich soil it may produce more and longer branches.) In the Corner or Angle of these is a short sessile *Eringo-Head*, with five or six sharp Leaves placed underneath, as in the others. On these Stalks, at an Inch distance, as well as at the end, grows a like Head, without a Footstalk. *D. Bobart.*

20. *Eryngium palustre, Lusitanicum, humi fusum. Groveling, Portuguese, Marsh-Eringo.*

21. *Eryngium Creticum, erectum, folio multifido, caule & ramis amethystinis. Upright Eringo of Candy, with a Leaf cut into many Segments, and a Stalk and Branches of a Purple-Violet colour.*

Idem caule & ramis pallide virentibus. The same with Stalk and Branches of a pale green colour.

22. *Eryngium foliis laciniatis, capitulis florum exiguis & dense congestis. Eringo with jagged Leaves, and small thick-set Heads of Flowers.*

23. *Eryngium Orientale, foliis trifidis. Oriental Eringo, with Leaves cut into three Segments.*

24. *Eryngium Orientale, Dipfaci capitulo, foliis asperis, integris. Oriental Eringo, with a Teasel Head, and whole rough Leaves.*

25. *Eryngium Orientale, vulgari simile, capitulis amethystinis. Oriental Eringo, like the common sort, with Purple Violet-coloured Heads.*

26. *Eryngium Orientale, tenuiter incisum, pallide virens, capite stellato. Oriental Eringo, finely cut, and of a pale green colour, with a Star-fashioned Head.*

27. *Eryngium Orientale, tenuiter incisum, Amethystinum, capite stellato. Oriental Eringo, finely cut, and of a Purple-Violet colour, with a Star-fashioned Head.*

The Etymology of *Eryngium* is very uncertain, and not at all material to be known; we shall pass on directly to the Virtues, which are somewhat more considerable and useful.

The Root is the part of this Plant that is used in Physick. It is Hepatick, Nephritick, and Alexipharmack; temperately hot, and moderately dry, opening and discutient. It is used chiefly in the Obstructions of the *Menstrua*, Urine, Liver, Spleen, and Gall-bladder; and is therefore proper for the Jaundice, and as *Galen* says, for the Cholick. *Schrod.*

Eringo is reckoned one of the five small opening Roots, which are those of *Grass*, *Rest-Harrow*, *Madder*, *Capers* and *Eringo*. *N. S.* The effect of this Root candied with Sugar, cannot be enough praised for its Virtue in stimulating the seminal Vessels, and provoking to Venery, by encreasing the genital Spirits, generating Seed, and raising the languishing and flagging parts for the functions of Love and Pleasure. *Hoffm.*

A certain Person, say *Aëtius*, who had been long afflicted with the Stone, was never any more troubled with it after constantly using the Root of the 3d Species

here described. The same provokes Urine, brings down the Terms, promotes Labour, discusses wind, and expels Poison. It is likewise commended for hindering Abortion, by applying a discutient Plaster externally. But it has a contrary effect as to the *Menstrua*; for if they flow too much, by reason of Crudities, it stops them; and if they are obstructed by reason of gross and thick Phlegm, collected in those parts, it makes them flow regularly. And therefore *Rondelitus* said, it promotes Conception, in cold Wombs, provided the Indisposition has not taken deep root. With the same Proviso it is commended in the Falling Sickness, Spasms, Cramps, Sciatica, and any sort Tumours.

The Roots of *Eringo*, especially those of the Sea-kind, candied or confited with Sugar, are the very best sort of Sweet-Meats, and are, in spite of *Mathiolus*, Incentives or Provocatives to Venery; and are likewise good against the Plague and Contagion of the Air, taken in the Morning on a fasting Stomach; and are very good for meager and consumptive People. They are likewise good for the Venereal Disease.

Eringo-Roots confited either with Honey or Sugar, are excellently good for a *Gonorrhœa*: And the blue Flower of it drank with water is good for a Squinny. *D. Soam.*

Simon Simonius, Professor of Physick at *Leipsick*, says, that *Eringo*-Root laid on the Belly below the Navel, was a very common and successful Remedy with many in *Italy* for preventing Abortion.

The young and tender shoots are eaten by several, either raw or pickled. The Decoction of the Roots in Wine, being drank, is very effectual for opening the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and cures the yellow Jaundice, Dropsy, Pains in the Loins, and the Wind Cholick; provokes Urine and expels the Stone, and brings down Womens Terms. The same, as also the Power of the Root, taken to the quantity of a Dram at a time, with some wild Carrot-Seed, drank in Wine, or, as *Apollodorus* orders it, in the Broth of boiled Frogs, or, according to *Heracleides*, in Goose.

Broth, is very good for curing the Sting or Bite of Serpents, and other venomous creatures, as also the poison of the *Aconite* and other baneful Herbs. The continued use of the Decoction, taken fasting for fifteen Days successively, and going to bed, cures the Strangury, pissing by Drops, the stoppage of Urine and the Stone, and all Defects of the Reins and Bladder: And if the said Drink be continued longer, it is said perfectly to cure such as are troubled with the Stone, so that the pain shall never return again, if we may rely on the Experience of such as have tried it for a long time. *Park.*

The Root is used in Physick, and contains a great deal of essential Salt and Oil. It is opening, proper to provoke Womens Terms, to expel Sand, Gravel or Phlegm from the Kidneys and Bladder; is good for the Diseases of the Liver and Spleen, and for the nephritick Cholick. *Lemery.*

By a Chymical Analysis, *Eringo* yields a volatile concrete Salt, Oil and Earth: It is much more altering than diuretick. The Powder of the Root operates by Urine, and is very good in Pritans for the Jaundice and Cachexy; but then it must be sharpened with Tartar and Steel. The Root is used in Comfit or Candy to excite Love. *Tauvry.*

When you chew *Eringo*, you find an Acrimony in it. The Leaves redden blue Paper a little, and the Roots redden it more; and therefore it is likely there is much of the nature of *Sal Ammoniack* in their Salt, but that it is united with Sulphur and earthy parts. By a Chymical Analysis, we draw from this Plant a moderate Quantity of volatile concrete Salt, a good deal of Oil, and a good deal of Earth. The Root of common *Eringo* is opening and diuretick, and is used in Broths, Pritans and Apozems; but it is best to quicken these Remedies with Steel, and to add to them some of the Fruit of *Alkekengi*: For example, you may boil three Ounces of the Root of *Eringo* in three or four Quarts of water, in which there is an Ounce of the Filing of Steel, and fix of the Berries of *Alkekengi* bruised and tied up in a

Ragg. The distilled water of the tender Leaves of *Eringo*, drank for several times, either alone or mixed with half the quantity of Nut-water, removes Fevers and purges the Blood. *Tournefort.*

The first and third Species have an aromattick and very penetrating Taste, as it were nitrous and cooling. In short the Taste of this Plant is singular, in-somuch that it may easily be distinguished by that Mark from all other Plants whatsoever. The Root is most celebrated of all the five greater opening Roots. It is praised as the most excellent Remedy for purging and cleansing the Reins, and in the Diseases of the Lungs and the Chest, for promoting and furthering Expectoration. The best way of using it for these purposes, is to make an Emulsion of the fresh Root just dug up; for by this Method you lose nothing of the volatile and most Spirituous part. This has likewise been commended among antiscorbutick Specificks. *Boerhaave in Dist. Bot.*

The 16th Species is called *Ituba* by the People of *Surinam*; which word signifies the same thing as *fuga Serpentum* in *Latin*: because the Serpents fly at the very smell of it, and are never to be found in the place where it grows. The People of *America* reckon it among their best Alexipharmicks, or Antidotes against Poison, by reason of its volatile Salt. It is so effectual in the Diseases of the Womb, that it will recover those who have been seized with Fits of the Mother, by only holding it to their Nose and smelling to it. *Herman.*

It is accounted one of the best Alexipharmicks that grows in *Jamaica*. The distilled Water of the Plant is accounted an Excellent Remedy against the Falling Sickness; and is believed to be the best medicine for hysteric Passions. *Sloane.*

TABLE CLXXVII. Fig. 4.

GENUS III.

Hydrocotyle, MARSH-PENNYWORT.

Marsh-Pennywort is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Petals B placed orbicularly, and resting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D composed of two plain and Semicircular Seeds E.

The Species of Marsh-Pennywort are,

1. *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. Common Marsh-Pennywort. *Ranunculus aquaticus*, *Cotyledonis folio*, C. B. Pin. 180. *Cotyledon aquatica*, f. B. 3. 781. *Aquatica Cotyledon*, *acris Septentrionalium*, Lob. Icon. 387.

It propagates it self either creeping under the ground, or on the Surface of the Earth, by round Tendrels, intercepted by many joints. Both the little Fibres or frequent white little Roots, the Leaves, and the Footstalks that sustain the Flowers, come forth at the joints. The Leaves are almost perfectly round, thick, a Fingers, breadth, gently notched round the edges, and smooth, and rest on Footstalks half a Palm long and better, hairy on the upper part, and possessing the Centers of the Leaves, from whence run Fibres to the edges of the Leaves like so many Rays. From the Wings of the Leaves come forth little

Stalks, or rather Footstalks a Digit long, slender and feeble, sustaining eight or more glomerated Flowers on their Top. Now every Flower is composed of five very small, sharp, bright red Leaves and rest on the top of single, or perhaps two naked Seeds joined together, and as it were compressed; sometimes there are two Clues of Flowers and Seeds, one upon the other, of the same Stalk; and there come forth often two Flower-bearing Footstalks from the bosom of one and the same Leaf. The Taste of the Plant seems rather bitter than acrid.

This Plant grows very commonly in Marshes; and flowers after *Midsummer*.

2. *Hydrocotyle Zeylanica*, Afari folio. *Marsh-Pennywort of Zeylan with an Asarabaca Leaf*. *Afarina minor*, *Zeylanica*, *Prodr. Par. Bat. Valeriana Zeylanica*, *palustris*, *repens*, *Hederæ terrestris folio*, *Par. Bat.*

3. *Hydrocotyle americana*, *Nymphœæ minoris folio*. *American Marsh-Pennywort with a small Water-Lilly Leaf*. *Valerianella Corallavica*, *Nymphœæ minoris folio*, *Par. Bat.*

4. *Hydrocotyle americana*, *maxima*, *folio umbilicato*, *floribus in Umbellam radiatam nascentibus*, *Plum. The greatest American Marsh-Pennywort, with an umbilicated Leaf, and Flowers growing in a radiated Umbel.*

This Genus is called *Hydrocotyle* from ὕδωρ, *aqua*, & κοτύλη *cavitas*; because the Leaves of this Plant are hollow, and it loves a marshy soil.

It has a somewhat acrid and bitter Taste and contains a great deal of Oil, Phlegm, essential and fixed Salts. It is opening, cleansing and vulnerary. *Lemery.*



The COMPLEAT
HERBAL.

The Eighth CLASS.

*Herbs and Undershrubs, with a Polypetalous
and Clove-Gilly-flower, Flower.*

That is called a *Clove-Gilly-flower Flower*, which is composed of many Leaves or Petals ranged circularly, that spring up from the bottom of the Empalement as out of a Pipe, as may be observed in the *Clove-Gilly-Flower* it self; in which the *Clove-Gilly-flower Flower* differs from the *Rose-Flower*.

Handwritten text, likely a title or header, possibly reading "Handwritten text" or similar, oriented horizontally.



Caryophyllus s. Clove Gillyflower.



S E C T. I.

Herbs with a Clove-Gilly-flower Flower, whose Pointal turns to the Fruit.

TABLE CLXXVIII.

G E N U S. I.

Caryophyllus, CLOVE-GILLY-FLOWER:

Clove-Gilly-flower is a Plant, with a Flower, A, B, consisting of many Petals C ranged circularly, and rising out of a cylindrical and Membranous Empalement D, that is plated or scaley at bottom L. The Pointal E rises out of the same Empalement, and afterwards turns to a cylindrical Fruit F in like manner, gaping at the end G wrapt up in the Empalement K, and full of Seeds J, which are smooth and as it were foliaceous, and adhere to the Placenta H.

The Species of Clove-Gilly-flower are,

1. Caryophyllus maximus, ruber, C. B. Pin. 207. Caryophyllus maximus, plenus, flore rubro, Eyst. The greatest Clove-Gilly-flower with a double red Flower.

2. Caryophyllus maximus, lato Porri folio, H. R. Par. Another very large Clove-Gilly-flower, with a broad Leek-Leaf.

3. Caryophyllus maximus, variegatus, C. B. Pin. 207. The greatest variegated Clove-Gilly flower. Caryophyllus major rubens & albicans, flore pleno, punctulis rubentibus, fortuitis asperfo, Lob. Icon. Betonica coronaria, flore pleno, maxima, punctis rubris variegata, J. B. 3. 327.

4. Caryophyllus maximus & plenissimus, colore mixto, carneo, corniculis quibusdam carneis, Bry. The greatest and fullest Clove-Gilly-flower, of a mixt bluish colour, with some flesh coloured Horns.

5. Caryophyllus maximus & plenissimus colore vario, in diversis foliis scarlatino, dilutius rubente, albo, Bry. The greatest and fullest Clove-Gilly-flower, with a variegated Flower, sometimes of a Scarlet colour in several of the Leaves sometimes of a pale red, and sometimes of a white colour.

6. Caryophyllus maximus & plenissimus, colore rubro, saturatiore, staminulis tribus niveis in medio, Bry. The greatest and fullest Clove-Gilly-flower, with a deep red Flower, and three snowy Stamina in the middle.

7. Caryophyllus flore rotundo, maximo, colore scarlatino & albo vivaci mixto, H. R. Par. Clove-Gilly-flower, with a very large round Flower, with a mixture of Scarlet and lively White.

8. Caryophyllus atropurpureus, & nivis albedine bicolor, amplo flore, H. R. Par. Clove-Gilly-flower, with a large Flower mixed of a dark purple and snowy white colour.

9. Caryophyllus maximus flore pleno, violaceo & albedo, H. R. Par. The greatest Clove-Gilly-flower, with a Violet and White double Flower.

10. Caryophyllus maximus amplo flore albo & vegeto, Cinnabaris rubore splendens, H. R. Par. The greatest Clove-Gilly-flower, with a large gay white Flower, shining with the Redness of Cinnabar.

11. *Caryophyllus altilis major*, C. B. Pin. 307. *The greater Garden Clove-Gilly-flower* *Betonica coronaria*, five *Caryophyllus major*, flore vario, J. B. 2. 327. *Caryophyllus multiplex*, Lob. Icon 441.

From every Joint come forth two narrow, grassy Leaves, sharp-pointed at the end and of a blueish or grey colour. The Stalks are smooth, taper and a Cubit long, seldom longer joined, full of Knots, and divided into Branches; on the longish tops of which are seen round smooth Empalements, dented on the upper part, which, when they open, set to view various kinds of Flowers, viz. white, purplish white, scarlet, blackish, purple, and variegated of several colours, and that not after one manner, but several: For sometimes you find, the white and the scarlet-colours so mixed in these Flowers, that sometimes the white, and sometimes the red Leaves do most prevail in number. Nay you shall see some of them white in such a manner that they are adorned with very small red spots, and on the other hand some of them red, and bestrewed all over with milk-white spots. And lastly, on one and the same Stalk you shall often see two sorts of Flowers as to the colour, that is, partly white marked with red spots, and sometimes all over red or scarlet; and, which is still more wonderful, you may often see Flowers of a different colour standing on the same Footstalk. In the middle of the Flower, appear *Stamina* with white Appendages, and two crooked Horns sticking up above the Flower, which are sometimes half an Inch higher. These Horns are nothing else but the double Pointal rising out of the top of the Seed-Vessel, which is oblong and round, and contains black, rugged, flat Seed, when ripe. The Roots are single and fibrous.

Clove-Gilly-flowers are commonly divided into two sorts, viz. the *Garden* and the *wild sorts*; and that very justly, since the *Garden* and the *wild kinds* do really differ in *Specie*: Although it cannot be denied but that in some places the *Garden kinds* grow wild; and Mr. Ray observed *Clove-Gilly-flowers* growing wild in *Italy*, which he suspected to have been the first Parents of the *Garden sort*; for he fancies, That

from these were produced the cultivated or *Garden Clove-Gilly-flowers*, by repeated sowing, transplanting, watering, and other culture and management. For daily Experience teaches us, that *Clove Gilly-flower* Seed sown on a rich and well manured soil, especially in a warm place, that is exposed to the Sun, and defended from the Injuries of Air, will produce an Off-spring of Flowers different from the Parent both in Largeness and Make, as also in manifold Rows of the Leaves, and variety of Colours; which may be so much changed and improved by a careful Culture and Management, that they shall at last put on a new Face and Habit, so that it will be impossible for those who are ignorant of, and but little versed in this art, to know them to be the off-spring of the primitive Plant.

Some divide the *Garden Clove Gilly-flowers* into great and small, and both into those with a double and those with single Flower. Again, others distinguish the *Garden sorts* into those with a single and those with a double Flower, and both kinds into many subordinate Species. But we look upon all these Varieties to be but one and the same Species, and therefore shall not enlarge in describing them; nor were it possible for us to do that, should we be ever so willing, since these varieties are infinite; because there arise new ones every day. Whoever has a mind to know the most noted and remarkable Species, may consult *Parkinson*, C. *Bauhinus*, the *Hortus Eystettensis*, the *Florilegium* of *Theodore de Bry*, the *Hortus floridus* of *Crispinus Passæus*, the *Florilegium* of *Emanuel Swertz*, and others.

12. *Caryophyllus totus albus*, Suvert. *Clove-Gilly-flower all over white*.

13. *Caryophyllus rubeus & sanguineus*. *Ruby and blood-coloured Clove-Gilly-flower*. Suvert.

14. *Caryophyllus albus, lineis & notulis rubris distinctus*, Suvert. *White Clove-Gilly-flower, marked with red stripes and spots*.

15. *Caryophyllus multiplex, flore expurpure rubescente*, Eyst. *Manifold Clove-Gilly-flower, with a reddish purple Flower*.

16. Caryophyllus flore major, partim carneus, partim albus, rubris striis ac punctulis variegatus. *Clove-Gilly-flower with a large Flower, partly flesh coloured and partly white, variegated with red Stripes and Spots.*
17. Caryophyllus multiplex; singulis florum foliis, & rubro & albo dimidiatim divisus & punctatis, *Eyst. Double Clove Gilly-flower, every Leaf of whose Flowers is one half red and one half white, and marked with red and white Spots.*
18. Caryophyllus cocco saturatiore & niveo colore varius, *H. R. Par. Clove-Gilly-flower mixed of a deep Scarlet and a Snowy-colour.*
19. Caryophyllus maximus, multiplex, subalbidus, punctulis intensè purpureis, *H. R. Par. The greatest double, whitish Clove-Gilly-flower, with very deep purple Spots.*
20. Caryophyllus maximus, ex vivo candore & scarlatino colore mixtus, *H. R. Par. The greatest double Clove-Gilly-flower, mixed of a lively white and a scarlet colour.*
21. Caryophyllus maximus, rotundo flore, obscuro cocco & splendenti albedine perfuso, *H. R. Par. The greatest Clove-Gilly-flower, with a round Flower, mixed of a dark scarlet and shining white colour.*
22. Caryophyllus maximus, multiplex, incarnato flore & albo variegatus, *H. R. Par. The greatest double Clove-Gilly-flower, with a Flower variegated with Carnation and White.*
23. Caryophyllus flore ampla, albo, multiplici, suave rubente colore perfusus, *H. R. Par. Clove-Gilly-flower, with a large Flower, which is white and double, and mixed with a fine red colour.*
24. Caryophyllus flore multiplici maximo, lutescè albo, notulis & punctis veluti rubigine pictis, *H. R. Par. Clove-Gilly-flower, with a very large double Flower, of a white Clay colour, marked with Specks, and Spots, as it were with Rust.*
25. Caryophyllus plenus, colore umbilico tenus rubescens, instar florum Persici mali foliis latioribus, *Eyst. Double Clove-Gilly-flower, of a reddish colour to the Navel, like the Flowers of Peach-Tree, and broad Leaves.*
26. Caryophyllus plenus, purpurascens, punctatis foliis, *Eyst. Double Clove-Gilly-flower, of a purplish-colour, with spotted Leaves.*
27. Caryophyllus purpureus, punctulis intensè purpurei coloris, *Eyst. Purple Clove-Gilly-flower, with spots of a deep purple colour.*
28. Caryophyllus subviridi flore, *Suvert. Clove-Gilly-flower, with a greenish Flower.*
29. Caryophyllus albus, lineis Cremisini coloris, & Caryophyllus minor, albus, lineis purpuro-violaceis distinctus, *Suvert. White Clove-Gilly-flower, with crimson stripes, and smaller white Clove-Gilly-flower, marked with purple-Violet stripes.*
30. Caryophyllus miniatus, medio albetens, *Eyst. Clove-Gilly-flower of the colour of red Lead, and whitish in the middle.*
31. Caryophyllus flore, colore violaceo, *Bry. Clove-Gilly-flower with a double Flower of a Violet-colour.*
32. Caryophyllus pleno flore, Mali Aurantii colore, *C. B. Pin. 208. Clove-Gilly-flower with a double Flower of the colour of an Orange.*
33. Caryophyllus pleno flore, Silesiacus, miniatus, *Clus. Hist. 286. Betonica coronaria, rara, flore Phœniceo, pleno, J. B. 3.327.*
34. Caryophyllus dinidia parte Arantii colore, altera candida & parmixta, *Bry. Clove-Gilly flower with one half of an Orange colour, and the other white and mixed.*
35. Caryophyllus altilis, medius, dilutè violaceo flore, *H. R. Par. Middle, Garden Clove-Gilly-flower, with a bright Violet Flower.*
36. Caryophyllus altilis, minor, flore luteo-pallescente, *H. R. Par. Smaller Garden Clove-Gilly-flower, with a pale yellow Flower.*
37. Caryophyllus altilis, minor, variegatus, *R. R. Par. Small Garden variegated Clove-Gilly-flower,*
38. Caryophyllus hortensis, simplex, flore majore, *C. B. Pin. 208. Single, Garden Clove-Gilly-flower, with a large Flower.*
39. Caryophyllus sylvestris, major, vulgator, *Lob. Icon. 440.*

38. *Caryophyllus hortensis, simplex, flore major, pallidè purpurascens vel incarnato, C. B. Pin. 208. Single, Garden Clove-Gilly-flower, with a large pale-purplish or Carnation Flower.*

39. *Caryophyllus simplex, hortensis, versicolor, Eyst. Variegated single Garden Clove-Gilly-flower.*

40. *Caryophyllus major, sylvestris, variegatus, Eyst. Great, variegated, wild Clove-Gilly-flower.*

41. *Caryophyllus pleno flore, minor, C. B. Pin. 208. Small Clove-Gilly-flower, with a double Flower. Hortorum Caryophyllus multiplex, minor, rubro, striatus, versicolor, peramœnus, Lob. Icon. 442.*

42. *Caryophyllus supinus, flore pleno, rubro, argenteis micis asperfo, C. B. Pin. 208. Groveling Clove-Gilly-flower, with a red double Flower, bestrewed with silver Specks. Caryophyllus 7, pleno flore Clus. Hist. 285.*

The Rarity of the Leaves of this *Clove-Gilly-flower* deserves a Description; for they are so very like the Leaves of *Hyssop* in their whole Make, Colour and Shape, tho' not in their Smell and Taste, that they may well deceive any one that gathers them. But the Stalks are a Palm long, jointed like the Stalks of *wild Clove-Gilly-flower*, somewhat rough and hairy, and bear Flowers like those of *Wood-Clove-Gilly-Flower*, which consist of five Leaves, and are hairy on the upper part of a fine red colour, specked with silver spots, each of whose Leaves are striped with a deep Scarlet Line, and the borders are snipped: Then they are dyed of a greenish yellow colour on the lower part, the Borders being bestrewed with a gentle Red. This is a creeping Plant.

It loves shady places. *Clusius* observed, and described a Species, or rather a Variety of this Plant, with a double Flower, in some Garden.

43. *Caryophyllus multiplex, laciniatus C. B. Pin. Double, jagged Clove-Gilly-flower. Betonica coronaria, five Caryophyllus flos, folio tenuissimè dissecto, flore pleno, purpurascens, J. B. 331. Caryophyllus purpureus, flore multiplici, profunde laciniato, Lob. Icon. 442.*

44. *Caryophyllus multiplici laciniato flore incarnato, Eyst. Clove-Gilly-flower with a double, jagged, Carnation Flower.*

45. *Caryophyllus flore tenuissimè dissecto, C. B. Pin. 209. Clove-Gilly-flower, with a Flower very finely cut. Betonica coronaria tenuissimè dissecta five Caryophyllæa superba, elatior, vulgaris, J. B. 3. 330. superba alba, medio corollâ purpureo-violaceâ obsolera cincta, Lob. Icon. 450.*

This Species has many Stalks, which are a Cubit or two Cubits high, branched and jointed, clothed with several Leaves underneath, which are pretty broad, nine Inches long, and greenish; but the Leaves that are above are like those of the other *Botanica Coronaria*, two of them embracing the Joints, and of a bitter Taste. The Flowers on long Footstalks are sparfed and many, shut up in long Empalements, consisting of five small Leaves, which are sometimes white and sometimes purplish, cut into very long and very small Jaggs, with a greenish Navel covered with purplish Down, of a very agreeable smell that strikes the Nose at a good distance. To the Flowers succeed small, long Seed-vessels almost two Inches long, notched on the upper end into four parts, sticking out without the Empalement, which consists of a Tunicle and some short Leaves next to the Footstalk, abounding with black, flat, chaffy Seed. The Root is fibrous.

It grows on the Hills in the Neighbourhood of *Geneva*, but in small quantity; and Mr. Ray found it in some parts of *Germany*; as for Instance, in some Woods not far from *Weissenbergh* a Town in *Franconia*. It grows wild, says *Clusius*, in the wet Meadows about *Vienna*, as also on the Declivities of the Copses adjoining to the Meadows, in most parts of *Austria*. It flowers later than the other Species viz. in *July* and the whole Month of *August*.

46. *Caryophyllus flore tenuissimè dissecto, carneo, C. B. Pin. 210. Clove-Gilly-flower with a bluish Flower very finely cut.*

47. Caryophyllus flore tenuissimè dissecto, albo, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *Clove-Gilly-flower with a white Flower very finely cut.* Caryophyllus pulmarius, albus, *Tabern. Icon.* 286.

48. Caryophyllus sylvestris, flore laciniato, albo, inodoro, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *Wild Clove-Gilly-flower, with a jagged, white Flower without smell.* *Betonica coronaria*, five Caryophyllus flore tenuiter laciniato majore, albo, & dilutius rubente, *J. B. 3.* 331. *Superba major, flore albo, Lob. Icon.* 449.

49. Caryophyllus sylvestris, alter, flore laciniato, odoratissimo, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *Another wild Clove-Gilly-flower, with a very sweet smelling, jagged Flower.* *Superba Austriaca Clusii, Lob. Icon.* 451.

50. Caryophyllus sylvestris, alter, flore laciniato, odoratissimo, candido, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *Another wild Clove-Gilly flower, with a very sweet-smelling, white, jagged Flower.*

51. Caryophyllus sylvestris, tertius, flore laciniato, staminulis corniculatis, odoratis, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *A third wild Clove-Gilly-flower, with a jagged Flower, and sweet smelling horned stamina.* *Betonica coronaria*, minus ramosa flore tenuiter fimbriato, albo, corniculis duobus emergentibus, *J. B. 3.* 332. Caryophyllus sylvestris, v *Clus. Hist.* 283.

This species has a thick and black, hard and ligneous Root, which puts forth many branches that spreads upon the ground; which are likewise black, tough, and put forth fibres: From these come forth little Stalks nine Inches long, jointed, and loaded on the lower part with short, narrow, grassy Leaves, of a blueish colour, there being set two always opposite to one another, and then others more thinner at the Joints or Knots: On the Tops of the Stalks stand long Empalements, containing a white, sweet, smelling Flower, consisting of five Leaves very much jagged, from whose Navel rise up two pretty long Stamina, that bend like the Horns of a Butterfly. Then in the long Heads is contained flat Seed, as in the other *Clove-Gilly-flowers*.

It grows on the Mountain of *Hamburg*, among the Stones, both on the

South and North side, and flowers in May.

There is likewise another kind of it found there, with longer Stalks, and bearing more Flowers, which resemble the former in make and colour, but wanting the crooked or bending Horns, and having instead of them ten Stamina, which rise a little above the Surface of the Flower; and the Heads which contain the Seed are longer.

I found a third larger kind, says *Clusius*, at the bottom of the Hill that overlooks the Town of *Medeling*, about 3 Miles distant from *Vienna*. This has firmer longer Stalks, as also a larger Flower, tho' no less jagged round the borders, without smell, of a pure milk-white colour, or a light Red, or a sort of bluish-colour, the circumference of the Navel in both Species being possessed by short purple Hairs, but without Horns, instead of which are ten Stamina; otherwise they agree both in Leaves, Root, and time of flowering. All these, however, seem to be nothing but Varieties of the same Species.

52. Caryophyllus sylvestris, flore laciniato, sine corniculis, odoro, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *Wild Clove-gilly-flower, with a sweet smelling jagged Flower, and no Horns.* *Betonica coronaria sylvestris, flore simplici, laciniato, rubro, J. B. 3.* 328. Caryophyllus sylvestris, flore simplici, laciniato, rubro, *Lob. Icon.* 443.

53. Caryophyllus arborescens, *Creticus, C. B. Pin.* 208. *Prodr.* 104. *Betonica coronaria, arborea, Cretica, J. B. 3.* 328. Caryophyllus sylvestris, arboreus, *P. Alp. Exor.* 38. *Tree Clove-Gilly-flower of Candy.*

From a thick, white, hard and ligneous Root rise white, round, smooth, jointed, ligneous Stalks, divided into branches. The Leaves are grey, about half an Inch long, narrow, and stiff, ending in a sharp and pricking Point; and are thick-set only about the tops of the Suckers and Circles; insomuch that you would imagine you saw so many Bushes; for on all the rest of the Stalk they fall quickly, and leave that knotty roughness or unevenness that is to be seen there. The Empalements, which are small before the Flower blows, are fall

full of Prickles like Burrs, and the very Point of the Cup pricks. In the mean while these same Prickles remaining, the Empalement grows longer and presents a perfectly round single Flower, composed of five Leaves, that are snipped on the borders, of a light purple colour, streaked, and marked with a deep red line beyond the middle, by the meeting of all which it describes a Circle, under which appears a sort of Down. The middle, is possessed by *Stamina* of the same colour with the Flowers.

It flowers in the Months of July and August, and continues for many years; but must be put into a Hot-house in Winter.

54. *Caryophyllus simplex*, flore minore, pallide rubente, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Single Clove-Gilly-flower, with a small pale reddish Flower.* *Caryophyllus sylvestris*, tertius, flore pallido, suave rubente, *Lob. Icon.* 443.

This Species grows on Stones and Brick-Walls, much after the same manner as *Keiri* or *Leucoium Luteum*.

55. *Caryophyllus simplex*, minor, flore punctato, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Small single Clove Gilly-flower, with a spotted Flower.* *Betonica coronaria minima*, micis aureis aspersa, *J. B.* 3. 329. *Caryophyllus alter*, minimus, flore simplici, micis aureis asperso, *Lob. Icon.* 444.

56. *Caryophyllus simplex*, supinus, latifolius, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Low, broad-leav'd, single Clove Gilly-flower.* *Betonica coronaria*, five *Caryophyllus minor*, folio viridi, nigricante, repens, flore argenteis punctis notato, *J. B.* 3. 329. *Caryophyllus minimus*, pulchellus, supinis, maculis argenteis aureisve aspersus, *Lob. Icon.* 444.

57. *Caryophyllus simplex*, supinus, angustifolius, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Narrow-leav'd, low, single Clove-Gilly flower.* *Caryophyllus Virgineus*, *Tabern. Icon.* 283.

58. *Caryophyllus barbatus*, flore multiplici, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Betonica coronaria*, latifolia, petraea, pleno flore rubro, vel ad purpuram accedente, *J. B.* 3. 333. *Caryophyllus Carthusianorum*, *111 Tabern. Icon.* 286.

59. *Caryophyllus barbatus*, flore multiplici, albo, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Bearded*

Clove-Gilly-flower, with a double white Flower. *Betonica coronaria*, latifolia, petraea, pleno flore albo, *J. B.* 3. 333. *Armeria alba*; multiflora, *Suvert.*

60. *Caryophyllus barbatus*, flore roseo, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Bearded Clove-Gilly-flower, with a Rose-Flower.* *Armeria* & separatim dispositis floribus, duplicibus & magnis coloreque ruberrimus, *Suvert.*

61. *Caryophyllus barbatus*, horrensis, latifolius, simplex flore carneo, *H. L. Bar.* *Single, Garden, broad-leav'd, bearded Clove-Gilly-flower, with a bluish Flower.*

62. *Caryophyllus barbatus*, hortensis, latifolius, ruber, foliis variegatis. *Broad-leav'd, red Garden, bearded Clove-gilly-flower, with variegated Leaves.*

63. *Caryophyllus barbatus*, hortensis, latifolius ruber, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Broad-leav'd, red, bearded, Garden Clove-gilly-flower.* *Caryophyllus Carthusianorum*, *1. Tabern. Icon.* 285.

64. *Caryophyllus barbatus*, hortensis, latifolius, albus, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Broad-leav'd, white, bearded Clove-gilly-flower.* *Flos armerius*, albus, *Eyst.*

65. *Caryophyllus barbatus*, hortensis, latifolius, diversicolor, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Broad-leav'd, bearded Clove-gilly-flower of various colour.* *Betonica coronaria*, latifolia, petraea, flore punctulis albis notato, *J. B.* 3. 333. *Flos armerius variegatus*, *Eyst.*

The ligneous Root sends up Stalks one or two Cubits high, smooth, round, jointed and naked; at each joint of which are set dark green Leaves like those of *Lilly*. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches stand many sweet-smelling Flowers joined together in form of an Umbel, in oblong reddish Empalements, of a scarlet colour, and snipped round the borders, having a Circle of white and deep purple spots about the lower part of the Leaves.

There are infinite Varieties of this Species, which you may find in *Parkinson*, and other Authors, who have written of Flowers.

Gesner writes, that it grows on rocky, ragged and stoney Hills, and in Sandy open places.

The Empalement of every Flower is surrounded by six, narrow, pointed Leaves, that are longer than the Empalement it self. The Cylindrical Seed-vessels contain black Seeds, resembling those of common *Clove-gilly-flower*. The Flowers, which are white when they first blow, turn by degrees of a purplish colour.

66. *Caryophyllus barbatus, hortensis, angustifolius, C. B. Pin. 209.* *Betonica coronaria, latifolia, angustiore calyculo, foliis fastigiatis cincto, subrubente flore Lobellii, & Armerius simplex, flos Pannonicus Clusii, J. B. 3.333.* *Armeria altera, suaverubente flore, sed angustiore calyculo, foliis fastigiatis cincto, Lob. Icon. 448.*

From a white fibrous Root come forth several Heads of Leaves a Palm long, almost an Inch broad, of a dark green colour, much like those of narrow-leav'd *Plantain*, in which are two small Nerves extended lengthwise along the Rib.

The Stalks are a Cubit and half long, upright, smooth, and divided into several branches, along whose joints are set two narrow straight Leaves placed alternately. The Tops of the Branches are loaded with sweet-smelling Flowers, somewhat resembling the Flowers of that Species called *Superba*, but not so deeply and finely cut, of a purple colour, especially about the Middle and Navel of the Leaves, the Extremities and Segments tending to white and in some very white, on which appear two small whitish Prickles. The Root and Leaves have a bitter Taste.

67. *Caryophyllus barbatus, hortensis, angustifolius, flore plene rubro, C. B. Pin. 209.* *Narrow leav'd, bearded, Garden Clove-gilly-flower, with a Flower entirely red.*

68. *Caryophyllus barbatus, hortensis, angustifolius, flore lactei candoris, maculis asperso, C. B. Pin. 209.* *Narrow-leav'd, bearded, Garden Clove-gilly-flower, with a milk white Flower, full of Spots.*

69. *Caryophyllus barbatus, hortensis, angustifolius, flore niveo, oris carnei coloris, C. B. Pin. 209.* *Narrow-leav'd, bearded, Garden Clove gilly flower, with a Snowy Flower, whose borders are of a bluish colour.*

70. *Caryophyllus barbatus, hortensis, angustifolius, flore omnino niveo, C. B. Pin. 209.* *Narrow-leav'd, Garden, and bearded Clove-gilly-flower, with a Flower entirely snowy.*

71. *Caryophyllus barbatus, hortensis, angustifolius, floribus paucioribus, dilutius rubentibus, & carnei coloris, C. B. Pin. 209.* *Narrow-leav'd, bearded, Garden-Clove-gilly-flower, with fewer Flowers, of a fainter red, and a bluish colour.*

72. *Caryophyllus barbatus, hortensis, angustifolius, flore purpurascence, oris albis, C. B. Pin. 209.* *Narrow-leav'd, bearded, Garden Clove-gilly flower, with a purplish Flower, and white Borders.*

73. *Caryophyllus barbatus, hortensis, angustifolius, floribus primum lactei candoris, deinde omnino purpurascens, C. B. Pin. 209.* *Narrow leav'd, bearded, Garden Clove-gilly-flower, with Flowers of a milky whiteness, and then entirely purplish.*

74. *Caryophyllus barbatus, sylvestris, C. B. Pin. 209.* *Wild bearded Clove-gilly-flower.* *Viola barbata, angustifolia Dalecampii, J. B. 3. 335.* *Armeria sylvestris, altera, calyculo foliolis fastigiatis cincto. Lob. Icon. 448.* *Depford-Pink.*

From a white, ligneous, single Root furnished with innumerable capillary Fibres, come forth several small, round, pretty firm and stiff Stalks, of a sullied green colour, smooth on the lower part, and covered with very short and scarce discernible Down above, jointed, with great distances betwixt the joints, not much above a Palm high in the wild Plant, but a Cubit high and better when cultivated. At the Joints are set two narrow, oblong, sharp and grassy Leaves. The Stalks are parted at the Joints into many Branches, on the tops of which are generally crowds of Empalements, but not in the form of an Umbel, sitting upon short or no Foot-stalks, of a Cylindrical Figure, small, an Inch long, channelled, and surrounded with two narrow, sharp-pointed, equal or longer Leaves; out of which peep small Flowers of a beautiful red colour, with narrow Leaves, whose sides do not touch one another when the Flower blows and spreads, blunter than in the other Species,

oundish at the end, and cut with one or two notches, full of deep spots about the Navel; to which succeed, (in oblong cylindrical Seed-vessels, which when ripe open into four Teeth) small, cornered, black Seeds. The Leaves that rise the first year after sowing from the Root, are much broader, and are about half an Inch broad, and much the same breadth from bottom to top, which is roundish, and above two fingers long, of a faded green colour, smooth, and having no discernible Nerves except the middle Rib.

The second year after it has been sown, it sends up Stalks, and after it has born Seed it totally perishes.

It is to be found in many Meadows and Pastures, especially in a sandy and gravelly soil; and flowers in summer.

75 *Caryophyllus sylvestris*, *prolifer*, *C. B. Pin. 209.* *Proliferous wild Clove-gilly-flower.* *Betonica coronaria*, *squamosa*, *sylvestris*, *J. B. 3 335.* *Armeria prolifera*, *Lob. Icon. 449.*

It sends up several smooth, upright, jointed, Stalks, nine Inches long, and sometimes above a Cubit long; at each joint of which are set two narrow, grassy Leaves. On the Tops of the Stalks and Branches sits an Empalement, having white Scales, producing a pale red Flower, which withering, there comes another Flower, and then succeed several, every one wrapt in their own Cups, in so great a number (being seven or eight) that at last the belly of the pregnant Empalement, which embraces the younger ones with their Flowers, bursts by reason of their numerous offspring. The Flowers are very small, and are generally single, and very rarely blow and appear, out of the Empalement, two together.

It is very common in Italy, Sicily, France and Germany, especially in barren Pastures.

76. *Caryophyllus sylvestris*, *prolifer*, *flore albo.* *Proliferous wild Clove gilly-flower, with a white Flower.*

77. *Caryophyllus sylvestris*, *prolifer*, *flore singulari.* *Proliferous wild Clove-gilly-flower, with a single Flower.* *Caryophyllo- prolifero affinis, unico ex quolibet capitulo flore, C. B. Pin. 209.* *Caryophyllus*

sylvestris, *minimus*, *Tabern Icon. 287.*

78. *Caryophyllus sylvestris*, *vulgaris*, *latifolius*, *C. B. Pin. 209.* *Common, broad-leav'd wild, Clove-gilly-flower.* *Betonica coronaria* five *Caryophyllus sylvestris*, *vulgatissimus*, *J. B. 3. 334.* *Caryophyllus montanus*, *1. Tabern. Icon. 289.*

This Plant has several Stalks, and (from different Heads, which are upright, round and scraggy, sometimes a Palm, sometimes a foot, and sometimes a Cubit, high, and not branched, unless sometimes at the top. The Leaves are grassy, green, two at every joint, and more numerous near the Root. The Root is long and pretty thick, of a dusky colour without, and white within, and of a bitterish Taste. The Flowers are sometimes single, and sometimes several together, of a charming red colour, of no remarkable smell, notched on the obtuse border, standing in an oblong, round; and blackish red Empalement, at whose bottom are set sharp Leaves equal to the Empalement, and often shorter.

This is a very common Plant all over Germany, Italy and Sicily, in Meadows, Pastures, and uncultivated Fields.

79. *Caryophyllus montanus*, *multiflorus*, *Tabern Icon. 289.* *Many flowered mountain Clove-gilly-flower.*

80. *Caryophyllus montanus*, *umbellatus*, *floribus variis, luteis, ferrugineis; Italicus*, *Barr. Icon.* *Umbellated Mountain Clove-gilly flower of Italy, with changeable yellow and rusty Flowers.*

81. *Caryophyllus sylvestris*, *vulgaris*, *angustifolius*, *C. B. Pin. 209.* *Common, narrow-leav'd, wild Clove-gilly-flower.* *Caryophyllus montanus*, *albus*, *Tabern. Icon. 288.*

82. *Caryophyllus sylvestris*, *flore magno*, *inodoro, hirsuto*, *C. B. Pin. 209.* *Wild Clove-gilly-flower, with a large hairy Flower without smell.* *Caryophyllus sylvestris*, *2 Clus. Hist. 283.*

83. *Caryophyllus sylvestris*, *humilis*, *flore unico*, *C. B. Pin. 209.* *Low wild Clove-gilly flower with one flower only.* *Betonica coronaria* five *Caryophyllus*, *repens*, *rubra* & *alba*, *J. B. 3. 328.* *Caryophyllus*, *4 Clus. Hist. 283.* *Maiden Pink.*

The Root is small, long, furnished with a few Fibres, and spreads a great many branches that lean down and lye upon the ground, and then send down Roots. The little Stalks that sustain the Flowers, are a Palm and a half or nine Inches long, round, small and feeble, jointed, and cloathed with thick-set Leaves, two placed opposite to one another, embracing the Stalk without Footstalks, sometimes a finger long, but generally shorter, sustaining two or three red Flowers on their top, and remarkable for a Circle or Crown of deep spots about the Navel, standing in a long Empalement the borders being cut into five sharp Segments, as in the other *Clove-gilly-flowers*. Those Branches or little Stalks that lye on the ground and do not bear Flowers, are cloathed with many narrow and not very sharp Leaves, shorter than those on the Stalks. The Seed in the Empalement is chaffy and brown.

It grows wild here with us in England only in sandy places, and flowers from Summer to Autumn.

It grows in great plenty by the way side on the sandy Hills near Nottingham. Mr. Ray likewise observed it on such like sandy hills near Sandy, a village in Bedfordshire; as also on a hill not far from Hildertham in Cambridgeshire: Mr. Willoughby found the same not far from Bridgenorth, a Town in the Country of Salop. And lastly, Dr. Hoisenell found, it on Mantam-hill, near Slough about a mile and half from Windsor.

The *Clove-gilly-flower* that grows in these parts, bears two or three and sometimes more Flowers on one Stalk; whereas that described by *Clusius* and *Bauhinus* bears commonly but one Flower, (and sometimes two) on the same Stalk; so that we are in doubt whether they agree in Species or no, tho' they agree very well both in Figure and Description: We shall therefore subjoin the Description given by *Clusius*.

This Plant, says he, has round, jointed Stalks nine Inches high; and two Leaves set at every joint, opposite to one another, which are oblong, narrow, hard, pointed, and of a blueish colour. The Flower coming out of the reddish Empalement, is

generally but one on every Stalk (tho' sometimes there are two) consisting of five Leaves, which are gently fringed, of a reddish light purple colour, hairy about the Navel, and shining with a deeper Purple, and without smell; out of the Center of whose Navel stick up two short Chives. The Seed in the Empalements is chaffy and brown. The Root is long, spreading slender Fibres, from whose Head several Stalks diffuse themselves wide around and close.

It is found on *Hamburgh-Hill* two Miles above *Posen*, and eight below *Vienna* in *Austria*, where it flowers in *May*; but transplanted into Gardens, it flowers in *April*. But our *Clove-gilly-flower* begins to flower much later, and continues to flower till Autumn.

84. *Caryophyllus sylvestris*, *Carinthiacus*, *ruber*, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Red, wild Clove-gilly-flower of Carinthia.* *Caryophyllæus* 4 *Clus. Hist.* 283.

It has a pretty thick Root covered with black bark, furnished with a good many fibres, and divided about into some Branches, which produce many Heads on the Surface of the ground, which are composed of small greenish grass Leaves: Among which rise up some little branches or little jointed Stalks, which are a Palm long, and at every joint two small Leaves. On every Stalk a pretty large single Empalement, in which stands a pale red Flower consisting of five Leaves, which are somewhat snipped about the edges, out of whose Navel come forth sometimes two whitish Horns with some *Stamina*. The Seed is black and chaffy, as in the others.

It grows on *Taurus*, a Mountain of *Carinthia*, flowers in *July*, and produces ripe Seed in *August*.

Mr. Ray found this *Clove-gilly-flower* on Mount *Jura* near *Geneva*.

85. *Caryophyllus lyvestris*, *floribus la-nuginosis*, *hirtus*, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *Wild Clove-gilly-flower, with downy and hairy Flowers.* *Caryophyllus plumarius*, *purpureo-cocculeus*, *Tabern. Icon.* 287.

86. *Caryophyllus sylvestris*, floribus hirsutis, candidis, C. B. Pin. 210. *Wild Clove-gilly-flower, with white hairy flowers.* *Betonica coronaria*, minus ramosa flore tenuiter fimbriato, plane albo, sine corniculis, J. B. 3. 332.

87. *Caryophyllus minimus*, muralis, C. B. Pin. 211. *The smallest Clove-gilly-flower.* *Betonica coronaria*, five *Tunica minima*, J. B. 3. 337. *Tunica minima*, Lugd. 1191.

88. *Caryophyllus sylvestris*, calidarum regionum. *Wild Clove-gilly-flower of hot Countries.* *Caryophylli flores sylvestres.* Cam. Epit. 351.

89. *Caryophyllus sylvestris & saxatilis*, flore magno, lacteo, subtus ad spadiceum colorem vergente. *Wild Stone Clove-gilly-flower, with a large milk white Flower, inclining to a Bay-colour underneath.*

90. *Caryophyllus Creticus*, arboreus, Junipero folio. *Tree Clove-gilly-flower, of Candy, with a Juniper Leaf.*

91. *Caryophyllus Græcus*, arboreus, Leucoii folio, peramaro. *Greek Tree-Clove-gilly-flower, with a very bitter Wall-flower Leaf.*

92. *Caryophyllus Orientalis*, minimus, tenuissimè laciniaus, flore purpureo. *The smallest, finely jagged Oriental Clove-gilly-flower, with a purple Flower*

Idem flore albo. *The same with a white Flower.*

93. *Caryophyllus Orientalis*, fruticosus, tenuissimo folio, flore laciniato. *Oriental shrub Clove-gilly-flower, with a very small Leaf, and a jagged Flower.*

94. *Caryophyllus montanus*, saxatilis, flore dilute rubente foliis angustissimis Micheli. *Mountain Clove gilly-flower, with a pale red flower and very narrow leaves.*

This Genus is called *Caryophyllus* from the smell which resembles that of *Caryophyllus aromaticus* or Clove, and perhaps also from some likeness that the blown-Flower with its Empalement bears to the Cloves. Some of the Antients fancy it was called *Vettonica* or *Betonica* from the *Vettones*, a People of Spain.

The Flowers of the 11th Species are what are most used in the shops: They are moderately hot and dry, cephalick and cordial. The chief use of them is in the

Verrigo and Apoplexy, the Falling Sickness and other diseases of the Head and Nerves, in Swooning and Palpitation of the Heart. They bring away Worms, and make Womens Travail easy.

They are used externally for the wounds of the Head; they draw forth the Splinters of the Scull, and ease the Head-ach and Tooth-ach. *Schrod.*

The Preparations of these Flowers are,
1. The thickened Juice, called the Essence, Take the red Flowers, when the buds first begin to blow, cut off the white part; Sprinkle water upon the Remainder; shake them, expresse them, then clarify and coagulate the Juice very slowly. It loses its strength by too much Heat, and its colour perishes by stirring it too much with the Spatula. The Dose is, from a scruple and a half to half a Dram.
2. The Conserve of the Flowers.
3. The distilled water of the Flowers with the Herb, *in Balneo Maria*, with a moderate Heat This is a noble Remedy for sore Eyes, &c.
4. Syrup from the Infusion of the Flowers.
5. Vinegar from the Infusion of the Flowers, *Id.*

You may compare this Flower with the Rose; for as this has an incomparable fine smell, and is bitter to the Taste, excepting only the white part at the bottom; so has *Clove gilly-flower*. As the Taste and Smell of a Rose are in the surface, and perish in the dry Flower; so it is with *Clove gilly flower*: Wherefore, as *Roses* are cordial, restoring and refreshing the animal Spirits, by reason of the kindly Vapours that fly from them up to the Head; so is it in *Clove-gilly-flower*; but with this difference, That *Roses* are more proper for warm Affections, but *Clove-gilly-flowers* for cold. *C. Hoffm.*

Therefore the use of it has obtained in fainting Fits, Palpitation of the Heart, &c. In pestilent Fevers you may give three Ounces of the exprest juice of the Herb, or three Drams of the Powder of the Root. At the same time you must hold to the Patients Nose the *Acetum caryophyllatum*, and order him to wear about him Linnen Raggs dipt in it. The same is done in the case of an Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, and to prevent the access of convulsions, the

THE FINEST COMPANION

11



Lychnis. Campions.



especially in wounds of the nervous System. It is likewise highly esteemed for the good service it does to Women in Labour. *Id.*

I have, by the blessing of God, delivered vast numbers of People from malignant Fevers, only by the Decoction of the Flowers of *Clove-gilly flower*; and I dare affirm upon Oath to the Students of Physick, That these Flowers either make Patients sweat, or provoke Urine, without giving any great Disturbance to Nature, and at the same time refresh and strengthen the Heart, and quench Thirst. *Sim. Pauli Quadrip. Botan. p. 242.*

The Flower is used in Physick, and the *Single Clove-gilly-flower* is preferred before the *double*. Among the single we chuse the red, of a high colour, and an odoriferous smell. It contains abundance of Oil, and essential and volatile Salt. It is cordial, cephalick, proper for the Falling Sickness, Palsy and Verrigo, for resisting Motion and promoting Transpiration. *Lemery*

This Flower is medicinal, as having cordial, sudorifick, alexipharmick, &c. Virtues, to the highest Degree; and of these Flowers is made a Conterve, which is sold in the Shops, and is called *Conserve Tunice*, *Boerh. in Dict. Bot.*

TABLE CLXXIX. Fig. 3.

GENUS II.

Lychnis, CAMPIONS.

Campions is a Plant with a *Clove-gilly-flower* Flower A C, consisting of many Petals B D ranged circularly, and generally shaped like a Heart (furnished with two or three small Leaves E F, which form a little Crown or Garland I H) springing out of the hollow or fistulous Empalement I. The Pointal K rises out of the same Empalement, and afterwards turns to a Fruit L which generally ends in a Cone, gaping at the Point M Q, wrapt up in the Empalement T U which has commonly but one Cell, and full of roundish Seeds

N R, or angular ones O S, and sometimes shaped like a Kidney, and adhering to the Placenta P.

The Species of *Campions* are,

1. *Lychnis hirsuta*, flore coccineo, major, C. B. Pin. 203. Flos Constantinopolitanus, Dod. Pempt. 178. *Nonefuch*, or Flower of Constantinople.

The Root consists of many thick fibres which are subdivided into others, and has an acrid Taste, raising Stalks sometimes two Cubits high and better, otherwise a Cubit high, according to the place or soil where it grows, which are round, hairy, naked, and intercepted with many joints, at each of which are set two Leaves together, being placed alternately, having no Footstalk, but embracing the Stalk with their broad bottom, resembling those of *wild Campion*, but, blacker, stiffer, and beset with rougher Down; the first having a great resemblance to the *Armeria*, and acrid to the Taste. The Flowers on the top of the small Branches, form an Umbel, and have a sweet tho' faint smell, but are of a very fine Vermilion or Cinnabar colour, but sometimes of a Blush or white colour, with oblong Leaves, having two furrows on them, and winged on both sides below the middle, and furnished at bottom with two appendages leaning on them; so that the whole Leaf spread out seems to resemble a Butterfly when the body is hid. Among these, purplish *Stamina* sustain Violet-coloured Summits. Now the Flower peeps out of an oblong, hairy, greenish Cup, covering an oblong Seed-vessel, that is full of reddish Seed.

This Flower varies in colour; being sometimes white, sometimes a pale red, and sometimes variegated, &c. as you will see in several of the following Species, or rather Varieties of this Species: It varies also as to the single or double Rows of the Leaves of the Flower.

This is certainly a foreign Flower; and was raised in Gardens from Seed brought from *Constantinople*. It flowers in *June* and *July* the Second year after having been sown, and for several years after: For it has a lively Root, and endures long, proof against the Winter Cold and Frost.

2. *Lychnis hirsuta*, flore incarnato, major, C. B. Pin. 203. *Great hairy Champion, with a Carnation Flower.* Flos Constantinopolitanus, Eyst.

3. *Lychnis hirsuta*, flore croceo, major, C. B. Pin. *Great hairy Champion, with a Saffron Flower.*

4. *Lychnis hirsuta*, flore candido, major, C. B. Pin. 203. *Great hairy Champion, with a white Flower.* Flos Constantinopolitanus, albus, Eyst. J. B. 3. 344.

5. *Lychnis hirsuta*, flore variegato, major, C. B. Pin. 203. *Great hairy Champion, with a variegated Flower.* Flos Constantinopolitanus, varius, J. B. 3. 344.

6. *Lychnis hirsuta*, flore miniato, major, C. B. Pin. 203. *Great hairy Champion, with a Vermilion Flower.* Flos Constantinopolitanus miniatus, J. B. 3. 344. Eyst.

7. *Lychnis foliis levibus ac mollibus.* flore ex puniceo purpurascens; C. B. Pin. 213. *Campion with smooth and soft Leaves, and a Flower of a colour betwixt Scarlet and Purple.*

8. *Lychnis flore coccineo*, minor, C. B. Pin. 203. *Small Champion, with a scarlet Flower.* Flos Constantinopolitus, minor, Dod. Pempt. 178.

Mr. Ray suspects this Species, and says he knows no such. It differs in nothing from the first but in smallness.

9. *Lychnis coronaria* Dioscoridis, sativa, flore dilute rubente, C. B. Pin. 203. *Lychnis coronaria vulgo*, J. B. 3. 344. *Lychnis coronaria*, Dod. Pempt. 170. *Garden Campions or Rose Campion. with a pale red Flower.*

From a single and very fibrous Root rise several Stalks a Cubit high and better, round, hoary with a flocky Down, and divided into several Branches; clothed with Leaves set in pairs over against one another at distances, embracing the Stalk at the joints, beset with thick, soft and hoary Down, three or four fingers long; half a finger broad, and ending in a sharp Point (but such as grow at the Root are blunt). The Flowers are ranged on the tops of the Stalks and Branches much in the same manner as those of *Ocymoides vulgaris*, of a faded red colour, peeping out of oblong channelled Empalements, five

stripes sticking up on every Cup, as if they were cornered, and as many small ones betwixt them. The Leaves of the Flowers are roundish, and channelled towards the Navel, and at the Navel put forth two dented Processes, which are pretty stiff, upright. Then succeeds a thick, swelled or bulging Seed-vessel shaped like a Pear, replenished with abundance of Seed like that of *white Ocymoides*.

It grows every where in Italy, where it is sometimes seen wild with a white Flower of a flesh-colour in the middle.

10. *Lychnis coronaria*, Dioscoridis sativa, flore rubro & veluti flammeo fulgente, C. B. Pin. 203. *Garden Champion, or Rose Campion, with a red and as it were blazing shining Flower.*

11. *Lychnis coronaria*, sativa, flore ruberrimo five coccineo, H. L. Bat. *Garden Champion, or Rose-Campion, with a very red or scarlet Flower.*

12. *Lychnis coronaria*, Dioscoridis sativa, alba, C. B. Pin. 203. *White Garden-Campion, or Rose-Campion.* *Lychnis coronaria*, alba, Tab. Icon. 291.

13. *Lychnis coronaria*, sativa, flore intus rubro, exus albo. *Garden Champion or Rose-Campion, with a Flower that is red within, and white without.*

14. *Lychnis coronaria*, flore incarnato, punctato, Eyst. *Rose-Campion, with a Spotted Carnation Flower.*

15. *Lychnis coronaria*, flore incarnato, non punctato. Eyst. *Rose-Campion, with a Carnation Flower. not spotted.*

16. *Lychnis coronaria*, sativa, multiplex, C. B. Pin. 204. *Double Garden Campion; or Rose-Campion.* *Lychnis coronaria*, flore pleno. J. B. 3. 341. *Lychnis altera*, rubra, Lob. Icon. 334.

17. *Lychnis umbellifera montana*, Helvetica, Zan. 128. *Umbelliferous, Mountain-Campion of Switzerland.*

18. *Lychnis alba*, simplex, C. B. Pin. 204. *Single white Campion.* *Ocymoides album multis*, J. B. 3. 342. *Ocymastrum five Ocymoides*, Tab. Icon. 299.

This is the *Lychnis sylvestris*, flore albo of Parkinson & Gerard.

It has a perennial Root two or three Cubits long, and sometimes near as big as one's Arm divided into many parts, white, acrid and bitterish, which, before it rises above ground, is divided into a great many Heads about an Inch thick, and nine Inches or a Palm long. [It does not grow so long or thick here in England, tho' it shoots deep down into the Earth.] It produces many Stalks a Cubit, and a Cubit and half long or better, which are round, hairy, and naked, jointed, branched, and reddish towards the Root, at each joint of which are set two opposite Leaves, which are sharp-pointed, hairy, two or three fingers long, and a finger and half broad; with some considerable Nerves running lengthwise, narrowing gradually into sharp points and even about the edges. The white fine leav'd Flowers stand on the tops of the Stalks and Branches coming forth from the Wings of the Leaves, supported by very short Footstalks, peeping out of a swollen, oblong Empalement with purple stripes on them; the Leaves being deeply cut in the middle, broad, and roundish. About the Center of the Flower there appears a sort of jagged Crown. To the Flower succeeds a gaping Seed vessel shaped like a Pear, resembling that of Tobacco, notched and dented, having ten bending Teeth; in which is contained much Seed resembling that of Henbane, and is round, somewhat flat, and of an Ash-colour.

It grows every where in Pastures, and about Hedges.

19. *Lychnis albo, multiplex, C. B. Pin. 204. Double white Campion. Ocimoides, album, flore pleno, F. B. 3. 343. Ocimastrum multiflorum, Tabern. Icon. 300.*

This is only a variety of the former cultivated in Gardens.

20. *Lychnis sylvestris, alba simplex, folio longiori, glabro. Single, white, wild Campion, with a long smooth Leaf.*

21. *Lychnis sylvestris, alba, maritima, folio carnofo. White, wild maritime Campion, with a fleshy Leaf.*

22. *Lychnis prolifera, flore viridi, C. B. Pin. 204. Prolifick Campion, with a green Flower. Lychnis agrestis abortiva, multiplici viridi flore, Lob. Ion. 263.*

23. *Lychnis ocimastri facie, flore viridi, Par. Bat. Campion with a green Flower, resembling Ocimastrum.*

24. *Lychnis sylvestris, five 'aquatica', purpurea, simplex, C. B. Pin. 204. Single, purple, wild or water-Campion. Ocimoides purpureum multis, F. B. 3. 343. Ocimastrum rubrum, Tabern. Icon. 299.*

From a white Root about the thickness of one's little finger, of a somewhat acrid and bitterish Taste, and furnished with many Fibres, it sends up some Stalks one or two Cubits high, jointed, hairy; hollow and somewhat reddish: At each Joint of which are set two opposite Leaves, somewhat like the Leaves of Plantain, oblong, broad, sharp, soft to the Touch and hairy. On the tops of the Stalks stand some Flowers together, mixed among the Leaves, but not opening at the same time, composed of five fine red Leaves split in two, surrounding five white Stamina, that rise higher than the Flower, in a channelled, Downy Empalement, partly reddish and partly greenish, on a short hairy Footstalk, in which is contained an oblong Seed-vessel.

It is to be met with every where about Hedges and Ditches, or in watery or marshy Forrests.

25. *Lychnis purpurea, multiplex, C. B. Pin. 204. Double Purple flowered wild Campion. Lychnis agrestis, multiflora, Lob. Icon. 336.*

This is nothing but a Variety of the former, which our Gardeners cultivate, and call it Red Batchellors Buttons, because of its beauty and sightliness.

26. *Lychnis pupurea, simplex folio rotundiori, supina, præcox. Low, purple, early single Campion.*

27. *Lychnis segetum, major, C. B. Pin. 204. Pleidomelanthium; F. B. 3. 341. Nigellastrum, Dod. Pempt. 173. Cockle.*

This is the *Lychnis* five *Lychnoides segetum* & *Nigellastrum* Park.

It has a small, single, white Root. The Leaves and the Stalks are set opposite to one another, and are narrow, long, even on the edges, embracing the Stalk with their broad bottom, and gradually end in a sharp Point, rough and hoary with long whitish hairs. The Stalks are round and hairy.

hairy, a Cubit and better, jointed, naked, divided into some Branches, and long bear Flowers of a purple colour consisting five split Leaves, streaked about the Navel with deeper stripes, with blackish spots on the stripes, sitting in oblong, channelled, hairy Empalements, and divided into five Segments higher than the Flower. To the Empalement succeeds an oblong Seed vessel, shaped almost like a *Walnut*, gaping in five parts when ripe, and containing in it large, angular, channelled Seed, that are black when ripe, and are of a bitter Taste.

It is observed every where among the Corn, flowering in the Months of *May* and *June*.

If you look at the Seed through a Microscope, it will appear very much like a Hedge-Hog, wound up as it were in a Clue.

28. *Lychnis segetum*, major, flore albo, C. B. Pin. 204. *White Corn-Campion*. *Pseudomelanthium*, flore albo, *Eyst.*

29. *Lychnis segetum*, major, flore luteo, pallido. *Great Corn-Campion*, with a pale yellow Flower. *Nigella sylvestris*, flore luteo, pallido, *Mor. H. R. Bles.*

30. *Lychnis segetum*, rubra, foliis Perfoliatæ, C. B. Pin. 204. *Red Corn-Campion*, improperly called *Cow-Basil*. *Vaccaria*, *Dod. Pempt. 404* J. B. 3. 357.

It rises with a single, smooth, hollow, round Stalk, a Cubit high and better, covered with a sort of grey Dust that is easily wiped off; which immediately from the Root puts forth alternate Branches, is divided at top into opposite ones, and these again into others, always opposite. At the Joints of the Stalks are set two Leaves opposite to one another, of a pale grey colour, oblong, sharp-pointed, and so embracing the Stalk with the wings at their broad bottom, that they seem to be pierced by it. From the Angles of the Divarications come forth very long Foot-stalks sustaining Flowers, which also set on the tops of the branches, and are small, of a light red colour, and composed of five split Leaves; sticking a little up above the Empalement, which is channelled, smooth, and five corner'd, the angles being green, but otherwise pale. This covers a Seed

vessel shaped like a *Pear*, which is full of round black Seed, larger than *Mustard-Seed*. The Root is ligneous, white and straight, and spreads Fibres from its sides.

It flowers in *June* and *July*, and soon produces ripe Seed, after which it quickly perishes.

It is thought by some to be a Species of *Isatis*; for it is of no manner of use in Dying; and it is called *Vaccaria*, because the Cows eat it greedily.

The Figure which *Tragus* has given us of this Plant is none of the best. *Cordus* has very well described the Flowers; which are composed of five Leaves, as that Author has observ'd, tho' he has represented them all in one piece.

31. *Lychnis segetum*, foliis Perfoliatæ, flore pallido, C. B. Pin. 204. *Pale Corn-Campion*, with *Thorough-wax* Leaves.

32. *Lychnis segetum*, foliis Perfoliatæ, flore albo joncq. Hort. *White Corn-Campion*, with *Thorough-wax* Leaves.

33. *Lychnis sylvestris*, quæ *Behen album* vulgo, C. B. Pin. 205. *Been album officinarum*, J. B. 3. 356. *Been album* five *Polemonium*, *Dod. Pempt. 172.*

This is the *Papaver Spumeum* five *Ben album* vulgo *Park*. *Spatling Poppy*.

The Root is white, thick and ligneous and puts forth Stalks a Cubit, and a Cubit and half high, slender, round, smooth and jointed, and divided into branches at top. At every joint grow two opposite Leaves, in the shape of *Campion*, but perfectly smooth, very acrid and bitterish, with some sweetness. The Flowers peep out of lax Empalements resembling Bottles, cut into five Segments, and mixed of red, herby, and white colours, smooth, either white or of a white purplish colour, consisting of five split Leaves, with purplish *Stamina* in the middle. Afterwards the Empalements contain the Seed-vessel, which is full of Seed like the former.

It grows commonly in Pastures and Corn-fields.

This Plant has commonly smooth, tho' sometimes hairy Leaves; and the Summits are generally white, tho' they are sometimes found to be purple.

34. *Lychnis sylvestris, quæ Behen album vulgo, flore pleno. Wild Champion, commonly called white Behen, with a double Flower.*

35. *Lychnis sylvestris, quæ Behen album vulgo, flore ex viridi purpurascente, C. B. Pin. 205. Wild Champion, commonly called white Behen, with a Flower of a greenish purple colour.*

36. *Lychnis sylvestris, quæ Behen album vulgo, foliis angustioribus & acutioribus, C. B. Pin. 205. Wild Champion commonly called Behen, with narrower and sharper Leaves.*

37. *Lychnis, papaver spumeum, angustifolia, glabra, flore purpureo, Mor. H. R. Bles. Smooth narrow-leav'd Champion, or spatling Poppy, with a Purple Flower.*

37. *Lychnis sylvestris, five Behen album Alpinum, folio rotundiore, purpurascente flore. Wild Champion, or wild mountain Behen, with a roundish hairy Leaf, and a purplish Flower.*

38. *Lychnis, sylvestris, five Behen album Alpinum, folio rotundiore, hirsuto, purpurascente flore. Wild Champion, or white mountain Behen, with a roundish hairy Leaf, and a purplish Flower.*

39. *Lychnis maritima, repens, C. B. Pin. 205. Creeping maritime Champion. Lychnis marina, Anglica, Lob. Icon. 337. Lychnis marina, Anglicana, J. B. 3. 357. English Sea-Champion.*

It is so very like the Plant immediately following, that it is no easy matter to distinguish betwixt them: For two Leaves are set at the joints, as in that, but much smaller, thicker, smooth, grey, and dented round the edges, as it were with very short white hair. The Stalks are round, nine Inches high and better, smooth, and spread on the ground. The Flowers come out of turgid Bags, which are beautiful, channelled, and as large as a *Hazel-Nut*, but few in number; and consist of five split snowy Leaves, larger than in the other, and so double, that in comparison to that it seems to be a double Flower. In the middle are as many *Stamina* without Summits, and more also with double dark

yellow Heads. It has no remarkable Taste. This is the Description given of it by *Jo. Bauhinus*, as he saw it growing in the Garden of *Montbelyard*. In the wild Plant the Leaves of the Flowers are not so broad, nor doubled. It is observed, That sometimes the Leaves at their first breaking forth, are covered with white Flox.

It grows all along the southern Coast of England, among the Flints and *Sea-Coleworts*, where the Waves almost reach, as both *Lobel* and *Ray* observed; and not only on the Southern, but likewise on the Western Coast, as *Lancashire*, &c.

Mr. Ray declares his Doubt, whether it really differs from the common *Ben album* or no.

40. *Lychnis frutescens, Behen albo similis, C. B. Pin. 205. Myrtle-leav'd shrub-Champion, resembling white Behen. Behen albo officinarum similis planta, sempervirens, J. B. 3. 357. Ocimastrum fruticosum. Com. Horst. Icon. 33. Saponaria frutescens, acutis foliis ex Sicilia, Boc. Rarior. Plant. 58. Saponaria altera, fruticosior ex Sicilia, Casalp. 256.*

From the same Root come forth many Branches, which are a Palm long, pretty thick and ligneous, but brittle; on which are always set two Leaves opposite to one another, not larger than *Daisy-Leaves*, stretching out gradually into breadth from the bottom, but pointed at top, green, and very much shining. At the tops of some of the Branches rise other Branches nine Inches or sometimes a foot long, jointed, slender, and furnished with two opposite narrow Leaves at every Joint, and divided at top into branches set over against one another; on which sit Flowers in fat membranous Empalements, consisting of five split Leaves, of a sort of flesh-colour, from whose Center rise three tender crooked *Stamina*. The Root is white, and furnished with a few Fibres; but is perennial, and flowers in *June*.

Clusius, who is the Author of this Description, raised this Plant from Seed sent him from *Italy*.

Boccone says, it breaks forth every where among the Stones about *Palermo* and *Ger-genti*.

41. *Lychnis frutescens, myrtifolia*, Behen albo similis, flore albo, *H. L. Bat. Myrtle-leav'd shrub-Campion*, resembling white Behen.

42. *Lychnis noctiflora*, *C. B. Pin. 205. Night-flowering Rose-Campion*. *Ocimoides non speciosum*, *J. B. 3. 344. Ocimoides noctiflorum*, *Com. Hort. 34.*

From a white single (but sometimes multifidous) Root which is pretty thick and ligneous, furnished with some Fibres, and does not shoot deep down, rises a single Stalk, a Cubit high and better, which is round, hairy, solid, firm and branched; with two Leaves, placed opposite to one another at the joints, like those of *Ocimoides album*, of a dark green colour, hairy and sharp pointed, the lowermost being broad, and those above oblong and narrow. From the bosoms of the Leaves come forth commonly single Branches alternately, and sometimes two opposite to one another, sustaining at top two or three Flowers resting on Footstalks an Inch long, in oblong, hairy, channelled and even Empalements, smaller than the Flowers of *white Ocimoides*, white on the upper part, dyed with a gentle red, and of a dull pale yellow colour below, with split Leaves, that expand in the Night; but as soon as the Sun shines, they turn flaccid, and the Leaves immediately fold themselves together.

As soon as the Flower is past, the Seed-vessels swell mightily, and in proportion to the size of the Plant become larger than in most of the other *Campion*; so that sometimes they break through the Empalement, but generally the Cup extends and swells in proportion to the Seed-vessel within; which, when ripe, opens into six crooked Teeth, and sheds abundance of black, purple Seed through the open Orifice. The Plant is annual. The tops of the Stalks and Branches, as also the Empalements are clammy to the Touch.

It grows in the Fields about *Boll* in *Germany*, and elsewhere, and flowers in *August* and *September*. In the Summer the Flower smells in the night, but in Autumn it has no smell at all.

43. *Lychnis noctiflora, angustifolia, odorata*. Sweet-smelling, narrow-leav'd, Night-flowering, *Rose-Campion*. *Lichnide viscosa*,

peregreina, noctiflora, odorata, *Zan. 127.*

44. *Lychnis viscosa, alba, latifolia*, *C. B. Pin. 205. White, broad-leav'd clammy Campion*. *Polemonium petraeum Gesneri*, *J. B. 3. 351. Lychnis sylvestris*, *ix. Clus. Hist. 291. Lychnis sylvestris, Tab. Icon. 293. Wild white Catchfly.*

This has a thick, white ligneous, and single (tho' sometimes branched) Root, shooting deep down into the Earth, furnished with some Fibres, and divided into many Heads; from whence rise several Leaves, that cover the ground with a thick Turf. The Leaves are single, hairy, of a dark green colour, about an Inch broad, three or four Inches long, and shaped like the Leaves of *white Ocimoides*, but smaller, and furnished with long heeled Footstalks. From the same Root rise several Stalks, which are small, round, hairy, and cloathed with Leaves, which are hairy and oblong, two being set opposite to one another at every joint: These Stalks always put forth two Branches at top, opposite to one another; on which as also on the tops of the Stalks, stand white, light Flowers with split Leaves, on Footstalks scarce an Inch long, in a reddish channelled Empalement, with five *Stamina* longer than the Empalement. To these succeed the Seed-vessel shaped like a *Pear*, containing small, brown, Kidney-shaped Seed. The upper part of the Stalks sweats out a fat glutinous Moisture, from which it is called *Muscipula*, or *Catchfly*.

It flowers in the end of *May* or beginning of *June*. When the Seed is ripe, the Seed-vessel opens at top into six dented Segments.

Every Leaf of the Flower has two pointed Appendages about the Navel.

It grows on the Walls of *Nottingham-Castle*; and abounds on the Walls of the City of *Geneva*, and on the neighbouring Mountains: It is likewise to be met with every where in the South of *Germany*.

45. *Lychnis quæ Ocimoides minus vel album*, *Lugd. 683. Small or white wild-Campion.*

46. *Lychnis.*

46. *Lychnis viscosa, purpurea, latifolia, lævis*, C. B. Pin. 205. *Broad-leav'd, smooth, purple clammy Campion, or Catchfly*. *Centaureium minus, adulterinum* quibusdam, *Lychnidis viscidæ* genus, *J. B.* 355. *Lychnis sylvestris*, 1 *Clus. Hist.* 288.

This is the *Muscipula Lobelii* of Gerard and Parkinson, *Lobel's Catchfly*.

It has a white, single, ligneous Root, furnished with a few fibres. The Stalk is commonly single, a foot or a Cubit high, slender, round, stiff, smooth and branched, sometimes reddish, otherwise greyish, towards the Root, and jointed. The Leaves set at the joints in couples over against one another, embrace the Stalk with their broad bottoms end in a sharp Point, and are smooth, grey, and of an oleraceous, or rather nitrous Taste. The Flowers on the tops of the Stalks and Branches seem to be ranged in a manner in Umbels resembling those of *Small Centory*, and are of a fine red colour: But if you look into them more narrowly, you will observe that all of them rise singly in the Divarications of the Branches, as in the other Campions; coming out of a very long, channelled and purplish Empalement, and composed of five somewhat blunt split Leaves. Every one of these Leaves has two sharp crooked Processes about the Navel of the Flower. From the Center of the Flower rise several Stamina tipt with purple Chives. The Seed-vessels are oblong and almost cylindrical, but one half shorter than the Empalement. A little below the upper joints a certain viscous moisture sweats out of the Stalk, which catches flies. The Seed is small and reddish. *J. Bauhinus* says, it is Ash-coloured. When the Seed-vessel is ripe, it splits and opens at top into five sharp Segments.

Dr. Magnol found it only growing wild about *Sumenes* under the *Chestnut-trees* where it flowered in the Months of *June* and *July*.

47. *Lychnis viscosa alba latifolia, lævis*, C. B. Pin. 205. *White, broad-leav'd, smooth, clammy Campion, or Catch-fly*. *Muscipula flore albo*, *Eys.*

48. *Lychnis viscosa, floribus foris purpurascens, intus albis*, C. B. Pin. *Clammy Campion or Catch-fly, with Flowers*

purplish without, and white within. *Lychnis sylvestris*, 2, *de semine nata*, *Clus. Hist.* 294. *Lychnis viscosa, Italica, floribus orbiculatis, extus incarnatis, subhirsuta, latifolia*, *Par. Bat.*

The Stalk is not above a Cubit high, round, jointed, and of a purplish green colour. The Leaves are a little larger than in the *Italian Catchfly*, but no less hoary; from whose Wings come forth Branches covered with a clammy moisture, as is also the top of the Stalk. From the Root at the sides of the Stalk come forth other Branches furnished with thick-set Leaves much of the same size with the former, perfectly purple-coloured, which may be planted as well as the former on the top of the Stalk and Branches, which are of a very deep purple colour, fit channelled dark purple Empalements, out of which peep Flowers composed of narrow Leaves, cut through the middle lengthwise, of a rusty purple colour without, and white within, with five long Stamina, which are pretty thick and purplish at top, and as many shorter ones ending in white Chives. In other respects it agrees with the *Indian Catchfly*, and indeed the Difference betwixt them is so inconsiderable, that they hardly seem to be different Species.

49. *Lychnis viscosa floribus foris purpurascens, intus albis, caulis, & capsula glabris orbiculatis*, *Par. Bat.* *Clammy Campion or Catchfly, with Flowers purplish without, and white within, smooth Stalks and Seed-vessels, and orbicular Flowers*.

50. *Lychnis viscosa, floribus foris purpurascens, intus albis foliis brevi lanugine aspersis, & florum petalis angustioribus*, *Par. Bat.* *Clammy Campion or Catchfly, with Flowers purplish without, and white within, Leaves covered with short Down, and Flowers with narrow Leaves*.

51. *Lychnis viscosa, foliis, brevi lanugine aspersis*, C. B. Pin. *Clammy Campion or Catchfly, with Leaves beset with short Down*. *Lychnis sylvestris de semine nata*, *Clus. Hist.* 293.

This is the *Lychnis viscosa, flore albo Italica, sive muscipula Italica, alba* Park.

This *Catch-fly* sends up a brown jointed Stalk two foot high, branched in several places, no less clammy towards the tops than the others, with two Leaves set at the Roots of the Branches, which are oblong, narrow and hairy, or as it were covered with a soft Down, and pointed at the ends. At the Tops of the Stalks and Branches stand many snowy Flowers in long, striped, whitish Husks, consisting of five round pointed Leaves, cut in at the ends to the very middle, which makes every Leaf seem as it were two; and in the middle of the Flowers ten white *Stamina* tip with whitish Pendants or Chives; five of which appear when the Flowers open, and the other five when they decay and twist themselves. After the Flowers are past, comes a greyish Seed in hard Husks or Heads like the other common sorts. The Root perishes not, but continues long.

52. *Lychnis viscosa*, foliis lanuginosis, floribus carneis, C. B. Pin. 106. *Catch-fly with downy Leaves, and flesh-coloured Flowers.* *Lychnis sylvestris*, 3, & *femine nata*, Clus. Hist. 294.

From one small Root it produces several slender, knotty Stalks, with some Down upon them; at which are always set two Downy Leaves opposite to one another. At the tops of the Branches grow among the Leaves alternately swoln, striped and downy Empalements, from which come forth small Flowers of a whitish purple or flesh-colour, in which are small *Stamina*.

53. *Lychnis viscosa*, flore muscoso majusculo quæ sterilis, C. B. Pin. 206. *Catch-fly, or barren-Campion, with a Mossy Flower.* *Muscipula muscosa* flore, five *Ocimoides belliforme*, J. B. 3. 350.

This is the *Sesamoides Salamantium* majus Ger. and the *Muscipula Salamantica* major Park. *Spanish Catch-fly*.

The first Leaves that break forth resemble the Leaves of *Daizy* or *Globe-Scabious*, and are pretty thick, fibrous of a faded green colour, and no considerable Taste. The others that appear along the Stalks, are narrower and more oblong, and those set at the joints much shorter and narrower. The Stalks are a Foot or a Cubit high, and when cultivated often exceed two

Cubits) round, hairy and naked. From the middle of the Stalk to the top, the Flowers grow some how in Clusters, and being set on long Footstalks, resemble a long Spike, with many Tufts rising at the joints, and are small, of a yellow herby colour, consisting of five small narrow Leaves, with many long *Stamina* of the same colour in the middle, and sitting in a channelled Empalement. To which succeed swoln Seed-vessels, full of insipid and ash-colour Seed, much resembling *Poppy-Seed*.

The Root is long, moderately thick, and white. The Herb is clammy to the Touch, especially on the upper part.

It grows in gravelly place about *Newmarket*, and in the Fields as you go from *Barton-Mills* to *Thetford* in *Norfolk*. *Clusius* observed it on a dry and stoney ground about *Salamanca*.

54. *Lychnis viscosa*, flore muscoso, minore & seminifera, C. B. Pin. 206. *Catchfly with a smaller mossy Flower, and bearing Seed.* *Sesamoides magnum*, *Salamanticum*, Clus. Hist. 295.

This seems to be only a Variety of the former.

55. *Lychnis viscosa*, flore muscoso, minor, H. R. Par. *Smaller Catch-fly with a mossy Flower.* *Lychnis flore muscoso*, capillaceo, Mor. H. R. Bles. *Orites*, *Lychnydis sylvestris* genus, *Tabern. Icon.* 820.

56. *Lychnis auriculæ Ursi* facie, C. B. Pin. 206. *Campion resembling Bears-Ear.* *Viscago auriculæ facie*, *Cretica*, J. B. 3. 351. *Lychnis sylvestris*, *latifolia*, Clus. Hist. 294.

This Species has a long, fibrous, white Root, with many Leaves rising from it even twenty in number, which spread upon the ground, and are hoary, downy, resembling the Leaves of *Auricula Ursi*, *flore luteo*, both in shape and thickness, and three or four Inches long; which from a very long and pretty broad Footstalk gradually acquire a round figure, and seldom exceed the Breadth of one's Nail. It produces a Stalk the second year after sowing, which is a Cubit and Half high and better, branched, round, hairy, firm, and glutinous with a clammy juice at top. The Flowers are of a greenish yellow colour, several being gathered.

gathered as it were into an Umbel, consisting of five split Leaves, but very small in proportion to the size of the Plant; to which succeed small Seed-vessels, containing small blackish Seed.

57. *Lychnis sylvestris*, lanuginosa, major, C. B. Pin. 206. Greater, wild downy *Campion*. *Lychnis sylvestris lanugine canescens*, flore majusculo, rubescente Clusio, J. B. 3. 349. *Lychnis sylvestris*, v. Clus. Hist. 289.

It produces many round, long and infirm Stalks from one Root which are jointed, and lye upon the ground: At each joint are two long, soft Leaves, hoary with white Down, among which grow Flowers alternately along the Branches, resembling the former in shape, but larger, and of a paler red colour, or rather Carnation. The Seed-vessels contain a reddish Seed. The Root is thick and fibrous, but generally does not continue above a year.

58. *Lychnis sylvestris*, lanuginosa, minor, C. B. Pin. 206. Smaller, downy wild *Campion*. *Lychnis parva*, J. B. 3. 352. *Lychnis sylvestris*, vi. Clus. Hist. 290.

It rises with a small, downy jointed Stalk about a Palm high; at each of whose joints grow two small, long, downy Leaves; and from every joint come forth alternately small Flowers of a purple colour, mixed with a very beautiful Red, and shut up in a long, downy Empalement. The Root is small, ligneous and fibrous.

59. *Lychnis sylvestris*, quæ *Saponaria* vulgo. Wild *Campion*, commonly called *Soapwort*. *Saponaria major*, lævis, C. B. Pin. 206. *Saponaria vulgaris*, J. B. 3. 346. *Saponaria*, Dod. Pempt. 179.

It creeps under ground with small jointed Roots covered with a reddish bark. The Stalks are a Cubit and half high and better, round, smooth and reddish, hardly able to stand upright, intercepted by many joints, and full of Pith. At every Joint are set two Leaves opposite to one another, resembling *Plantain*-Leaves, three remarkable Nerves running lengthwise, smooth, of a nitrous Taste, and having short or no Footstalks. The Flowers are ranged in Umbels on the tops of the Stalks, standing on very short Footstalks, in a small Empalement, an Inch long, smooth, and not channelled,

which, when the Flower withers, swells into a belly, of a pale red or flesh-colour, sweet-smelled, and composed of five Leaves, which are neither jagged nor split. To these succeeds a small, almost round, flat and bay-coloured Seed, in an oblong Seed-vessel, which is thickest at the middle.

It grows wild along the sides of running Streams, Rivers and Pools, in open and sandy places, flowering in June, July, August and September, as J. Bauhinus has rightly observed.

60. *Lychnis seu Saponaria flore pleno*. *Campion* or *Soapwort*, with a double Flower. *Saponaria flore pleno*, Corn. 209.

61. *Lychnis pratensis*, flore laciniato simplicis, Mor. Hist. Oxon, Part 2. 537. *Meadow-Campion*, with a single, jagged Flower. *Flos cuculi*, *Odontidis quibusdam*, J. B. 3. 347. *Caryophyllus pratensis*, flore laciniato, simplicis five *flos cuculi*, C. B. Pin. 201. *Armerius sylvestris*, Dod. Pempt. 177. *Meadow Pink*, *Wild Williams*, *Cuckow-Flower*, rectius *Meadow-Campion*.

It propagates it self by a creeping fibrous Root; sending up stalks a Cubit high and better, naked, hairy, jointed and channelled; on which are set, at the joints, two narrow, oblong, sharp, straight Leaves without Footstalks. The Flowers are like those of the *Caryophyllus superbus*, of a reddish or bluish colour, and placed in the same manner in the very angles where the Stalks are divided into Branches, as *Chickweed*-Flowers are, resting on long Footstalks, fringed, furnished with ash-coloured Chives, and sitting on an oblong, purplish, channelled, and as it were furrowed, Empalement.

62. *Lychnis pratensis*, flore laciniato, simplicis, suaverubente. *Meadow-Campion*, with a charming red, single, jagged Flower.

63. *Lychnis pratensis*, flore laciniato, simplicis, albo. *Meadow-Campion*, with a white single, jagged Flower. *Caryophyllus pratensis*, flore laciniato, simplicis five *Flos cuculi*, flore albo, C. B. Pin. 210.

64. *Lychnis pratensis*, flore laciniato, pleno, ampliore, purpureo. *Meadow-Campion*, with a large, double, purple, jagged Flower. Flos cuculi, flore multiplicato, purpureo, *J. B.* 3. 348. *Odontidis* Plinii, pleno flore, *Clus. Hist.* 293.

65. *Lychnis pratensis*, flore laciniato, pleno, ampliore, albo. *Meadow-Campion*, with a large, double, white, jagged Flower. Flos cuculi flore multiplicato, altero, albo, *J. B.* 3. 348.

66. *Lychnis pratensis*, flore laciniato pleno, minore. *Meadow-Campion*, with a small, double, jagged Flower. *Caryophyllus* *pratensis*, multiplex, humilior, minore flore, *H. R. Par.*

67. *Lychnis sylvestris*, latifolia, caliculis turgidis, striatis, *C. B. Pin.* 205. *Broad-leav'd, wild-Campion*, with swoln channelled *Empalements*. *Muscipula* major, calyce turgido, ventricoso, *J. B.* 3. 349. *Lychnis sylvestris*, 3. *Clusii*, caliculis striatis, *Lob. Icon.* 339.

It sends up an upright Stalk, that is branched immediately from the Root, pretty thick, hairy, channelled and brittle. The Leaves are like those of *Ocymoides non speciosum*, hairy and soft. From the Divarications of the branches, the bosoms of the Leaves and on the tops of the Branches, hang Flowers at a pretty long Footstalk, consisting of five split, purplish Leaves, which fade when the Sun shines, with white Chives in the middle, sitting in an oblong, hairy, and very beautifully channelled *Empalement*, which the Seed-vessel swells to a huge bulk, growing wider from the broad and sessile bottom to the middle, and then ending in a Point, containing beautiful Seed, which somewhat resembles *Poppy-Seed*, but is larger, flat, channelled and ash-coloured. The Root is strong and straight, and produces fibres at the sides. The whole Plant is clammy and viscous to the Touch. The Taste of the Leaves is glutinous, and the Herb is annual.

It grows in great abundance in Germany, in the Pastures and Fields along the Rhine.

68. *Lychnis supina*, Sicula, calyce amplissimo, striato. *Low Sicilian. Champion*, with a very large streaked *Empalement*. *Lychnis speciosissima*, flore aquatè purpureo, granatina seu saturate rubrâ nubeculâ per medium Segmentato, *H. Cathol.*

69. *Lychnis sylvestris*, pluribus foliis simul junctis, *C. B. Pin.* 205. *Wild-Campion*, having several Leaves joined together. *Lychnis sylvestris* viii. *Clus. Hist.* *Lychnis sylvestris*, foliis angustis, & pluribus ex geniculis singulis, *Clusio* i in *Hisp.* 8. in *Post.* 7. B. 3. 348.

This Species has small jointed Stalks, divided into several Branches, a Foot long and better. At every joint are set two, three or more Leaves narrower than those of the others, and of a green colour mixed with white. The Flowers growing on the tops of the Branches consist of five split Leaves, which are white within, and a little purplish on the outside, contracting and twisting themselves before they quite wither. The *Empalements* are very hard, round and short, and contain small round Seed like that of *Papaver-Rear*. The Root is pretty thick, white, divided into many parts, and perishes every other year.

It grows not only in Coppices, but also along the sides of unmanured Fields all over Austria, within *Ens*, *Moravia*, *Bohemia*, *Hungary*, *Muer* and *Drave*; but likewise abounds in the Woods and Forrests about *Frankfort*. When it grows up, it seems to be covered with a glutinous Moisture on the upper part.

70. *Lychnis sylvestris*, viscosa, angustifolia, alba, *H. Edinb.* *Narrow-leav'd, viscous, white, wild-Campion*.

71. *Lychnis sylvestris*, viscosa, rubra altera, *C. B. Pin.* 205. *Another red, viscous, wild-Campion*. *Muscipula viscaria* five *Lychnidis* Species, *J. B.* 3. 349. *Lychnis sylvestris*, tertia, *Clus. Hist.* 289.

It rises up with thick Branches immediately from the Root, many of which are as long as the Stalk, (which is a Cubit high) jointed, solid and round; along which are streaked Leaves at the joints opposite to one another, about two in number, oblong and pointed; but those lower down are broader and blunter, resembling those of *Daizy*, green and smooth. Both on the tops of the Branches, and out of the Bosoms of the Leaves come forth red Flowers sitting in an oblong, channelled *Empalement* like that of *Polemonium petraeum* which, after the Flowers part, is stretched by

by the Seed-vessel within, which is full of black Seed. The Root is white, ligneous, and divided into many parts.

It grows wild in the Corn-fields, in a rich soil, in most parts of *Old-Castile*. It flowers from *May* to *Autumn* the same year that it was sown, and perishes the next Winter.

72. *Lychnis hirta, angustifolia, Cretica*, C. B. Pin. 206. *Narrow-leav'd, hairy Campion of Candy*. *Ocimoides flore rubro, minus, Creticum*, J. B. 3. 352. *Lychnis sylvestris*, vii. *Cretica, Clus. Hist.* 290.

Immediately from the Root it is divided into many small, round, jointed Branches, a Palm long or better. At each joint are set two Leaves opposite to one another, which are small, pretty thick, beset with some hair, oblong, and blunt at the Point. Every Branch sustains a membranous, channelled Empalement, which is covered with Down, narrower, at the bottom, and wider above; out of which comes forth a Flower consisting of five Leaves, which are split at the Point, at first of a red colour, and then a little whitish, in which are some *Stamina* tipped with yellow Chives. To the Flowers succeed Heads, that contain Seed resembling the Seed of *Garden-Campion*. The Root is small, parted into several Branches, but not lively.

73. *Lychnis vel Ocimoides repens, montanum*, C. B. Pin. 206. *Mountain creeping Campion*. *Saponaria minor quibusdam*, J. B. 3. 344. *Ocimoides repens, Polygonifolia, Lob. Icon.* 341.

This Species has long, thick Roots, parted into many Branches, and divided into many Heads; and are soft, black without and white within. The low Stalks creep upon the ground, and are hairy, reddish, jointed and branched, at whose joints are set two hairy Leaves opposite to one another, shaped somewhat like the Leaves of *Knot-grass*. The Flowers are purplish, smaller than those of *Soapwort*, sitting in oblong, hairy, reddish Empalements, consisting of five Leaves and Chives in the middle.

It loves sandy places looking to the South, and the Hills upon the *Rhone* and

Arve. It is likewise to be found in *Italy* betwixt *Massa* and *Lucca*.

74. *Lychnis Alpina, pumila, folio gramineo, five muscus alpinus, Lychnidis flore*, C. B. Pin. 206. *Dwarf, mountain Campion, with a Grass Leaf or Mountain Moss with a Campion Flower*. *Muscus Alpinus, flore insigni, dilute rubente*, J. B. 3. 768. *Ocimoide moscoso, Alpino, Pon. Ital. Bald.* 199.

It has pretty thick Roots, divided into many heads and furnished with many small fibres; from whence come forth numberless narrow Leaves, that are scarce an Inch long, and lye upon the ground; being as big as the *Phyllum Dalechampii*, but not at all hairy; among which rise small Footstalks scarce an Inch long, on each of which stands a Flower consisting of five small split Leaves which is large, of a light red or bluish colour in an oblong, channelled Empalement. In brown shining Heads, shaped like Kidneys, is contained a small reddish Seed.

This Plant proves it self to be a genuine Species of *Campion* both by its Flower and Seed.

Mr. Ray observed it on the tops of the Mountains that surround the Monastery of *Chartreux*; and *Clusius* found it on the tops of the *Austrian* and *Stirian* Mountains. It flowers in *June*, and generally produces ripe Seed in *August*.

Mr. Lloyd discovered it on *Snowdon*, a very high Mountain in *North-Wales*; as Dr. *Tancred Robinson* informed Mr. Ray.

75. *Lychnis Alpina, pumila, folio gramineo, five muscus alpinus Lychnidis flore niveo*, C. B. Pin. 206. *Dwarf Mountain Campion with a grass Leaf, or Mountain Moss with a Campion snowy Flower*.

76. *Lychnis maritima, procumbens, strictifolimis longis foliis*, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part 2. 545. *Lying maritime Campion with very narrow long Leaves*.

77. *Lychnis longioribus foliis incanis, florum petalis quinis, non bifidis*, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part. 2. 545. *Campion with longer hoary Leaves, and Flowers composed of five unsplit Leaves*.

78. *Lychnis minima, hispida, noctiflora*, B. Monsp. *Smallest, hairy Night-flowering Champion.*

79. *Lychnis viscosa, foliis inferioribus Bellidi minori similibus, flore minimo, carneo aut rubro*, H. R. Monsp. *Clammy Champion, with the lower Leaves like those of small Daisy, and a very small bluish or red Flower.*

80. *Lychnis sylvestris, minima, flore muscoso*, Bot. Monsp. *The smallest wild Champion, with a Moss-Flower.* *Lychnis viscosa, erecta, annua, Caryophylloides*, Raii Syllog.

In the beginning of the Spring it produces Leaves resembling those of *Caryophyllus sylvestris prolifer*. The Stalk is a foot high, small, and subdivided into other very small ones; on the tops of which rest some Heads, from which rise only green Stamina tipped with Summits, as in the *viscosa flore muscoso*. The Seed is small and brown: The Plant is viscid, and continues no longer than one year.

It is to be seen in Gramont-Grove in the Months of July and August.

Mr. Ray found this Plant in Gramont-Forrest and the neighbouring Fields; and in his Catalogue of transmarine Plants calls it *Lychnis viscosa, erecta, annua, caryophylloides*. The Leaves are very narrow and resemble those of *Clove-gilly-flower*. The Stalks are small, but firm and upright: The Heads sit on the tops of the Stalks and Branches.

81. *Lychnis foliis glabris, calyce duriore*, Bocc. Rarior. Plant. 27. *Smooth-leaved Champion, with a hard Empelement.*

82. *Lychnis sylvestris, hirsuta, perennis, foliis Cochleariæ Britannicæ, flore amplo Saponariæ*, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part 2. 541. *Wild hairy, perennial Champion, with British Spoonwort Leaves, and a larger Soapwort Flower.*

This Species has Stalks a foot or a foot and half long, partly lying on the ground, and partly upright, with thick Joints; at which are set oblong hairy Leaves, shaped like those of *Cochlearia Britannica*. On the tops of the Stalks are to be seen large Flowers resembling the Flowers of *Soapwort*, to each of which succeed Seed-vessels

containidg Seed like that of *white wild Champion*.

83. *Lychnis sylvestris, hirsuta, annua, flore minore, carneo*, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part 2. 541. *Hairy, annual, wild Champion, with a smaller flesh-coloured Flower.*

84. *Lychnis Chalepensis, annua, foliis parum hirtis & angustis, flosculis carneis, pediculis infirmis, biuncialibus insistentibus, capsulis fere rotundis*, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part 2. 541. *Annual Champion of Aleppo with narrow and somewhat hairy Leaves, bluish-coloured flowers standing upon feeble Footstalks two Inches long, and Seed-vessels almost quite round.*

This is easily distinguished from the other Species of *Champion*, by the length of the Footstalks, which are two Inches long, at which hang the Flowers, and the Seed-vessels that succeed them.

This and the preceding were sent in the Seed to Dr. Rob. Huntington from Aleppo, and grew up in the Physick-Garden of the University of Oxford.

Mr. Ray is of opinion, that this Plant, supposing it to be drawn right, is rather a sort of *Chick-weed* than a *Champion*, because the Empelement is cut into segments, and spreads out like a Flower.

85. *Lychnis glabra, annua, foliis oblongis mucroatis, flore amplo rubello, capsulâ, oblonga pyramidalî*, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part 2. 542. *Smooth annual Champion, with oblong pointed Leaves, a large red Flower, and an oblong Pyramidal Seed-vessel.*

It bears a large Flower of a beautiful red colour, to which succeeds the Seed-vessel, which is pretty thick towards the bottom, and ends in a long Point like a Pyramid.

86. *Lychnis, sylvestris, alba, spicâ reflexâ*, Bot. Monsp. *White wild Champion, with a bending spike.* *Lychnis sylvestris, altera Montepelienfium, spicâ nutante*, H. R. Par.

87. *Lychnis hirta, minor, flore variegato*, H. R. Par. 99. *Small hairy Champion, with a variegated Flower.* *Lychnis hirsuta, flore eleganter variegato*, Raii. Hist. 997.

From a white single Root, that shoots straight down into the Earth, and is furnished with a few Fibres, it sends up sometimes one, but generally more, Stalks, which are a foot long, round and solid, branched immediately from the bottom, hairy and brittle. On the Stalks are set two Leaves over against one another at distances, becoming gradually boarder from a narrow bottom, about three fingers long and, and half a finger broad; the upper Leaves on the Stalk are narrower, with sharp Points, and hairy on both sides. The tops of the Stalks and Branches are clammy and fat to touch, and loaded with Flowers coming singly in an alternate order out of the Wings of the Leaves, and sitting on very short Footstalks. Out of oblong, channelled Empalements come beautiful Flowers, consisting of five roundish Leaves not notched, purplish in the middle, and white about the border. When the Flowers perish, the channelled Empalements swell into large Bellies, containing smooth, turbinated Seed-vessels, full of small purplish Seed.

It flowers in the Summer, and perishes when the Seed comes to Maturity. Mr. Ray says, that it renewed it self in his Garden the next ensuing spring by the falln Seed; and that it often rises from the Seed also in Autumn, continues green the whole Winter, and rises a Cubit high the following Spring.

88. *Lychnis sylvestris, fugaci flore, H. R. Par. Wild Campion with a Flower that quickly perishes.*

89. *Lychnis noctiflora, minima, flore exiguo, Bocc. Rarior. Plant. 92. The smallest night-flowering Campion, with a small Flower.*

From a small Root with a few Fibres, it sends up several small Stalks, which at first spread on the ground in a Circle. At the joints are set two Leaves opposite to one another, which are narrow, an Inch long, and resemble those of *Linaria minima seu spargula*; in the bosom of which grow two other very short and very small Leaves; then rise many little Stalks with many joints on them, divided into branches, somewhat hairy, as are also the Leaves, of which those nearest the top become gra-

dually shorter and broader. On the tops of the Stalks, and in the bosoms of the Leaves, come forth little reddish five-leav'd Flowers, about the bigness of *Chickweed-Flowers*, and inserted into very small Husks like those of *Campion*. The whole Plant stains the hand with a certain viscous Glue.

90. *Lychnis parva, flore rubello, è calyce oblongo, angusto, Messanenſis, Raii. Hist. 995. Small Campion of Messina with a red Flower, sitting in a narrow, oblong Empalement.*

It is distinguished from the other Species by its very long and small Empalement, its beautiful red Flower, with its Leaves deeply cut almost to the very bottom, as in greater *Chick weed* or *Gramen Leucanthemum*, &c.

Mr. Ray observ'd this on the first Ascent of Mountains towards *Messina*.

91. *Lychnis flore albo, minimo, Raii. Hist. 996. Campion with a very small white Flower.*

This Species has narrow Leaves, the lowermost ones that rise from the Root are three Inches long, and scarce one broad; but the upper Leaves on the Stalks grow gradually shorter and narrower, on the upper side beset with a few long hairs, and on the under side with many short ones. The Stalk is a Cubit high, round, feeble, hairy, reddish below towards the Root, and intercepted, as is common in this Genus, with many joints, and begirt at every joint with two Leaves, which from a narrow bottom become gradually broader, adhere without Footstalks, and at last draw to a Point. From the bosoms of the upper leaves come forth Flowers singly and alternately on short Footstalks, the lower ones being scarce half an Inch long, coming out of Empalements beset with long hair, and channelled, as in the rest of this Genus, very small, consisting of five narrow Leaves, which are scarce split at top, quickly perishing and rarely blowing, with the borders turning inwards, commonly white, but sometimes purplish even on the same Plant. The Top and Seed-vessels sweat out a clammy moisture, as in several of this Genus. The Leaves resemble the Leaves of the *Armeria pratensis*.

Mr. Ray raised it from Seed sent him by his very learned Friend Sir Hans Sloane.

92. *Lychnis erecta*, parva, flore rubello, folio longo, angusto, *Raii. Hist.* 997. *Small upright Campion, with a red Flower, and a long narrow Leaf.*

Mr. Ray found it in a Flax-field, in flower in the Month of April, half way betwixt Massa and Lucca.

93. *Lychnis minor*, saxifraga, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Small Saxifrage Campion.* Caryophyllus saxifragus, C. B. Pin. 211. *Saxifraga antiquorum quibusdam*, J. B. 3. 338. *Saxifraga magna Matthioli & Italorum*, Lob. Icon. 428.

The Root is ligneous, about the bigness of one's little Finger, and above a Palm long, divided into many Heads, from whence rise innumerable suckers or shoots a Palm long and better, jointed, and cloathed with Leaves opposite to one another at the joints, resembling *Hyssop-Leaves*, but smaller. On the top of each shoot sits one Flower with many *Stamina* in the middle, in a white Empalement half an Inch long, marked with greenish stripes, and narrow at the bottom.

94. *Lychnis saxatilis*, Alpina, glabra, pumila. Smooth, dwarf, mountain, Stone Campion. Alpine Alpina, glabra, C. B. Pin. 251. *Auricula muris*, Alpina, glabra, five *Lycynis glabra*, minima aut Caryophyllæi minima species, flore albo, J. B. 3. 360.

It has white hard Roots which are thick in proportion to the size of the Plant, not very full of Fibres, and without any remarkable Taste. The Stalks are pretty many, a Palm long, small, smooth, reddish underneath, round, jointed, divided into some Branches, and these again into others. The leaves are oblong, smooth, pointed, of a pale green colour, and shaped like those of *Flax*, but shorter. The Flowers are upright and white, composed of five leaves dented at the edges and furnished with some *Stamina*. The Empalement is channelled, somewhat fringed above, and formed like that of the wild Campions. When the Seed-vessels gape, they are dent-ed round the borders, and contain small Seed. The Herb is perennial.

It grows on several parts of the Alps; and loves wet stoney places.

95. *Lychnis multiflora*, elatior, *Linariæ folio*, flore parvo. Tall Campion a bounding in Flowers with a Toad flax-Leaf, and a small Flower. *Saponaria Lychnidis folio*, flosculis albis, an *Conditi arabum*, C. B. Pin. 206. *Lanaria sive Struthium Dioscoridis Imperato*, J. B. 3. 347. *Struthis di Dioscoride*, Radicetta, Herba lanaria de nostrati, Imper. 661.

The rise of this Plant is much like that of common Soap-wort or Campion. The leaves resemble those of *Clove-gilly-flower*, are narrow, an Inch and half long, and stand in pairs opposite to one another. The Stalks are a Cubit high, very much branched and corner'd at the Branches, which are very small; on the tops of which stand very small, white, five leav'd Flowers. The black Seed are contained in very small Husks, about the bigness of a Grain of Millet, and of a bitterish Taste.

Mr. Ray found this Plant on the steep places of the Hills that over-look Messina. Imperato says, that it grows in Calabria and Basilicata, Provinces of the Kingdom of Naples, where the Inhabitants call it *Lanaria*, because they find the Roots and Branches of it very useful for cleansing and scouring their Wool. Mr. Ray suspects that it is not a genuine Species of *Lychnis*.

96. *Lychnis Alpina*, multiflora, perampla radice. Mountain-Campion abounding in Flowers, and having a very large Root. *Lychnis Alpina*, glabro, Caryophyllus *Holstei flore*, Mor. H. R. Blef.

97. *Lychnis annua*, minima, flore carneo, lineis purpureis distincto. The smallest annual Campion, striped with purple Lines. *Beronicæ sive Tunicæ minimæ similis planta*, J. B. 3. 338.

This is a slender Plant nine Inches and sometimes a foot high, divided into many Branches much after the manner of *Narrow-leav'd Chick-weed*, from which however it differs in many respects, as also from *Betonica minima*. The Branches hang in beautiful purplish Flowers, somewhat like those of the said *Betonica* in a leafy Empalement,

Empalement which also sustains the Seed-vessels that succeed the Flowers, which are furnished with no stripes, like those of narrow-leav'd Chick-weed; and contain small and very black Seeds. The Root is small, slender and white; but hard and ligneous and cut into several Divisions. It is annual.

It flowered and bore Seed in the Month of August, on Mount Rossberg near Mafmunster, and on the Walls of Montbelyard in the Month of June. Mr. Ray likewise found it, if his memory serves him, in the Fields near Mentz in great abundance.

98. *Lychnis Lusitanica*, annua, *Bellidis folio*, flore purpureo. Annual Portuguese *Campion*, with a Dazy Leaf, and a purple Flower.

99. *Lychnis Lusitanica*, annua, *Bellidis folio*, flore carneo. Annual Portuguese *Campion*, with a Daizy Leaf, and a flesh-coloured Flower.

100. *Lychnis peregrina*, *Lavandulæ folio*. Foreign *Campion*, with a Lavender-Leaf. *Lychnis Æthiopica*, *noctiflora*, *spicæ foliis*, *Breyn. Fascic.*

101. *Lychnis maritima*, *pulverulente*, *folio carnofo*. Maritime dusty *Campion*, with a fleshy Leaf.

102. *Lychnis maritima*, annua, *Hispanica salicis folio*. Annual, maritime, Spanish *Campion*, with a Willow Leaf.

103. *Lychnis Hispanica*, *Kali folio*, *multiflora*. Spanish *Campion*, with a Glasswort Leaf, abounding with Flowers. *Kali vermiculatum*, albo globofo flore, *Bar. Icon.*

104. *Lychnis Pyrenaica*, *umbellifera*, *minima*. The smallest, umbelliferous, Pyrenean *Campion*.

105. *Lychnis minima*, *saxatilis*, *umbellata*, *Holostii folio*, *caule nudo*. The smallest, stone, umbelliferous *Campion*, with an *Holostian*-Leaf, and a naked Stalk.

106. *Lychnis Hispanica*, *Valerianæ rubræ folio*, *purpurascente flore*. Spanish *Campion*, with a red *Valerian* Leaf, and a purplish Flower.

107. *Lychnis maritima*, *Gadenfis*, *angustifolia*. Narrow-leav'd, Maritime, Cadiz *Campion*.

108. *Lychnis Lusitanica palustris*, *folliculo striato*. Marsh Portuguese *Campion*, with a channelled Seed-vessel.

109. *Lychnis Lusitanica*, *montana*, *glutinosa*, *foetida*. Glutinous, Stinking, mountain, Portuguese *Campion*.

110. *Lychnis Hispanica*, *capillaceo folio*. Spanish *Campion* with a capillaceous Leaf.

111. *Lychnis pumila*, *saxatilis*, *Juniperi folio*. Dwarf, stone *Campion*, with a Juniper Leaf.

112. *Lychnis corniculata*, minor five *angustifolia*, *saxatilis*. *Bocc. Mus. Part. 2. 50. Tab. 43.* Small or narrow-leav'd, horned-stone *Campion*.

113. *Lychnis maritima*, *pinguis*, ex *Corfica*, *Bocc. Mus. Part. 2. 62. Tab. 54.* Fat maritime *Campion*, from *Corfica*.

114. *Lychnis erecta*, *Veronicæ folio*, *Bocc. Mus. Part. 2. 170. Tab. 118.* Upright *Campion*, with a *Betony*-Leaf.

115. *Lychnis folio granineo*, flore pleno, *Best Gazophyl. Campion*, with a Grass Leaf, and a double Flower.

116. *Lychnis græca maritima*, *fedi arborescentis folio & facie*. Greek, maritime *Campion*, with the Leaf and Make of *Tree-Houseleek*.

117. *Lychnis Græca*, *pumila*, *umbellifera*, *Polygoni folio*, flore albo, cum circulo atro-purpureo. Umbelliferous, dwarf, Greek *Campion*, with a Knot-grass Leaf, and a white Flower with a dark purple Circle.

118. *Lychnis Crética*, *parvo flore*, *calyce striato*, *purpurascente*. Candy *Campion*, with a small Flower, and a channelled purplish Empalement.

119. *Lychnis Crética*, *maritima*, *minima*, *Portulacæ sylvestris folio*. The smallest, maritime, Candy-*Campion*, with a wild Purslane-Leaf.

120. *Lychnis Crética*, *angustifolia*, *floribus longissimis pediculis insidentibus*, *capsulâ pyramidarâ*. Narrow-leav'd Candy *Campion*, with Flowers resting on very long Footstalks, and a pyramidal Husk.

121. *Lychnis Cretica*, montis Idæ, folio subrotundo, cæſio. *Candy Campion of Mount Ida, with a roundiſh Blunket-Leaf.*

122. *Lychnis maritima*, ſaxatilis, *Anacamperonis* folio. *Maritime ſtone Campion, with an Evergreen Orpine Leaf.* *Behen album* ſeu *Polemonium ſaxatile*, *Fabariæ* folio, *Siculum*, *Bocc. Muſ. Part 2. pag. 133.* *Behen album*, *Fabariæ* folio, *Ejuſdem*, Tab. 92.

123. *Lychnis Græca* *Bellidis* folio, verna, flore parvo, dilutè purpuraſcente. *Greek Campion, with a Daiſy Leaf, and a ſmall light purpliſh Flower.*

124. *Lychnis Orientalis*, minima, capſulis *Lychnidis coronariæ*. *Low maritime Oriental Campion, with Roſe-Campion Seed-veſſels.*

125. *Lychnis Orientalis*, minima, multiflora, flore ſuaverubente. *The ſmalleſt, many-flowered Oriental Campion, with a charming red Flower.*

126. *Lychnis Orientalis*, *Caryophylli Holotſtei* folio. *Oriental Campion, with a Caryophyllus Holotſteus-Leaf.*

127. *Lychnis Orientalis*, ſaponaria folio ſubhirsuto. *Oriental Campion, with a ſome-what hairy Soapwort-Leaf.*

128. *Lychnis Orientalis*, fruticofa, *Kali* folio, ſtaticæ capitulis. *Oriental Campion, with a Glaſſwort Leaf, and Thrift Seed-veſſel.*

129. *Lychnis Orientalis*, foliis ſubrotundis, viſcoſis, magno flore. *Oriental Campion, with roundiſh clammy Leaves and a large Flower.*

130. *Lychnis Orientalis*, maxima, *Bugloſſi* folio undulato. *The greateſt Oriental Campion, an undulated Bugloſs-Leaf.*

131. *Lychnis Orientalis*, *Borraginis* folio. *Oriental Campion, with a Borrage-Leaf.*

132. *Lychnis Orientalis*, *Saponar* folio & facie, flore parvo & multiplici. *Oriental Campion with the Leaf and Make of Soapwort, and a ſmall double Flower.*

Eadem flore minimo. *The ſame with a ſmall Flower.*

133. *Lychnis Orientalis*, *Bupleuri* folio. *Oriental Campion, with a Hares-Ear Leaf.*

134. *Lychnis Orientalis*, longifolia, nervoſa, flore purpuraſcente. *Long-leav'd, Nervous, Oriental Campion with a purpliſh Flower.*

135. *Lychnis Orientalis*, viſcoſa, *Centaury* lutei folio, flore longiſſimo. *Oriental Catchfly, with a yellow Centaury-Leaf, and a very long Flower.*

136. *Lychnis Orientalis*, *Caryophylli horteniſis* folio. *Oriental Campion, with a Garden Clove-gilly flower Leaf.*

137. *Lychnis Orientalis*, calyce pyramidato, ſtriato, longiſſimo. *Oriental Campion, with a very long, channelled, pyramidal Empalement.*

138. *Lychnis Orientalis*, fruticofa, incana, flore longo & flaveſcente. *Hoary, ſhrub, Oriental Campion, with a long, yellowiſh Flower.*

139. *Lychnis Orientalis*, annua, ſupina, *Antirrhini* folio, flore minimo, purpuraſcente. *Low, annual, Oriental Campion, with a Snapdragon-Leaf, and a very ſmall purpliſh Flower.*

140. *Lychnis Orientalis*, multiflora, folio *Valerianæ rubræ*. *Many-flower'd oriental Campion with a red Valerian Leaf.*

141. *Lychnis Orientalis*, minima, gramineo folio, calyce purpuraſcente, ſtriato. *The ſmalleſt Oriental Campion, with a Graſs Leaf, and a purpliſh channelled Empalement.*

142. *Lychnis Orientalis* minima, *Caryophylli* folio, calyce purpuraſcente, ſtriato. *The ſmalleſt Oriental Campion, with a Clove-gilly-flower Leaf, and a purpliſh channelled Empalement.*

143. *Lychnis Orientalis*, petalis albis, lineis cæruleis, ſubtus variegatis. *Oriental Campion, whoſe Flowers are white and variegated underneath with blue ſtripes.*

144. *Lychnis Orientalis*, viſcoſa, folio glauco, flore muſcoſo. *Oriental Catchfly, with a grey Leaf, and a moſſy Flower.*

145. *Lychnis Orientalis*, humilis, *Gentianellæ* folio. *Low Oriental Campion, with a little Gentian Leaf.*

146. *Lychnis ramofa*, florum petalis albis, caliculo, purpuraſcente ſplendido, *Boer. Ind. 213.*

They will have *Lychnis* to have received its Name *πᾶρ τὸ λεῖν νύχας*, quod tenebras ſolvat. Or becauſe the Antients uſed its flocky

flocky Leaves to put into their Lamps, instead of Cotton. For formerly they had not a sufficient quantity of Cotton, and therefore the Leaves of some Herbs supplied its place, such as the Leaves of *Mullein* and *Campion*. Others are of opinion that this Plant did not receive the Name of *Lychnis* from the *Flox* of its Leaves, but from the flaming and blazing colour of the Flower. It is therefore called *Lychnis, quasi lucidus luculentusque flos*.

The 10th and the 18th Species contain abundance of essential Salt and Oil: Their juice snuffed up the Nose provokes Sneezing. Their Seeds are accounted proper against the bite of a Scorpion, being taken in Wine to the weight of two Scruples or one Dram. The Seed of the latter being taken to the weight of two Drams purges the Belly and bilious humours.

The Herb build in Posset is an excellent Remedy for the Convulsions of Children. *D. Palmer ex relatione D. Hermans.*

Some Authors attribute to the 27th Species the virtues of *Nard*, and do therefore wonderfully commend it for curing of Tetters and Ring-worms, and other sorts of Scabs or cutaneous sores; as likewise for closing up the lips of wounds, healing of Fistulaes, and stanching of Blood.

I remember the Root of this Plant was recommended by *Sennertus* to his Scholars for stopping of Hemorrhages; the Patient holding it on his Tongue for some time, was the manner prescribed for using it. I experienced the wonderful and astonishing Virtue of this Root, in stopping of Hemorrhages that raged in *Denmark* inasmuch that some suspected me to be a Wizard or a *Dæmon*. *Sim. Paul Quadrip. Botan. Class 2. p. 93.*

The 53d Species is called *Earth-Star* in *Suffolk*, and is in high esteem for curing the Bite of a mad Dog. *Gray* in his Book concerning the Management and Cure of Horses, prescribes it for the said Evil in this manner. Give the whole Herb well cleaned, washed and bruised in Milk, Beer, Ale or white Wine, to a Horse bit by a mad Dog for three mornings successively, viz. giving for the first time, three whole Herbs with the Roots, Leaves

and Branches; for the second time five, and the third seven, always taking care that the Horse take and swallow all the parts of it. Which if you observe, the Horse will certainly be cured, and freed from all danger of a *Hydrophobia*; or Dread of Water or any other Liquor. And this Medicine not only cures Horses, but likewise all other Animals and even Men themselves.

The Son of a certain Gentleman of my acquaintance, says *Gray*, being unhappily bit by a mad Dog, and the Infection came to that height that he began to rave, his Head being affected; yet by the use of this medicine he was perfectly cured, and continues well and in good health now after many years. The Herb may likewise be bruised with fresh Butter, and made up into Pills, which may be taken with equal success.

As to the observing an odd Number in taking the Pills, which Authors generally prescribe; there is certainly nothing in it, but downright blind superstition; nor in the taking the whole Plant, without omitting any part of it.

Both the Root and the Leaves of the 60th Species are in use, but the latter seldom. It is hot and dry, attenuates and opens powerfully, and is sudorifick. It is used for an Asthma, for provoking the *Menstrua*, and the Diseases of the Womb, as well as for the *French Disease* (in which case *Septalius* commends the Decoction of it). Used externally it provokes sneezing, and dissolves Tumours, but especially those in the Groin or Arm-pits, &c. *Schrod.*

It has likewise an absterfve Faculty, and by pressing yields a nitrous Juice, which cleanses the Scab, the *French Disease*, and all Deformities or Diseases of the Skin. The Powder of the Seed of *Soapwort* taken to the quantity of one Dram before the Fire, cures the Falling sickness; if taken once a Month for three new Moons, *Fr. Hoffm.*

The Decoction of this Plant cures Tetters or Ringworms; and *J. Baubinus* affirms, that it takes spots out of Cloaths. *Schroder* says, the Root is opening and resolving, that it is good to abate the *French Disease*, proper for the Asthma, and for provoking the

The Terms. It is used in the Oil of *Euphorbium*, according to the Description given of it in the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*. *Soapwort* is very bitter, and hardly reddens blue Paper; which evince, that the natural Salt of the Earth, which is very bitter, has enter'd into it almost without any other Change, except the being united in it with a good deal of Sulphur. *Tournefort.*

The Decoction of this Plant is used to cleanse and scour Wool or woollen-Cloaths; for the juice of it cleanses like Soap, from whence it had its name. It is of great use in the Jaundice, Hypochondriack, Madness, &c. *Boerhaave in Distat Bot.*

The *Rose-Campions* are of little use in Physick now a Days with us, being chiefly used as Flowers to deck the Garden or the House. *Galen* says, that the Seed of it is hot in the second or third Degree, and dry in the same; and *Dioscorides* says, that the Seed of the *Rose-Campion* drank in Wine, is proper for such as are stung by a Scorpion; which if it be true, and so found at this Day, I see no reason why the same might not be effectual against the Plague, it being as speedy a Poison, and as apt to kill in a short time; besides that we have many things effectual against the Plague, which will likewise expel the Poison of the Scorpion, or other venomous Creatures. The Leaves applied to any old or foul Ulcers in the Legs or other parts, do cleanse and heal them. *Park.*

Some have used the white Flower of the wild *Campions*, to stay the Whites in Women, as they do the red Flowers for their *Menstrua* or monthly Terms; but with what good success I know not; an old Tradition prevailing with many, That all red Flowers are proper for the *Menstrua*, and all white Flowers for the *Whites*. But it is found true by Experience That the Decoction of the Herb being drank, doth stay inward bleedings; and applied outwardly has the same effect. This Decoction likewise expels Urine, after its having been stopped, and brings away the Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys. The Seed drank in Wine to the weight of two Drams, purges the Body of cholerick humours,

according to *Dioscorides*, and relieves such as are stung by Scorpions or other venomous Creatures, and may, as I said before, be as effectual for the Plague. It is said to be so effectual against the Scorpion, that this Herb thrown or laid upon it, will take away all its force of envenoming any thing. It is of very good use in old Sores, Ulcers, Cankers, Fistulae, and the like, to cleanse and heal them; which it performs by consuming the moist humours that fall into them, and by correcting the acrimony of the Humours that corrode them; but the *Cockle* is of especial use in all the foresaid Diseases, and besides heals the Itch, Scabs and running Sores. *Id.*

Soapwort contains abundance of essential Salt, Oil and Phlegm. It powerfully attenuates and cleanses the Humours, provokes sweating, Urine and Womens Courses, and is proper for the Asthma being taken in Decoction. It is used in sneezing Medicines, and is also applied outwardly to resolve Tumours, and heal Tetter, Ringworms, Itch, Scab, or, other cutaneous Distempers. *Leмери.*

TABLE CLXXX. Fig. 1.

GENUS III.

Cucubalus, BERRY-BEARING-CHICKWEED.

Berry bearing Chickweed is a Plant with a Clove-Gilly-flower Flower A, B, consisting of many Perals C, placed circularly, and coming forth out of a membranous Empalement D. The Pointal E rises out of the same Empalement, and turns to a soft and almost oval Fruit or Berry F, which is full of Seed G, H, and generally Kidney-fashioned I.

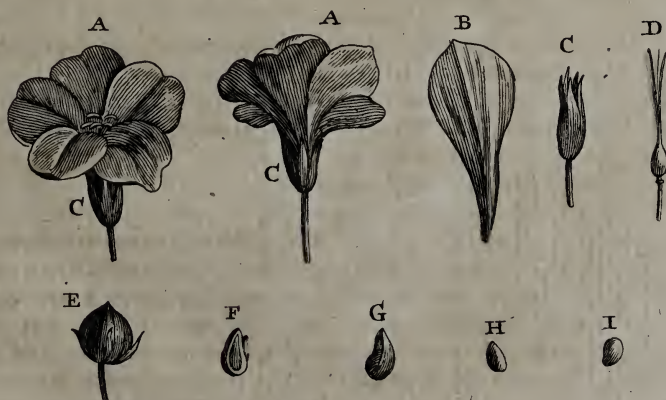
There is but one Species of *Cucubalus*, which is,

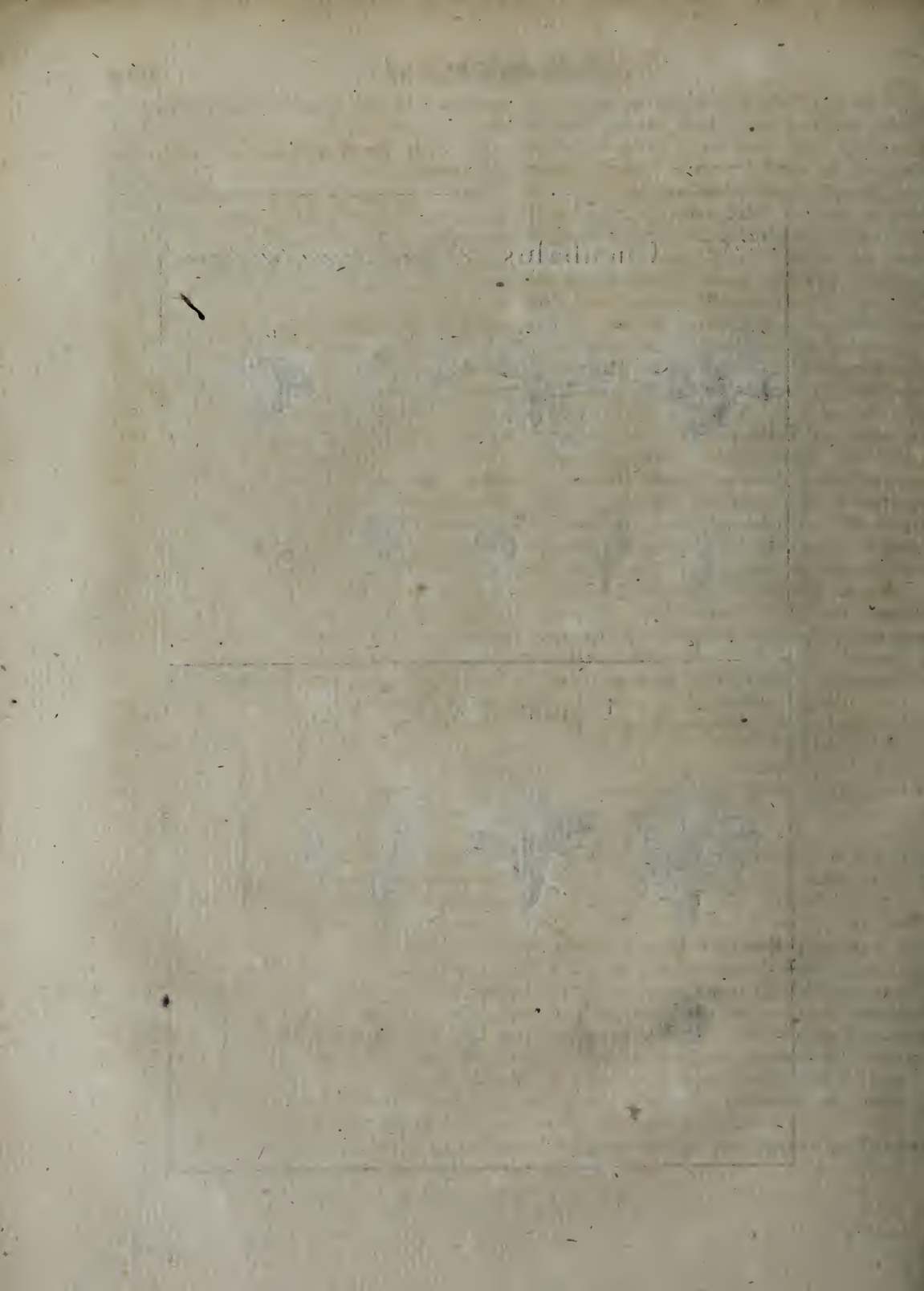
Cucubalus

Fig. 1. *Cucubalus. Berry-bearing Chickweed.*



Fig. 2. *Linum Flax.*





Cucubalus Plinii, *Ludg.* 1429. Pliny's. *Cucubalus* or *Berry-bearing Chickweed*. *Alfine scandens, baccifera, C. B. Pin.* 250. *Cucubalum quibusdam vel Alfinec baccifera, J. B.* 2. 175.

This Plant is furnished with Sprigs rather than with Stalks, and those very numerous, infirm, jointed, flexible, and surpassing a Man's height. At every joint and space between the joints, are set two. Leaves opposite to one another, resembling the Leaves of *common Chickweed* both in Figure and Colour, but much larger, soft, and about the bigness of *black Bindweed* Leaves. The flowers out of swollen *Winter-Cherry* Bags, consist of five Leaves, which are of a whitish or pale herby colour, split in two at the point; the *Stamina* and Rudiment of the Berries lying more out of sight being about the bigness of a Grain of *Pepper*, commonly called a *Pepper-corn*, or a common *Juniper-Berries*, which at first is green, but black when ripe, and contains small, black, shining, round, flat Grains or Seeds. The Root is white, very fibrous, long and sarmentous, or full of little Twigs, which every year puts forth new Stalks, the others withering and perishing in the Winter.

Mr. Ray observed it growing along the Hedges at *Frankfort*, and afterwards in *Italy* and the South of *France*. and *Clusius* found it in great abundance in shady places along the Hedges &c. in the Country about *Salamanca*.

I believe this Plant is but little used in Physick; and some affirm that it is no less deadly than the *Sleepy-Nightshade*, tho' if this be the true *Cucubalus* of Pliny, according to him, the Leaves bruised with some Vinegar and applied to any part stung by Serpents or Scorpions, effect a Cure, and the juice taken with the double Quantity of sweet or honied Wine, eases the pains of the Back and Loins; and applied to the Forehead and Temples with *Rose-water*, eases the Pain of a Head-ach; and lastly, being bound on Wens or Kernels, or bathed therewith, it dissolves them.

T A B L E CLXXX. Fig. 2.

G E N U S. IV.

Linum, F L A X.

Flax is a Plant with a *Clove-Gilly-flower* Flower A, consisting of several Leaves placed circularly and coming forth out of a membranous Empalement C. The Pointal D rises out of the same Empalement, and afterwards turns to an almost globular Fruit E, which is generally pointed, composed of several Cells, F, G, which open inwards, and full of Seed H, J, which is plain, smooth, blunt at one end, and generally sharp at the other.

The Species of *Flax* are,

1. *Linum sativum, C. B. Pin.* 274. *Manured or Garden Flax.* *Linum, J. B.* 3. 450. *Linum sativum vulgare, cœruleum, Lob. Icon.* 412.

It stands on a small Root, furnished with a few Fibres, and has commonly a round, single, small, naked smooth Stalk, a Cubit or a Cubit and half high, and divided into Branches towards the top. The Leaves are pointed, as broad as a Blade of Corn, about two Inches long, set on the Stalk alternately or in no order, and smooth. The Flowers are blue, consisting of five streaked Leaves, roundish at the point, sitting in an Empalement, cut into five sharp Segments and resting on Footstalks that are small and very long. To these succeed round Heads, about the bigness of a *Vetch*, in which are contained ten Seeds placed in so many distinct Cells all around, flat, ending in sharp Angle of a very smooth and shining surface, and Honey or brown colour.

It is sown in the Fields in *England*, as well as in foreign parts.

2. *Linum sativum, latifolium, Africanum, fructu majori. Broad-leav'd African, manured Flax, with larger Fruit.*

3. *Linum perenne, majus, cæruleum, capitulo majore, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part 2. 573.*

The Description given by the Authors does not differ in any thing from the Title, and therefore it would be usefess to set it down.

4. *Linum perenne, minus, capitulo minore, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part 2. 573. Small, perennial, blue Flax, with a small Head.*

This does not send upright Stalks as the former, but leaning ones, and begirt with narrower Leaves; and produces Heads four times smaller.

5. *Linum arvense, C. B. Pin 214. Common wild Flax. Linum sylvestre, sativum planè referens, J. B. 3. 452. Sylvestre Linum, Trag. 354.*

It perfectly resembles the Garden-kind in the make, except that it has thicker Stalks divided at top into many Branches, and larger Heads. But the greater Difference betwixt these two consists in this, That the Heads of the *Wild Flax* do not open at the Sun's heat as those of the others do; for as soon as they dried by the Sun, they should shed their Seed as the others do, according to *Tragus*.

This Species is found in the Fields among Oats.

6. *Linum sylvestre, latifolium, hirsutum, cæruleum, C. B. Pin. 214. Broad-leav'd, hairy, blue wild Flax. Linum sylvestre, latifolium hirsutum, flore cæruleo, J. B. 3. 453. Linum sylvestre, 1, latifolium, Clus. Hist. 317.*

From the same Root, which is pretty thick and whitish, it produces one, and sometimes more Stalks, which are sometimes a foot high, and sometimes higher, thick, firm, hairy and divided into several Branches at top. The Leaves that surround them are larger than in the other Species, full of Veins and hairy, as broad as one's little finger, of a gummy and then bitterish Taste. The Branches from bottom to top are loaded with very large Flowers, much resembling that of *common Mallows* of a blue colour, deeper or lighter, having

five *Stamina*, within, tipped with Summits. To which succeed hard pointed Heads, folded and wrapt up in five small Leaves, which gape when they are ripe, and contain broad, blackish, shining Seed, like that of the Garden kind. The Root is perenial and lively, springing afresh every year, and producing tender Stalks even before the winter, and adorned with Leaves covered with much Down.

It is comon in many rising, dry and grassy places, in the upper *Hungary* and the lower *Austria*. It flowers in *June* and *July*, and produces ripe Seed in *August*.

7. *Linum sylvestre, latifolium, hirsutum, candidum, C. B. Pin. 214. Broad-leav'd, hairy, white, Flax. Linum sylvestre, latifolium, lanuginosum, flore candido, purpureis lineis striato, J. B. 3. 454. Linum sylvestre latifolium, 2, Clus. Hist. 317.*

It sends up three or four slender, downy Stalks a foot high, from one Root, on which are set pretty broad Flax-Leaves, having three Nerves, resembling those of *S. Peters wort* in shape, downy, and not much different from the Leaves of the former Species.

The Tops of the Stalks, which are divided into two or three Branches, and bend somewhat like the Stalks of *Heliotropium majus* are full of Flowers, which begin to blow, and are divided like common Flax-Flowers, but larger, almost equal to the former, white, and striped with many purple veins. The Seed and Heads are like the common sort. The Root is perennial, pretty thick, long, whitish, and furnished with a few Fibres.

8. *Linum fruticosum, niveum, C. B. Pin. 212. Shrub Flax, with a Snow-white Flower. Linum frutescens, flore omnino candido J. B. 3. 423. Linum sylvestre, 7, fruticosum, Clus. Hist. 319.*

This is the *Linum fruticosum, semper virens* Park.

This is a Shrub Species, and furnished with evergreen Branches, that are nine Inches or a foot high; which are adorned with a great number of whitish Leaves of a middle size betwixt those of *Thyme* and *Flea-wort*. Then the Flowers are a little larger

larger than the 6th of *Clusius*, as white as Snow, and rest on the tops of the Branches. To which succeed Heads full of Seed. The Root is hard and ligneous.

It grows in some Desert places in *Spain*, much exposed to the Sun; and flowers in *June* and *July*.

9. *Linum sylvestre, latifolium, luteum, C. B. Pin. 214. Broad-leav'd, wild, yellow Flax. Linum latifolium, luteum, J. B. 3. 454. Linum sylvestre, 3, latifolium, Clus. Hist. 317.*

It rises with firm angular Stalks a Cubit high, somewhat reddish, many rising from the same Root, and divided above into short Branches, which are clothed with alternate smooth, thickish Leaves above an Inch long, and half an Inch broad, ending in a blunt point, and very bitter to the Taste. On the tops of the Branches come forth numerous large Flowers, of a most beautiful yellow colour, with five *Stamina* and as many yellow Hairs in the middle: *Clusius* says, the Seed is somewhat smaller and in flatter Heads than the rest, blackish, but not shining like them. The Root is pretty thick, crooked, whitish, furnished with some Fibres, budding forth every year, and producing new Stalks.

It grows in great abundance on the Mountain that overlooks the hot Baths of *Baden* in *Austria*, in grassy places, along Hedges, and in the neighbouring parts. It flowers in *June* and *July*, and produces ripe Seed in *August*.

10. *Linum sylvestre, luteum, foliis subrotundis, C. B. Pin. 214. Wild, yellow Flax, with roundish Leaves. Linifolia Campanula, lutea, J. B. 2. 817. Campanula lutea, linifolia, Montis Lupi, flore Volubilis, Lob. Icon. 414.*

The Leaves stretched along the Stalks are almost a Palm and half long, placed alternately, oblong and, narrow, resembling the Leaves of manured *Flax*, and smooth. The Stalks at top are divided into Branches, which bear very large Flowers, above an Inch long, shining with a saffron-colour, with an Empeachment split into five long, narrow Jaggs, and a Head like that of common *Flax*, but more turbinated. The Root is long, thick, ligneous, and divided into several tuberous Heads.

11. *Linum luteum, ad singula genicula floridum, C. B. Pin. 214. Yellow Flax, with Flowers coming forth at every joint. Linum sylvestre, latifolium, Col. Part 2. 80.*

This Plant loves the Winter-Season, and is dug out of Meadows, wet and clayey ground, in the Month of *December*. It has a small, crooked, ligneous Root, and several Branches from the Stalks that are divided at top into three parts, with Leaves coming forth from the joints at two Inches distance. At every joint it has a yellow Flower, and afterwards a Fruit like the common manured *Flax*, and flat Seed like it, which is shining, brown, and of a somewhat bitterish Taste. The Flower and Fruit rest on a five-leav'd Basis, which is composed of small narrow Leaves. The Leaves at bottom are small, and always larger along the Stalks, and twice as broad as ordinary *Flax*; afterwards always decreasing and becoming narrower on the Branches to the very top.

12. *Linum fruticosum, subflavum, C. B. Pin. 214. Shrub yellowish Flax. Linum frutescens, subflavum, Prodr. 107.*

13. *Linum sylvestre, Creticum, arboreum, luteum, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part 2. 573. Wild, yellow, Tree-Flax of Candy. Linum arboreum, Pr. Alp. Exor. 18.*

This Plant has much of a Tree, and consists of oblique, slender, round Branches, covered with black Bark; of Leaves broader than those of manured *Flax*, so that they do more resemble the Leaves of *Myrtle*, which are thick-set, and cover the Branches on every side. On the top appear yellow five leav'd Flowers, and Husks with many Cells, each adhering to their own Footstalks, about the bigness of *Vetches*, and of a pyramidal shape, after the manner of the other kind of *Flax*, and containing Seed exactly resembling the Seed of manured *Flax*, and of a bitter Taste. It grows in the Island of *Crete* or *Candy*, flowers in the Summer, and produces ripe Seed before Autumn.

14. *Linum sylvestre, minus, luteum, annuum, folio latiore, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part. 2. 574. Small, wild, annual, yellow Flax; with a broader Leaf.*

It scarce rises a Palm or at most nine Inches high; and bears yellow, five leav'd Flowers, Seed-vessels like those of the other sorts, and Seeds contained therein also alike, but smaller.

15. *Linum sylvestre, minus, luteum, annuum, folio angustiore, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part 2. 574. Small, wild, annual, yellow Flax, with a narrower Leaf.*

This differs in other respects from the one immediately preceding, but in the smallness of the Leaves; and both of them grow wild in the Woods about Blois.

16. *Linum maritimum, luteum, C. B. Pin. 214. Yellow maritime Flax. Linum luteum Narbonense, J. B. 3. 454. Linum sylvestre, Dod. Pempt. 534.*

From one Root rise several Stalks a Cubit high which are divided above into Branches; along which are stretched pretty broad soft, insipid Leaves, shorter than those of manured Flax. The Flowers hang at the tops of the Branches, are of a yellow colour and bitterish Taste, to which succeed smaller Heads than those of manured Flax, which are bitter, and contain the Seed: Mr. Ray observed it about Montpelier, flowering even in the Month of September.

The same ingenious Author tells us, he found a variety of this, twice as large, on the Sea-shore; which however he will not yield to be a different Species: For the Flowers, Stalks, Heads and Seeds are the same in both; and the difference lies only in the largeness and tanness, which is entirely owing to the difference of the Soil.

17. *Linum sylvestre, cœruleum, folio acuto, C. B. Prodr. 107. Wild blue Flax, with a sharp Leaf. Linum sylvestre, angustifolium, cœruleo amplo flore, Bot. Monsp.*

The Stalk is a foot high, round, and divided immediately from the Root into branches a Palm long; and begirt with dark green-Leaves alternately, which end in a very sharp and as it were prickly Point. On the tops of the Branches many foot-

stalks, ranged as it were into an Umbel, sustain Empalements furnished with some Chives from which come forth large, blue Flowers, furnished with Stamina in the middle; to which succeed roundish Seed-vessels.

It grows in the stoney parts of Provence, not far from *Marseilles*; and is found in Flower in several barren places about *Montpelier* in the Month of *June*, but especially in the Road as you go to *Grabels*, near the Farm called *le Tevilliere de Masfanes*.

18. *Linum sylvestre, angustifolium, flore magno, albo, C. B. Pin. 214. Narrow-leav'd, wild Flax, with a large white Flower. Linum sylvestre, floribus albis, Lob. Icon. 413.*

It has slender, firm, upright Stalks, which are nine Inches, and sometimes a foot high: Leaves like those of manured Flax, but narrower, hard, pointed, greenish, and bitterish: Many large Flowers on the tops of the Branches, which are composed of five white Leaves, marked with five purple Lines about the Navel, sweet-smelled, with as many Stamina, and five separate Chives rising from the Center: Flat blackish shining Seed, in round Seed-vessels, like that of manured Flax; and a whitish, hard, perennial Root, furnished with some Fibres, and producing new Stalks every year.

It grows in great abundance all over the Country about *Vienna*, in most other rising places in *Austria* and *Hungary*, and along the High-ways. It flowers in *June*, and bears ripe Seed in *July* and *August*. Dr. *Magnol* found it in flower in great abundance in the barren grassy places about *S. Martin*, towards *Mount Loup*.

19. *Linum sylvestre, angustifolium, flore magno, intense cœruleo, C. B. Pin. 214. Wild, narrow-leav'd Flax, with a large deep blue-coloured Flower.*

20. *Linum sylvestre, angustifolium, flore magno, violaceo, C. B. Pin. 214. Wild, narrow-leav'd Flax, with a large Violet-coloured Flower.*

21. *Linum sylvestre, angustifolium, flore magno, albo, lineis purpureis distincto, C. B. Pin. 214. Wild, narrow-leav'd Flax with a large white Flower, marked with purple Stripes.*

22. *Linum sylvestre, angustifolium, flore magno, cœruleo, veluti cinereo, C. B. Pin. 214. Wild, narrow-leav'd Flax, with a large, blue, and as it were ash-coloured Flower. Lini sylvestris, v, angustifolii aliud Genus, Clus. Hist. 318.*

There is found, says *Clusius*, on the *Austrian Mountains*, but especially *Sneberg*, another kind very like my 5th Species, both in the Slenderness of the Stalks, and Narrowness of the Leaves, smallness of the Flowers, Make and Root. There is a difference only in the colour of the Flowers, which are not Snow-white, but blue inclining to white, and as it were Ash-coloured. The Heads also that succeed to the Flowers are much larger, and no smaller than in the manured kind. It flowered there towards the latter end of *June*; and bore ripe Seed about the end of *July* or beginning of *August*.

23. *Linum sylvestre, angustifolium, floribus dilute purpurascens, vel carneis, C. B. Pin. 214. Narrow-leav'd wild Flax, with Flowers of a faint purple, or Flesh-colour. Linum sylvestre, angustifolium album, lineis in umbilico purpureis, J. B. 3. 453. Linum sylvestre, vi, angustifolium, Clus. Hist. 318.*

This Species has a hard, pretty thick and ligneous Root, from whence rise several Stalks at once, which are small, and rise almost a Cubit high, being clothed with very thick-set and very small Leaves, almost as long as those of *manured Flax*. On the tops of the short Branches stand, in longish Empalements, large white, or as it were, ash-coloured Flowers, which are so fleeting, that you can scarce touch them, but they will drop. The Seed-vessels are smaller than in *manured Flax*, consisting of four Cells, and containing smaller Seed.

24. *Linum angustifolium, album, ramulis per terram sparsis, H. R. Par. White*

narrow-leav'd Flax, with Branches spread on the ground.

25. *Linum sylvestre, angustis & densioribus foliis, flore minore, C. B. Pin. 214. Wild Flax, with narrow and more thick-set Leaves, and a smaller Flower. Linum sylvestre, tenuifolium, Lob. Icon. 413.*

This has several, small, round, firm, Stalks, a foot long, green, clothed with many Leaves, resembling those of *manured Flax*, of a bluish green colour, and divided at top into some Branches; on which rest Flowers of a deep blue colour, very much like the Flowers of *manured Flax*, and containing in the middle five small Stamina, and as many separate Chives. In thicker, roundish, and no smaller Heads than of the manured Kind, is contained black, oblong, flat Seed, equal to that of the manured sort. The Root is whitish, perennial, somewhat fibrous, of a bitterish Taste, then sweet, and somewhat acrid.

It grows in several places about *Vienna in Austria*, especially in gray rising grounds, and by the High-ways. It flowers in *May* and *June*, and sometimes the whole Summer, and bears ripe Seed in *July*.

26. *Linum sylvestre, angustifolium, foliis rarioribus, C. B. Pin. 214. Narrow-leav'd, wild Flax, with thinner-set Leaves. Linum sylvestre, 2; Tabern. Icon. 822.*

27. *Linum sylvestre, angustifolium, foliis rarioribus, flore albo, C. B. Pin. 214. Narrow-leav'd wild Flax, with more thin set Leaves, and a white Flower.*

28. *Linum pratense, floribus exiguis, C. B. Pin. 214. Meadow-Flax with small Leaves. Alfine verna, glabra, flosculis albis, vel potius Linum minimum, J. B. 3. 455.*

29. *Linum foliis asperis, umbellatum, luteum, Bot. Monsp. 164. Umbellated yellow Flax, with rough Leaves. Lithospermum Linariæ folio, Monspeliacum C. B. Pin. 259. Passerina Lobellii, J. B. 3. 334.*

This is the *Lithospermum Germanicum, Passerina Tragi, Park.*

This Plant received the Name of *Lingua Passerina* from its little pointed Leaves, resembling the Tongue of a Sparrow, which are small and narrow, resembling the Leaves of common *Flax*, but smaller, placed alternately, but rarely opposite to one another; being set on a Stalk which is nine Inches; and sometimes even a foot high and better, upright, round, smooth, solid; and greenish, often single, sometimes branched, divided quite round into twigs, adhering without a Footstalk, and of a viscid Taste. The Stalk is generally naked from the Root up to the Branches, the Leaves easily falling, off and leaving their marks behind them, as in *Spurge*. The Branches from the top to the bottom abound with single, double, and most treble Fruit, which is small, shaped like a *Pear*, and resembles the Seed of *Lithospermum*, but is much smaller, in which are the yellow Rudiments of Flowers; for the Flowers are not always to be observed open, which are very small, shaped like a little Cup, of a yellow herby colour, and divided into four Jaggs on the borders. The Root is forked, divided into rare fibres, white and ligneous. When you take off the green Bark, the Fruit is covered with a black Skin or Membrane; but the inner part is white.

Mr. Ray observed this Plant to be common about *Basil, Geneva, Montpellier, &c.* after Corn was cut down.

30. *Linum Lusitanicum, luteum, floribus spicatum dispositis.* Yellow Portugueze *Flax*, with Flowers ranged *Spike-fashion*.

31. *Linum angustifolium, fruticosum, Valentinum, foliis rigidis & aculeatis.* Narrow-leav'd, shrub *Flax* of *Valentia*, with stiff and prickly Leaves.

32. *Linum Lusitanicum, capillaceo folio.* Portugueze *Flax* with a capillaceous Leaf.

33. *Linum Alpinum, Laricis folio.* Mountain-*Flax*, with a *Larch-Leaf*.

34. *Linum Creticum, fruticosum, foliis Globulariæ, flore luteo.* Shrub-*Flax* of *Candy*, with a *Globe Scabious Leaf*, and a yellow Flower.

35. *Linum Orientale, altissimum, latifolium & patulum.* The highest broad-leav'd, spreading, Oriental *Flax*.

36. *Linum Orientale, pumilum, flore luteo, magno.* Dwarf, Oriental *Flax*, with a large yellow Flower.

37. *Linum Orientale, sylvestre, latifolium, hirsutum, flore suaverubente, vel roseo.* Hairy, broad leav'd, wild, Oriental *Flax*, with a charming red or Rose-flower.

38. *Linum Orientale, sylvestre, latifolium, hirsutum, flore candidissimo.* Hairy, broad leav'd wild, Oriental *Flax*, with a very white Flower.

39. *Linum Africanum luteum foliis conjugatis, Boer. Ind. 284.* Yellow African *Flax* with Leaves growing by pairs. *Linum* is from the Greek *λίον*, from which it differs in nothing but in the Measure of a Syllable: For in *Greek* the first Syllable is short, whereas in *Latin* it is long. The *Greeks* often use to signify by this word, things made of *Flax*, such as *Linnen*, sails, &c; and from hence comes our *English* word *Linnen*: The *Dutch* call it *Ulas*, and from thence comes our *English* Name *Flax*.

Others fancy it is called *Linum à linire*; because it is smooth and gentle to the Touch, and very Softening and Sweetening.

Neither the Leaf, nor Root of *Flax* is used with us in any Medicine; neither the green nor dried Herb, nor yet the Juice, distilled Water, or any other Composition made of it, but only the Seed which is hot in the first Degree, and temperate in the rest, digests softens, and ripens. The chief use of it is in the Cough, Pleurisy and Phthisick. Externally it ripens Tumours, eases Pains, and expels the Fœtus. *Schrod.*

The Preparations of this are, 1. The Mucilage, made by boiling or infusing the Seed in Water. 2. The Meal, or Powder of the Seed. 3. The express Oil which possesses the same virtues as the Seed, and being dropt into the Eye, takes away the Pin or Web. But it is particularly used with success in pleuritical cases, Cholicks, &c. being taken inwardly, and is likewise of good effect applied outwardly in the same cases, and softens a hard Spleen. The Dose two Ounces. *M.*

N. T. Both the Lint and the Cloath do often serve for the susception and application of other Medicines: For example, the green Cloth is commonly used for the application of Nephritick Anodines. 2. The Oil of burnt Paper is used for the same Purposes viz. you light Paper, and lay it upon a Plate of Tinn till it burns quite out, and so a thick liquor, which they call *Oil*, sticks to it, which both eases Pain and consolidates: And therefore it is good for the Tooth-ach, Tetters, Ringworms, &c. *Id*

Two Ounces of the exprest Oil drank warm with Beer or Ale, is an excellent Remedy for such as are troubled with the Pleurefy, Cholick, or Iliac Passion; and ought to be applied externally at the same time. Before you use this Oil, you ought first to purify it in the manner following. Take the exprest Oil of *Linseed* and warm water of each an equal quantity, shake them till such time as they be well mixed, and afterwards expose this Liquor to the Sun, leave it there till there is a settlement at the bottom, then separate the pure part, and repeat this till all the thick muddy part is left behind. And thus its acid part is corrected. But the best way of preparing it is, if you mix *Linseed*-Oil with the Spirit of Wine, boil it on a good fire, and stir it continually, till the Spirit of Wine is all wasted; for thus the Spirit of Wine carries off with it the acid part of the Oil.

Pliny in the beginning or Preface to his 17th Book, treating of the use of *Flax*, as to making Sails for ships, has these remarkable words: *In qua (inquit) non occurrit vitæ parte quodve miraculum majus Herbam esse que admoveat Ægyptum Italiæ? herbam esse que Gades Herculis columnas septimo die Osiam afferat, & citiorem Hispaniam quarto, Provinciam Narbonensem tertio, Africam altero? Audax vita, Scelerum plena, aliquid seri ut ventos procellasque recipiat: & parum esse fluctibus solis vehi: Denique tam parvo semine nasci, quod orbem terrarum ultra citroque portet, tam gracili avena, tam non aliè a terra tolli: neque id viribus suis necti, sed passum tusumque & in molliem lane coactum, injuriâ nature ac summâ audaciâ.*

— *At nos priore libro imbres & status caveres frugum causâ fructûsque præmonēbamus; ecce seritur hominis manu, metitur ejusdem ingenio, quod ventos in mari optet.* Thus *Pliny*.

With this, says *J. Bauhinus*, we rub the dust and sweat off our Bodies, with this we dry our selves after we have washed; Of this we make Shirts and Smocks, which we wear next our Skin, and with which we cover our whole Body; and of this we make Sheers to lye in, and cover our selves with all in the Night time: The Country people [in Germany] of both sexes, wear Cloaks of it, and the Women hardly wear any thing else. But the Benefit of Paper is much more valuable than all these necessary Conveniences of Life. This is made, of old Linnen Rags, fit for no other use; and is to be sold in so many shops, that many thousands of People live by making of it in Paper-Mills. This same Paper receives Letters, by which all good and useful Arts, Laws, the whole Body of Philosophy, and the Rules of living a pious and virtuous Life, are preserved. In short, it is not possible for any one to conceive in his mind, much less to express in the best adapted words and the longest Discourse, the usefulness of Paper, according to the Dignity of the Subject. Thus far *J. Bauhinus*.

Some people in the time of *Galen* used toasted *Linseed* with *Garum*, which is a Pickle made of Fish, as also mixed with Honey: But it is windy, says he, hurtful to the Stomach, and hard of Digestion; which I observed a few years ago at *Middleburgh* in *Zealand* says *Tragus*, when most people there did eat bread made of it, and other Preparations of it for food, by reason of the Scarcity and Dearth of Corn, and other Fruits of the Earth. For their Sides and Hypochonders were suddenly distended, and their Faces and other parts became bloated and swoln; many of whom thus affected were not only taken ill, but even died.

Linseed-Oil, which is exprest from the Seed, is applied to many uses; for it is not only necessary for Painters, Statuaries, and other Artificers, and good for burning in Lamps; but is likewise useful in Physick.

For

For it softens all sorts of Hardness, loosens the Tensions and Contractions of the Nerves, and allays all racking Pains, being used as an Ointment, *J. B.*

It is given by some to be drank for a Scurvy and Cholick, and some add, for a Pleuresy and Phthisick: But then you must take particular care that it be new and fresh. *C. Hoffman.*

Linseed-Oil is of great virtue in the Inflammation of the Lungs, Phthisick and Cholick. I have often found, that there is not a better Remedy in Nature for Pleurifies than *Linseed*; for it facilitates Respiration immediately, and promotes Expectoration. I have likewise given the same Oil with the desired success for Spitting of Blood. For it consolidates the affected parts, by its balsamick and emplastick virtue. *Ephem. Germ. An. 6. & 7. ex observatione D. Raygeri Obs. 209.* *Linseed-Oil* has such subtle parts, that if you keep it in earthen Vessels, it will sweat out. *Michael Meyerus de usu Serio.*

Printers Ink is said to be made of the Soot of Lamps and *Linseed-Oil*.

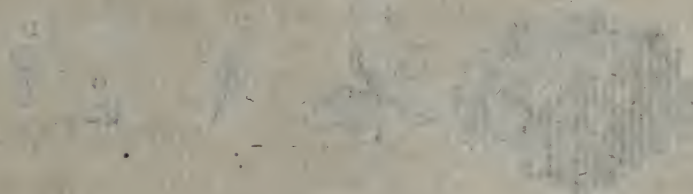
Linseed contains abundance of Oil, and little Salt. It is proper for digesting, softening, resolving, and mitigating. They powder it into Meal for Cataplasms; and infuse it whole, or boil it in water for Mucilages. They likewise tie it up in a Rag in Risans, for the Stone or Gravel, or provoking Urine, and for curing the Nephritick Cholick. *Lemery.*

Linseed is used in the Shops. The Leaves are emollient, and more opening than Malloes, otherwise they have the same virtue. The Seed is very full of Oil, and as smooth, gentle and kindly as any thing that can be conceived; and therefore is of Special use with Surgeons. For wheresoever you are to relax that which is bound, open that which is shur, smooth and soften that which is rough and hard, the Seed performs wonders. A little of the Seed boiled in water, is an excellent remedy for the Gravel, *Peripneumonia*, &c. The Oil is a noble Cure for Cramps and Convulsions of the parts, or where any Acrimony or Inflammation prevails. Used in Glysters it cures all acrid and inflammatory Diseases in the Guts or Bowels, &c. *Boer. in Diæt. Bozan.*

The Seed made into Powder, and mixed with some Honey and Pepper into an Elexuary, and taken every day to the Quantity of a Nutmeg, is said to cure a Cough; and the Seed boiled in water, and some Honey put into the Decoction and drank, is said to ease the pains of the body, such as the Cholick, Stiches and Inflammations. A Poultis made of *Fenugreek* and *Linseed*, with some Malloes, will mollify and discuss any Tumour, or Hardness in any part of the Body; sitting in the Decoction of the Seed, or receiving the Fumes through a seat for the purpose, will remove the Fits of the Mother. *Pliny* says, that if it be taken with Raisins, it opens the Obstructions of the Liver.

The Seed mixed with Niter or Salt and *Fig-tree*-Ashes, eases the Pains and Hardness of the Muscles, Sinews and Arteries; and used with Figs, it ripens and digests: Mixed with *wild Cucumber*-Roots, it draws forth Splinters, Thorns or Nails or any thing sticking in the flesh, as also broken bones. The Decoction of it in Wine, applied to any fretting or running Sore, prevents its spreading any further. Used with *Olibanum* and Water or Myrrh and Wine, it cures watering Eyes; and mixed up with Honey, Suet or Wax, it removes hard Kernels or Swelling, under the Ears or Throat, and takes away spots and blemishes on the Skin, Sun-burning and other Discolourings. The Oil of *Linseed* (besides that it is of great use for Painters, &c. to fasten their colours, either on Cloth, Wood, Stone, Iron or Glass, and to burn in Lamps, as lasting longer than Oil of Olives, tho' it gives much more smoak and soot) is of exceeding good use to mollify the hardness or shrinking of the Sinews, and cures the Hemorrhoids or Piles; and beaten with Rose-water, it is good against burnings. The *wild Flax* is of like use in most things, and reckoned even more effectual, by reason of its bitterness. *Park.*

Stallion



Thoroughbred



Fig. 1.

Statice. Thrift.



Fig. 2 Limonium. Sea Lavender.



S E C T. II.

Of Herbs with a Clove-Gilly-flower Flower, whose Pointal turns to Seed wrapt up in the Empalement.

TABLE CLXXXI. Fig. 1.

G E N U S I.

Statice, THRIFT.

Thrift is a Plant with a Flower A gather'd into an almost spherical Head, furnished with a common scaley Empalement K. Now this Head is composed of several Clove-Gilly-flower Flowers B, consisting of several Leaves C in a proper Empalement shaped like a Funnel. In like manner the Pointal F rises out of the same Empalement, and afterwards turns to an oblong Seed F, H, wrapt up in the Empalement G as in a Husk.

The Species of Thrift are,

1. Statice, *Lugd.* 1190. Thrift, or Sea-Gilly-flower, or Sea-Cushion. Caryophyllus montanus, major, flore globofo, *C. B. Pin.* 211. Caryophyllus flos aphyllorcaulos, vel junceus major, *J. B.* 3. 336. Gramen polyanthemum, majus, *Dod. Pempt.* 564.

This is either the same with, or very like the following Species, and sends up Stalks nine Inches high, straight, without Joints; on the top of which (which is covered with a Membrane an Inch long and better) sits a globular Flower, almost like that of *Crocs*, of a white purplish colour, and surrounded with a Wall of foliaceous Scales. The Root is long, ligneous and round, and is divided into many thickish Heads, from whence comes forth a great

Crowd of Leaves next the ground, which are grassy, grey, and differ from one another in breadth.

Parkinson says, it grows with many fair long, and somewhat broad, whitish green Leaves lying close together on the ground, from which rise slender Stalks, naked to the tops, except in one place towards the middle, where there are two small Leaves turning downwards, contrary to almost all other Herbs; and at their tops a Tuft of bluth-coloured Flowers, opening by degrees.

It grows in inland Countries far from the Sea. Mr. Ray found it at *Menix*, a City in *Germany*, and says, it grows common in other parts of that Country.

2. Statice montana, minor. *Small Mountain Thrift*. Caryophyllus montanus, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 211. Caryophyllus flos aphyllorcaulos vel junceus, minor, *J. B.* 3. 336. Gramen Polyanthemum, minus, *Dod. Pempt.* 964.

Before it flowers it has Leaves like those of *Dragons*, not above two Inches long, but four or five Inches long, and also broader, when the Stalk is grown up and bears Flowers. The Root is thick, but not short, as *Dodonaeus* would have it, and reddish in the dry Plant, divided into several Head, when it puts forth Leaves, and capillated as it were by the Vestiges of the old Leaves. The Stalk at first is some Inches, and then a Palm long, and slender, a longish sheath coming forth under the Head at the Basis (which is like the *Scabiosa ovina*) and wrapping about one Inch of it. The outer part of the Head consists of Membranous Leaves, which are green on the outside, and of a shining

shining silver colour within. The whole Head abounds with membranous shining Leaves, among which arise Flowers in Empalements that are Membranous on the upper part, composed of five purplish Leaves, with as many *Stamina* annexed to them, bearing whitish Chives. The Botanists have not described the Seed; for that which *J. Baubinus* takes to be the Seed, is only the Empalement, and perhaps also the Seed-vessel.

It is to be seen every where in England in great abundance in Sea-Marshes, and on Rocks on the Sea-Shore.

Both the *English* and the *Dutch* adorn their Court-yards with this Plant, as *Lobel* rightly observes; for it is very lively and continues long, covers the Earth with a thick Turf of Leaves, and flowers during the whole Summer.

3. *Statice Alpina*, major, flore albo. *Large Mountain-Thrift*. *Caryophyllus Alpinus*, major, flore albo, globoso, *H. R. Par.*

4. *Statice Montana*, minima. *The smallest Mountain-Thrift*. *Caryophyllus Montanus*, minimus, flore globoso, *H. R. Par.* *Caryophyllus marinus*, minimus flore globoso, *Mor. H. R. Elef.*

5. *Statice Lusitanica*, *Scorzonera folio*. *Portuguese Thrift*, with a *Vipers-grass Leaf*.

6. *Statice Lusitancia*, fruticosa, maritima, magno flore. *Portuguese, Shrub, maritime Thrift*, with a large Flower.

7. *Statice Lusitanica*, capillaceo folio, major. *Greater Portuguese Thrift*, with a capillaceous Leaf.

8. *Statice Lusitanica*, capillaceo folio, minima. *The smallest Portuguese Thrift*, with a capillaceous Leaf.

9. *Statice Lusitanica*, humillima, folio capillaceo, rigido. *The lowest Portuguese Thrift*, with a stiff capillaceous Leaf.

Some fancy that *Statice* comes from the Latin Word *Stare*; because it stays or puts a stop to the Course of the Humours.

The Decoction of the two first Species is astringent and proper to stop Fluxes and Hemorrhagies. *Lemery.*

Altho' *Dodonæus* says, this Plant is of no manner of use in Physick, and it only fit to make Garlands of for Ornament; yet *Dalechampius* maintains, the Taste of the whole Plant is astringent, and has a faculty of drying to a miracle, and of restraining, the force of Humours breaking forth, either by applying the bruised Plant, or drinking the Juice of it: That it relieves those who are troubled with a bloody Flux; stops the overflowing of the *Menstrua*, or a bleeding at the Nose, helps such as spit blood; and last of all, That it is a vulnerary Plant, and heals up malignant Ulcers.

The express juice of *Thrift* drawn up into the Nose, is an excellent Remedy to stop bleeding there: Or the succulent Leaves bruised and applied to wounds stays their bleeding. *Boerhaave in Dictat. Bot.*

TABLE CLXXXI. Fig. 2.

GENUS II.

Limonium, SEA-LAVENDER.

Sea-Lavender is a Plant with a *Clove-Gilly-flower* Flower A, I, C K. consisting generally of many Petals B, L coming out of a Fennel-shaped Empalement E, F, N. The Pointal D, N rises likewise out of the same Empalement, and turns to an oblong Seed G, O, P, and wrapt up in the Empalement as in a Husk. There are likewise some Species of *Limonium*, whose Flowers Q, R, S are Monopetalous and Funnel-shaped, divided into many parts, and resemble the Flowers of the other Species.

The Species of *Limonium* are,

1. *Limonium maritimum, majus, C. B. Pin. 192. Great Sea-Lavender. Limonium majus, aliis Behen rubrum, J. B. 3. App. 176. Valerianæ rubræ similis pro Limonio missa, Dod. Pempt. 351.*

It has a thick reddish Root of an astringent Taste, which is divided into several Heads, from whence rise Leaves smaller than those of *Burr-Dock*, smother, more polished, not so black, and dyed of a fine green colour. Among these rise small naked Stalks a foot long with many Branches spreading wide, along which climb up thick-set Flowers in order, which turn mostly to one side, and are of a whitish blue colour, small, monopetalous and divided into Jaggs that imitate so many Leaves, with reddish Empalements.

To every Flower succeeds a single Seed, which is oblong and reddish, and is contained in the Empalement instead of a Seed-vessel.

It grows very common in Salt-marshes, and in low grounds near the Sea.

2. *Limonium maritimum, majus, alterum Serotinum, Narbonnense, H. R. Par. Another great, late, Sea-Lavender of Narbonne.*

3. *Limonium maritimum, minus, Oleæ folio, C. B. Pin. 192. Small Sea-Lavender, with an Olive Leaf. Parvum Limonium, Narbonense, Oleæfolium, Lob. Icon. 295. Limonium minus, J. B. 3. App. 877.*

It has a near Resemblance of the first Species, but the Stalks are not so long; the Flowers which are very numerous are not so blue, but incline more to white. The Root is the same, being hard, red and astringent. The Leaves spread upon the ground, are pretty thick, tho' sometimes small, and round at the ends.

Lobel says, it grows in great abundance in the Stoney parts of *Narbonne* and *Provence*.

Mr. Ray found two Species of the *Limonium minus* on the shore near *Montpelier*, one smaller and lower than the other, with Stalks a Palm long, divided into several Branches, and smaller, more numerous and whitish Flowers, standing in small hoary Empalements; the other greater,

with larger Flowers which are bluer, and not so thick-set and numerous on the tops of the Stalks, and coming out of larger reddish Empalements. The Flowers of this latter do more nearly resemble the Flowers of the first Species than those of the former, both in size, colour, manner of growing and the Empalements.

4. *Limonium parvum, Bellidis minoris folio, C. B. Pin. 192. Small Sea-Lavender, with a small Daisy Leaf. Limonium pumilum, Clus. Hist. 82.*

This Species is furnished with many small Leaves that have a great resemblance of the Leaves of small *Daisy*, and rise from the top of the Root; among which come forth many Stalks, loaded with little beautiful Flowers. The Root is like *Beer-Root*, but smaller and reddish.

Clusius observed it about *Valentia* in *Spain*; and *M. Magnol* found it near *Peraulx*.

5. *Limonium minus Bellidis folio, flagellis Fœniculaceis, Bocc. Mus. Part 2. 143. Tab. 103. Small Sea-Lavender with a Daisy-Leaf, and Fennel-Twigs.*

This Plant is a foot long, producing smooth *Daisy-Leaves*, and *Twigs* divided into many parts like the Leaves of *Fennel*. The Leaves are blue, and are often ranged into Spikes. It grows in *Romania* near the Sea, and in Marshes.

6. *Limonium maritimum, minus, foliis cordatis, C. B. Pin. 192, Prodr. 99. J. B. 3. App. 877. Small Sea-Lavender, with Heart-fashioned Leaves.*

At a thick ligneous, reddish fibrous Root many thick-set, fleshy, smooth, roundish Leaves spread upon the ground like a Turf, which in some Plants are blunt, and have no Point; but in others have a Hollow, and resemble a Heart; among which rise several unequal, round naked Stalks, three, four, or even six Inches long, which are divided into many short and crooked Branches, and loaded with many small, pale red Flowers.

It is to be found on the Sea-shore about *Marseilles* and *Leghorn*.

7. *Limonium maritimum*, minimum, C. B. Pin. 192. *The smallest Sea-Lavender*, Prodr. 99. J. B. 3, App. 877. Bocc. Rarior. Plant. 25.

This Species is scarce four Inches high, having from a small, long reddish Root parted at top into several Heads, a great many small, fat, roundish Leaves, thick-set together, in form and manner of *Small House-leek*. The Flowers on the small Stalk are little and few, and of a faint reddish blue colour.

This grows in an Island not far from *Marseilles*.

8. *Limonium minus*, flagellis tortuosis, Bocc. Mus. Part 2. 143. Tab. 103. *Small Sea-Lavender with crooked Twigs*.

This Species grows in the Island and Town *Di Torcello*, five Miles distant from *Venice*.

9. *Limonium peregrinum*, foliis Asplenii, C. B. Pin. 192. *Foreign Sea-Lavender, with Spleenwort Leaves*. *Limonium quibusdam rarum*, J. B. 3. App. 877. *Limonium peregrinum*, Clus. Cur. post. in folio 33.

10. *Limonium marinum*, fruticosum, hirsutum. Bocc. Rarior. Plant. 25. *Shrub, hairy Sea-Lavender*.

This Shrub grows with many thick-set Branches about a finger long, on the tops of which are set oblong, Heart-fashioned, hairy and thick Leaves, like those of *House-leek* and gathered into a Circle. From the Center of which there sometimes rises a Stalk with Flower and Seed, one or two Inches long, and sometimes longer.

11. *Limonium fruticosum*; glabrum. *Smooth Shrub Sea-Lavender*. *Limonium fruticosum*, Bot. Monsp. App.

12. *Limonium foliis sinuatis*, Ger. *Sea-Lavender, with sinuated Leaves*. *Limonium Peregrinum Rauwolfii*, Park. Theat. 1235.

This is the same with the 9th Species, which is *Limonium peregrinum foliis Asplenii*.

This Plant produces many Leaves from the same Root, which are long and better, two Inches broad, and divided into many deep Gashes, so that they do somewhat resemble the Leaves of *Spleenwort*, and are

somewhat hairy, furnished with a thick Rib; of an astringent Taste, and spread upon the ground in a Circle; among which rise some Stalks a Cubit high and better, which are firm, pretty hairy, furnished with three curled Membranes lengthwise, that resemble the Feathers of Arrows, so that they seem cornered, and begirt at distances alternately with three narrow triangular Leaves about three Inches long, pointed resembling the Leaves of *Gramen Cyperoides aquaticum*, rugged and rough. These Stalks end in many winged Branches sustaining many Heads, from each of which come forth three, four, and sometimes five or six little hollow Flowers joined together, consisting of one single Membranous Leaf, like small Cups, streaked and fringed round the edges, of a light blue colour that does not fade; from whose Center there comes forth in some of them another blue Flower that rises higher, consisting of five Leaves as white as snow, and containing some white Stamina. This is the Description given by *Clusius*. *J. Baubinus* gives one somewhat differing from it, which is as follows.

On the tops of the Branches stand numerous Flowers in heaps, bending a little back like the Flowers of *Echium*, of a *Blue-bottle* colour, each of which consists of one small curled Leaf, generally looking upwards with an open Mouth, of the same size with the Flowers of *Spanish Scabious*, and not very different in shape. The Empalement of every Flower consists of several Segments, and covered with a hairy Down.

According to *Clusius's* Description, the Root was oblong and pretty thick, growing gradually small from the Head to the extremity, and furnished with a few small and short Fibres, covered with a brown Bark, and red within. *Clusius* conjectured only that it was perennial; but *Mr. Ray* found it to be so really, when he was in *Sicily*.

Mr. Ray says, it grows in several parts of Sicily near the Sea; and that he observed it near the *Promontorium Pachynum*, (now called *Capo Passaro*) and at the little Promontory called *Cerciolo*, not far from the Castle of *Puzzallu*, in both which places it grows in great plenty. *Augerius Clutius* observed it at *Malaga*, and *Boel* about *Cadix*.

13. *Limonium reticulatum*; *Spinum*, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 83. Low-netted Sea-Lavender.

It has small oblong Leaves not much unlike those of the *Montpelier*-kind, but is much more beautiful, by reason of little Stalks that are spread out like a Mane. These Stalks are a foot long and better, divided into many little Branches, which become angular at the joints, and bend several ways, intersecting one another; so that as they grow up, they exactly resemble a net, by their manifold and numerous plaiting and weaving, very agreeable and entertaining to the Beholder.

Malta abounds very much with this sort of *Limonium*. Mr. *Magnol* found it near the Village call'd *Perault*, not far from *Montpelier*, in the *Marthes* near *lou Boulidou*, mixed with the *Limonium Narbonense Oleæ folio*, and flowering in the Month of *September*. *Wheeler* likewise observed it somewhere in *Greece*.

14. *Limonium Siculum*, folio cordato, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 64. Sicilian Sea-Lavender, with a Heart fashioned Leaf.

This Species has a Root an Inch thick, furnished with some Fibres, and long Leaves lying on the ground, growing gradually wider from a narrow bottom, and shaped like a Heart at the end. The Flowers are blue, and the Seed as in the other Species.

15. *Limonium minus*, annuum, bullatis foliis, vel *Echiodes*, *Bot. Monsp.* Small Sea-Lavender, with fludded Leaves. *Limonium maritimum*, annuum, foliolis bullatis.

16. *Limonium Lusitanicum*, foliis lanceolatis. Portuguese Sea-Lavender, with Spear-leaves.

17. *Limonium Lusitanicum*, Auriculæ urfi folio. Portuguese Sea-Lavender, with a Bears-ear Leaf.

18. *Limonium maritimum*, villosis foliis, Lusitanicum, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* Portuguese Sea-Lavender, with hairy Leaves, *Limonium. Africum humile & elatius*, *Park Theatr.* 1254.

Of this sort says *Parkinson*, there are two or three Differences, one low, scarce an hand breadth high, whose Stalk is winged, like that of *Rauwolfius*; having Leaves on one part, and bare at another or indented like it, but somewhat round, and a little waved as it were on the edges. Another sort grows half a yard high, with the like winged Stalks, full of Branches, which are hard, rough and woody, and the like Leaves on them as the lesser sort hath. The Flowers of both sorts are of a pale blue colour, like that of *Rauwolfius*.

19. *Limonium peregrinum*; caule appendicibus crispis adactis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* Foreign Sea-Lavender, with a Stalk furnished with curled Wings or Lappets.

20. *Limonium foliis Halimi*, *Brass.* Sea-Lavender with Sea-Purslane Leaves. *Limonium Hispanicum*, frutescens, *Portulacæ marinæ folio*. *Limonium sine Gallis*, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 32.

21. *Limonium lignosum gallas ferens*, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 34. Ligneous, Gall-bearing, Sea Lavender.

This is a most beautiful kind of *Limonium*, and may vie both for Rarity and Beauty, with the *Berry-bearing Sage*, that grows in warm parts of *Candy*. The Root is ligneous, of a red *Brasil*-colour, thicker and longer than a Man's thigh, which puts forth several Stalks, that are divided into many Branches, and spread upon the ground like Male Knot-grass, about which are to seem Olive or Sea-Purslane Leaves, which are sometimes rough. Sometimes the upper part of the Branches, as well as as of the Stalks, is loaded with an incredible number of Galls or rather Knots or Knobs. From the same Galls or Knobs, and even from the very Leaves of the Plant come forth oblong forked Leaves, resembling the Claws of Birds at the end, and turning upwards; out of whose bosom come forth Flowers alternately, shaped like those of *Plumbago* or *Syringa cærulea*. Sometimes the Galls are as large as *Acorns*.

It grows in great abundance about *Ger-genti*, in uncultivated places.

It is found likewise at *Capò Passaro*; without *Galls*, in a place called *Brazzetto*: Nor is this to be wondered at. Since those *Galls* are nothing else but Excreescences occasioned by the punctures of Insects which they make for Wombs for their Eggs and young ones; and therefore they are no marks of a Specifick difference, but certain accidental and external Signs, when any one kind of Insect does, by the Instinct of Nature, prick any one Sort of Plant, which is apt to swell up in this manner by a poisonous contact, or throwing any moisture into it, and to afford a convenient Bed and nourishment for their Eggs and young ones.

22. *Limonium Hispanicum*, *Plantaginis foliis bullatis*. Spanish *Sea-Lavender* with *studded Plantain-leaves*.

23. *Limonium Hispanicum*, *foliis Plantaginis glabris*. Spanish *Sea Lavender*, with *smooth Plantain-leaves*.

24. *Limonium Hispanicum*, *multifido folio*. Spanish *Sea-Lavender*, with *Leaves cut into many Segments*. *Limonium ferulaceo folio*, *V. Lusit.*

25. *Limonium valentinum*, *Statice folio*, *capite glomerato*. *Sea-Lavender*, with *a Thrift-leaf*, and *a glomerated Head*.

26. *Limonium Hispanicum*, *articulatum & cæsum*. *Jointed and bluncket Spanish Sea-Lavender*.

27. *Limonium Græcum*, *Bellidis folio*, *minori & lanceolato*. *Greek Sea-Lavender*, with *a small spare Daisy-leaf*.

28. *Limonium Græcum*, *fruticosum, proliferum*, *Bellidis folio*. *Shrub, proli-ferous*, *Greek Sea-Lavender*, with *a Daisy-leaf*.

29. *Limonium Græcum*, *minus, Ociniis folio*. *Small Greek Sea-Lavender*, with *a Basil-leaf*.

30. *Limonium Græcum*, *minimum, foliis Hyssopi subhirsutis*. *The smallest Greek Sea-Lavender*, with *a somewhat hairy Hyssop-leaf*.

31. *Limonium Creticum Juniperi folio*. *Candy Sea-Lavender*, with *a Juniper-leaf*. *Echinus*, id est *Tragacantha altera*, *Prosp. Alp. Exot.* 36.

32. *Limonium Orientale*, *Caryophylli folio acutissimo, floribus velut in capitulum congestis, acaulon & calyce purpurascente*. *Oriental Sea Lavender*, with *a very sharp Clove-Gilly flower Leaf*, *Flowers gathered as it were into a Head*, and *a purplish Empalement without a Stalk*.

33. *Limonium Orientale*, *Caryophylli folio acutissimo, floribus velut in capitulum congestis, acaulon & calyce albo*. *Oriental Sea-Lavender*, without *a Stalk*, with *a very sharp Clove-Gilly-flower Leaf*, *Flowers gathered as it were into a Head*, and *white Empalement*.

34. *Limonium humilius, Caryophylli folio angustiori, non aculeato, flore suaverubente*. *Low Sea-Lavender*, with *a narrow unprickly Clove-Gilly-flower Leaf*, and *a charming red spiked Flower*.

35. *Limonium Orientale, frutescens, Caryophylli folio in aculeum rigidissimum abeunte*. *Shrub Oriental Sea-Lavender* with *a Clove-Gilly-flower Leaf*, and *ending in a very stiff Prickle*.

36. *Limonium Orientale, latifolium, flore minimo*. *Broad-leav'd Oriental Sea-Lavender*.

37. *Limonium Orientale, Plantaginis folio, floribus umbellatis*. *Oriental Sea-Lavender*, with *a Plantain Leaf*, and *umbel-lated Flowers*.

38. *Limonium folio amplissimo, Vaill.* *Sea-Lavender*, with *a very large Leaf*.

Limonium differs from *Statice* in the Arrangement of the Flowers which are generally ranged in a long series, and want a common Empalement; whereas the Flowers of *Statice* or *Thrift*, are gathered into a Head, and furnished with a common Empalement.

Limonium is so called from the Greek word *λειτουργία*, a Meadow; because, as *Dioscorides* says, it grows in Meadows and Marshes; or perhaps because of the fine green colour of the Leaves, which have much of that agreeable Verdure that is to be seen in Meadows.

The Seed of *Limonium*, according to *Diocorides* and *Galen*, is astringent, and stays the Flux of the Belly, Spitting of Blood, and the excessive course of the *Menstrua*. The Leaves are likewise astringent, and are good for burning by fire. The water

wherein the Roots have been boiled, takes away Spots in Garments, and also in Parchment.

Limonium contains abundance of Oil and Salts. It binds the Belly, provokes Urine, and is vulnerary. *Lemery*.

THE

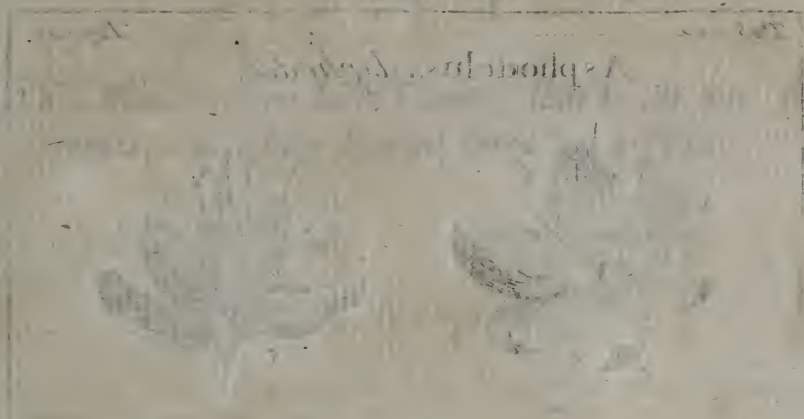


The COMPLETE
HERBAL.

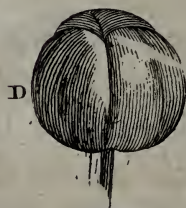
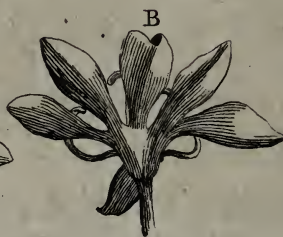
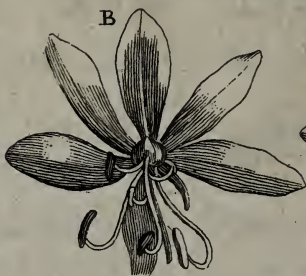
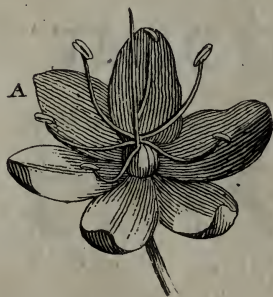
The Ninth CLASS.

Herbs and Undershrubs, with a Lilly-Flower.

That is called a *Lilly-Flower*, which is composed of six rarely of three Leaves, or is cut into six Segments. It is peculiar to this Flower, that its Pointal or Empalement turns to a Husk that is always parted into three Cells. Such are the Flowers of the Tulip, Hyacinth, Asphodel, Ephemeris, &c; which are called *Lilly-Flowers*; not only because most of them resemble the Flowers of *Lilly* in their Make and Shape, but likewise because they always leave behind them a tricapular Fruit, such as is the Fruit of the *Lilly*.



Asphodelus. *Asphodel.*



S E C T. I.

Herbs with a Monopetalous Lilly-Flower, that is cut into six Segments, and whose Pointal turns to a Fruit.

TABLE CLXXXII.

G E N U S. I.

Asphodelus, A S P H O D E L.

Asphodel is a Plant with a monopetalous Lilly-Flower A, B, cut into six Segments; out of whose Center rises the Pointal C, which turns to an almost globular, fleshy and triangular Fruit D, that gapes at the Point E, is divided into three Cells F, and full of triangular Seed G.

The Species of *Asphodel* are,

1. *Asphodelus albus, ramosus, mas, C. B. Pin. 28. White, branched, male Asphodel.* *Asphodelus major, flore albo, ramosus, J. B. 3. 625. Asphodelus 1 Clus. Hist. 197.*

It has many oblong, narrow, triangular, and as it were keeled fungous tough, and pointed Leaves; a round smooth Stalk, which is sometimes two Cubits high, divided into Branches at top; and adorned from the middle up with many Star-fashioned Flowers, of a white colour within, but every Leaf has a purplish Nerve running lengthwise along the outside (such as the Flower of *Ornithogalum*, is striped with a greenish Line) and six Stamina possess the middle. The Seed is hard, ligneous, rugged and black, of a triangular figure, with an almost round Head, but furnished with three Ridges, and of a greenish purple colour, which Seed sheds when the Head, that contains it gapes. It flowers by parts, as *Theophrastus* has rightly observed, and begins from the lower part. From one Head come forth many oblong Roots, like

little Turnips, but thickest underneath, and ending in Fibres, full of whitish juice, which has a disagreeable and biting Taste.

I remember to have seen the Roots of this Plant, says *Clusius*, as I was going from *Lisbon* to *Seville*; as they had been plowed up, which had 200 or more very thick Knobs hanging at the same Head; infomuch that I am persuaded they weighed above 50 pound weight. And therefore I do not wonder at *Pliny's* saying, that there are sometimes eighty Bulbs all together.

Mr. Ray observed this Plant on the Mountains that over look *Messina*, and upon the Stony Hills about *Montpelier*. It flowers in *March* and *April*: But *Mr. Ray* found it in flower even in *Autumn*; from whence perhaps we have *Asphodelus Autumnalis Cam.*

2. *Asphodelus albus, ramosus, minor, seu ramosus alter, H. R. Par. Small, white branched or another branched Asphodel.*

3. *Asphodelus albus non ramosus, C. B. Pin. 28. White Asphodel, not branched.* *Asphodelus major flore albo, non ramosus, J. B. 2. 625. Asphodelus, 2, Clus. Hist. 197.*

This is exactly like the first Species, except the Stalk, which is single, and not furculous, and the Flower, which is altogether white. Nor is the Root furnished with a numerous Progeny of Bulbs.

Mr. Ray observed it about *Syracuse*, and elsewhere in *Sicily*.

4. *Asphodelus purpurascens*, foliis macularis, C. B. Pin. 28. *Purplish Asphodel with spotted Leaves*. *Asphodelus flore suaverubente*, Lob. Icon 91.

5. *Asphodelus foliis compressis asperis*, caule patulo. *Asphodel with squeezed hairy Leaves and a spreading Stalk*.

6. *Asphodelus luteus & flore & radice*, C. B. Pin. 28. *Asphodel with a yellow Flower and Root*. *Asphodelus luteus*, J. B. 2. 632. *Asphodelus luteus*, minor, Iphyon Theophrasti & Anguillaræ, Eri-zembac Arabum, Lob. Icon. 91. *Yellow Asphodel, or Kings-Spear*.

At the same Head grow many Roots, which are much smaller than those of the first Species, of a yellow colour, and propagating themselves by Fibres that stretch out themselves transversely. The Stalk is single and a Cubit and half high, adorned from the middle to the top with *Yellow Asphodel-Flowers* that blow successively, beginning underneath; to which succeed round Seed-vessels, containing three-corner'd black Seed. Besides, the Leaves are narrow, and as it were angular, so that they seem to be triangular, and fistulous, of a grey colour, rising in great numbers from the Root, and cloathing the Stalk quite around up to the Flowers. It propagates it self extremely by its Root that spreads every way.

Mr. Ray found it at *Capo Passaro*, and elsewhere in *Sicily*.

7. *Asphodelus Africanus*, angustifolius luteus, minor. *Narrow leav'd, yellow, small African Asphodel*.

8. *Asphodelus spiralis*, luteus, Italicus, flore magno, H. R. Par. *Yellow spiral, Italian Asphodel with a large Flower*.

9. *Asphodelus albus*, minimus, C. B. Pin. 29. *The smallest white Asphodel*. *Asphodelus minimus*, albus, J. B. 2. 632. *Asphodelus minimus*, Clus. Hist. App. 1. 258.

It is smaller than the *Phalangium Cretæ Salonensis*, and differs very much from it, for it has glandulous Roots like the third Species, tho' smaller; from whose Head come forth five or six very narrow and longish Leaves, among which rises a round Stalk, which is single, nine Inches or a Foot high, and not furnished with any Branches, on which grow many white Flowers spike-fashion, all the Leaves being marked with a certain Vein lengthwise both on the inside and outside.

10. *Asphodelus foliis fistulosis*, C. B. Pin. 29. *Asphodel with fistulous Leaves*. *Asphodelus minor*, flore fistuloso, J. B. 2. 631. *Asphodelus minor*, Clus. Hist. 197.

11. *Asphodelus Creticus*, luteus, serotinus, patulus, folio aspero. *Late, yellow spread Asphodel of Candy with a rough Leaf*.

The first and second Species contain abundance of essential Salt and Oil. Their Roots are detesive, cutting, opening, proper for provoking Urine and Womens Terms, resisting Poison, cleansing old Ulcers, and resolving. *Lemery*.

The Antients seem to have known no other use of this Plant than sowing it on the Graves of the dead, in order to furnish them with Foods, as *Porphyry* has expressed it in an *Epigram*, where he brings in the Grave speaking to this effect: *Within I inclose the Dead, but without I have Mallow and Asphodel*.



Lilio-Asphodelus, Day Lilly.



TABLE CLXXXIII.

GENUS II.

Lilio-Asphodelus. DAY-LILLY.

DAY-Lilly is a Plant with a monopetalous Lilly-Flower A, hollow underneath B, cut into six segments above, and widen'd, out of whose bottom rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to an almost oval and three-corner'd Fruit D, divided into three Cells E, and full of roundish Seed F. To these Marks may be added, an Asphodel-Root G.

The Species of *Day-Lilly* are,

1. *Lilio Asphodelus luteus*, *Park. Par.* 148. *Yellow Day-Lilly.* *Lilium luteum*, *Asphodeli radice*, *C. B. Pin.* 80. *Lilium Asphodeli radice*, *luteum*, five *Lilio-Asphodelus quorundam*, *flore luteo*, *J. B.* 2-700.

This is the *Lilium non bulbosum Ger.*

It rises one or two Cubits high, with a slender, but stiff, round, hollow, smooth Stalk, without Leaves, and divided at top into several Branches. The Root is furnished with many Fibres, at which hang Knobs or Bulbs resembling *Asphodel-Roots*. of a *Box-colour* on the outside, white within, and of a sweetish Taste. At the joining of the Bulbs, creep out some thick Fibres, by which the Plant multiplies and propagates it self. The Leaves are many in number, resembling the Leaves of Leek or *Asphodel*, being long, keeled, and furnished with Stripes running lengthwise. The Flowers resemble that of a *Lilly*, both in Smell and Shape; but are altogether of a yellow colour. After the Flower, says *Dodonæus*, come thick triangular Husks or Seed-vessels, in which is contained black shining Seed, somewhat smaller than that of *Peony*.

It flowers at the same time with the Great Purple Lilly, and a little earlier, and comes before the White Lillies. *Clusius* found it growing wild in great abundance in *Hungary*, in many wet and Marshy Meadows, not far from that strong Fortress called *Nemethwywar*.

2. *Lilio-Asphodelus luteus*, minor. *Smaller yellow Day-Lilly.* *Lilium luteum*, *Asphodeli radice*, minus, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* Part 2. 412.

3. *Lilio-Asphodelus Phœniceus*, *Park. Par.* 148. *Scarlet Day-Asphodel.* *Lilium rubrum Asphodeli radice*, *C. B. Pin.* 80. *Lilium radice Asphodeli*, *Phœniceum* five *Lilio-Asphodelus quibusdam*, *J. B.* 2. 701.

This is not much unlike the former Species, but is larger in every part: For the Root is in like manner white and full of oblong Bulbs hanging at Strings, and very insipid to the Taste. The Stalk is as thick as one's Finger, two Cubits high and better, fistulous, without Joints, and divided at top into several Branches: The Leaves are larger, keeled and broader than those of the first sort. The Flowers on the Branches are twice as large, equal to those of *Lilly*, of a duller red colour within, a yellow stripe running along the middle to the bottoms, which are altogether yellow. The Leaves on the outside incline more to yellow.

As to the Place where it grows wild, I find nothing among the Botanists who have written of it: But as many of them as have raised and cultivated it, do all agree, that it did not produce any Seed; tho' I do not question but it bears Seed in its native Soil where it grows wild. It propagates and multiplies it self so mightily by its Roots, that for that reason Gardiners have an aversion to it.

It may very properly be called *Hemerocallis*, by reason its Flowers continue not above one Day.

4. *Lilio-Asphodelus Phœniceus minor*, *Small red or Scarlet Day-Lilly.* *Lilium rubrum*, *Asphodeli radice*, minus, *H. L. Bat.*

5. *Lilio-Asphodelus Americanus*, *flore umbellato*, *albo*, *costâ purpureâ notato*, *Plum.* *American Day-Lilly*, with a white umbellated Flower, mark'd with a purple Rib.

6. *Lilio-Asphodelus Americanus*, *foliis Aloes*, *flore umbellato*, *maxime odoratissimo*, *Plum.* *American Day-Lilly*, with Aloes-leaves, with a very large and very sweet-smelling umbellated Flower.

7. Lilio - Asphodelus Americaaus, foliis Scillaë, flore umbellato, maximo, purpureo, Plum. American Day-Lilly, with Squills, or Sea-Onion leaves, and a very large, purple umbellated Flower.

8. Lilio-Asphodelus Americanus, bifolius, flore singulari, purpureo, Plum. Two-leaved American Day-Lilly, with a single purple Flower.

This Genus is called *Lilio-Asphodelus*, because it has a Lilly-flower, and an Asphodel Root.

The first and third Species contain abundance of Oil and essential Salt. Their Flowers are emollient, anodyne, resolving, cleansing and opening. But those of the first Species have more virtue than those of the third. Lemery.

T A B L E CLXXXIV. Fig. I.

G E N U S III.

Hyacinthus, HYACINTH.

HYACINTH is a Plant with a monopetalous Lilly-flower A, B, C, cut into six segments, and as it were shaped like a Bell, and fistulous; from whose bottom rises the Pointal D E. which afterwards turns to a roundish and almost triangular Fruit F I, divided into three Cells G, and full of Seeds, which are sometimes roundish H, and sometimes flat K.

The Species of *Hyacinth* are;

1. *Hyacinthus oblongo flore, cœruleus*, major, C. B. Pin. 43. *Hyacinthus Anglicus*, sive *Belgicus*, J. B. 3. 585. *Hyacinthus non scriptus*, Dod. Pempt. 216. English *Hyacinth*, or *Hare-Bells*.

This Species has a bulbous, oblong white coated Root, which puts forth a great many Fibres at the bottom all around; from which Root come forth smaller ones that soon grow thicker. The Leaves are generally six in number, sometimes more, and oblong; but those on the Stalk are commonly shorter, half an inch broad, keeled, of a fresh green colour, smooth and shining, and ending in a sharp Point. From the Bulb rises one Stalk, naked of Leaves, half

a foot or nine inches long and better, round, pretty thick, smaller than the Stalk of *Oriental Hyacinth*, whose Bush of Flowers, when they first begin to blow, bend down under their own weight. The Flowers are sweet smelled, blue or Violet-colour'd, seldom bluish or red-colour'd, oblong, pendulous, eight or ten in number, and sometimes more. [Clusius says, he remembers to have gathered of this kind in the Meadows near London, that bore three hundred Flowers,] not blowing all at the same time, nor intire, as in the *Oriental Hyacinth* (tho' you may meet with some such by chance,) but composed of six Leaves that lye over one another like Scales, with their Edges bending much backwards, to each of which adheres a single *Stamen* of the same colour, tip and with whitish Chives. In the middle of the Flower sits a small Pointal upon the Seed-Vessel, which, when ripe, is thick and triangular, and divided into three Cells. The Seeds are small, round and black. The Footstalks of the Flowers are half an inch long. At the bottom of every one of them are placed two Violet-colour'd Tenons, one larger than the other, and both longer than the Footstalk.

This is a very common Plant both in Woods and Thickets. It flowers in the Spring.

2. *Hyacinthus oblongo flore Amethystino major*, C. B. 43. *Great Hyacinth*, with an oblong Violet purple-coloured Flower.

3. *Hyacinthus oblongo flore Violæ nigræ*, major, C. B. Pin. 43. *Great Hyacinth with an oblong black Violet-Flower*. *Hyacinthus Hispanicus*, flore violaceo. Eyst.

4. *Hyacinthus Anglicus, flore incarnato*, Eyst. *English Hyacinth, with a Carnation Flower*.

5. *Hyacinthus Anglicus, cineritius*, Eyst. *Ash coloured English Hyacinth*.

6. *Hyacinthus non scriptus, flore candido*, Dod. Pempt. 215. *A new Hyacinth with a white Flower*.

7. *Hyacinthus oblongo flore ex cœruleo & albo mixto*, H. L. Bat. *Hyacinth with an oblong Flower mixt with blue and white*.

8. *Hyacinthus oblongo flore fuceo*; C. B. Pin. 44. *Hyacinth with an oblong brown Flower*. *Hyacinthus Mauritanicus*, Clus. Hist. App. 1. 257. J. B. 2. 588.

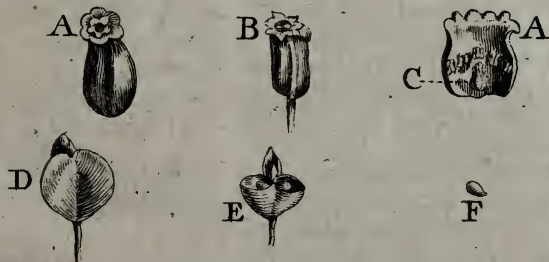
This Species is not much unlike that which immediately follows, either in the are

Fig. 1.

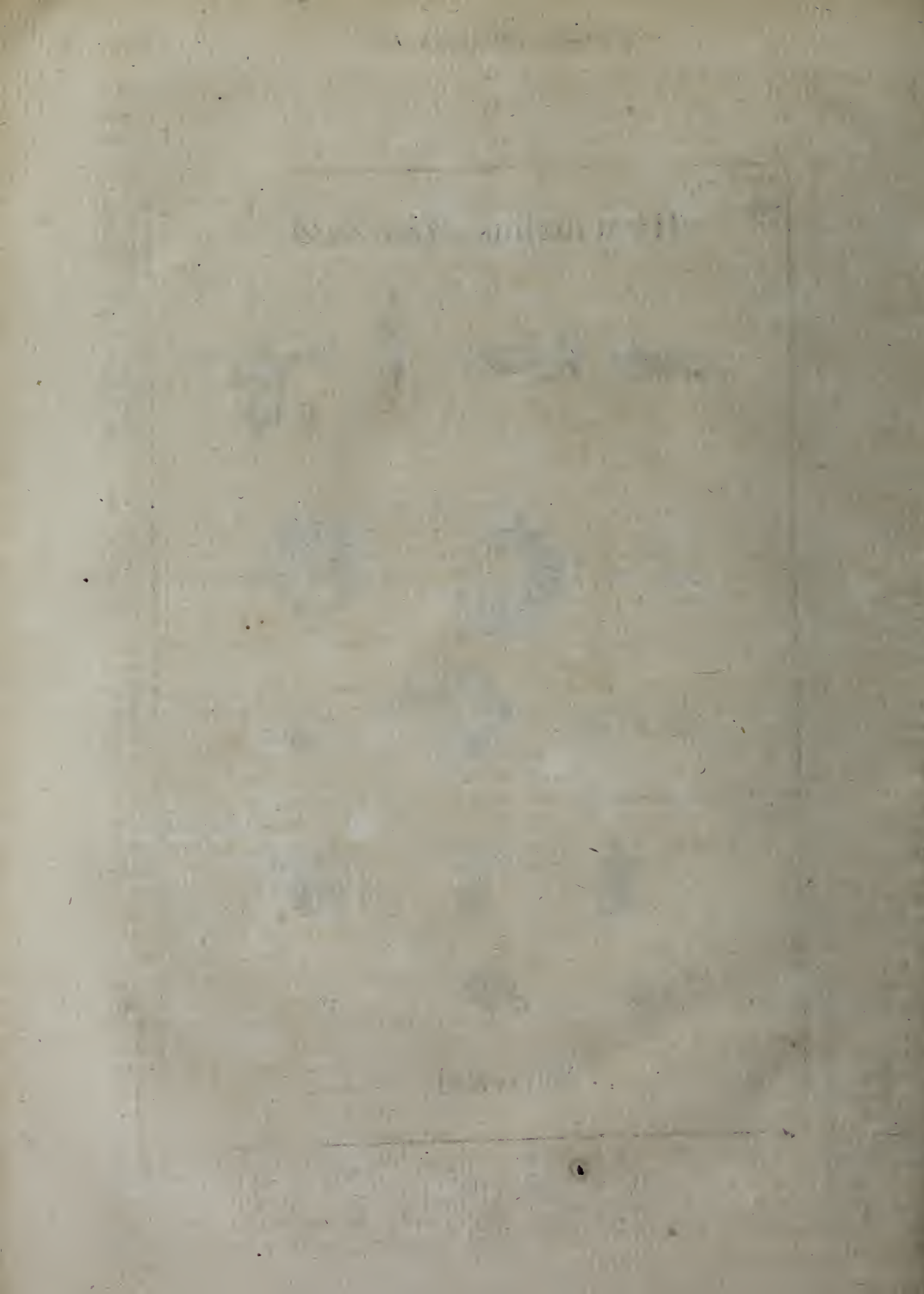
Hyacinthus. *Hyacinth.*



Fig. 2.



Muscari.



Leaves or Flowers, tho' it is somewhat larger in all its Parts. The Leaves and Root are very much like those of *Ornithogalum Arabicum legitimum*. The Stalk is thicker than in the next following Species, very green, bearing twenty, and sometimes more Flowers, of a more obsolete and brown colour.

This Species was brought from that part of *Mauritania* where the Cities of *Fez* and *Morocco* stand.

9. *Hyacinthus obsoletus* flore, C. B. *Pin.* 44. *Hyacinth with an obsolete or faded Flower.* *Hyacinthus obsoletior*, *Hispanicus*, *Anglico similis*, J. B. 2. 587. *Hyacinthus obsoleti coloris*, *Hispanicus*, *Serotinus*, *Clus.* *Hist.* 177.

It has five or six oblong, keel'd Leaves full of Juice, and of a greenish Ash-colour, much like the Leaves of *Muscari*, but narrower, pliant, having an almost round Point, with a white Vein running lengthwise on the fore part, and of a disagreeable Taste. From the middle of the Leaves rises a Stalk a Foot long, or even longer, which is slender, but firm, bearing ten, twelve, and sometimes twenty Flowers at distances, that bend downwards, not much unlike the *English Hyacinth*, consisting of six Leaves, whose three outer ones bend back very much, but the inner ones not quite so much, but represent a little Pipe. The colour of these is very obsolete, as seeming to be mix'd of purple, pale and greenish; but they have no smell. It bears in triangular Heads, flat, black and cartilaginous Seed, exactly round, almost as large as the Seed of *Squill*. The Root is globular and round, consisting of many white Coats, and furnish'd at bottom with many Fibres.

It springs up late, and keeps the Leaves till Autumn; but it flowers with the Lillies in July.

10. *Hyacinthus obsoletus* *Clusi*, flore obsoletus viridi, *Swert.* The obsolete *Hyacinth* of *Clusius*, with an obsolete green Flower.

11. *Hyacinthus obsoletus* flore alter, C. B. *Pin.* 44. Another *Hyacinth with an obsolete Flower.* *Hyacinthus Serotinus*, obsolete colour, *Eyst.*

12. *Hyacinthus Serotinus*, albicans, C. B. *Pin.* 44. *Whitish late Hyacinth.* *Hyacinthus serotinus*, facie *Orientalis*, *Eyst.*

13. *Hyacinthus oblongo flore flavo-viridi* C. B. *Pin.* 44. *Hyacinth with an oblong greenish yellow Flower.* *Hyacinthus obsoletus Aethiopicus*, *Clus. Cur. post. in Fol.* 19.

The Stalk of this Species, says *Clusius*, was pretty thick and firm, bearing ten or more green Flowers, bending down a little whilst it was yet loaded with the Buds of the Flowers, but standing upright as the Flowers opened gradually. The Flowers adher'd to Footstalks an inch long, the three inner Leaves being white and dented on the edges, otherwise wholly yellow, but green on the inside. There are five or six very green Leaves, firmer than the obsolete *Spanish Hyacinth*, otherwise very much alike.

This Species was brought from the utmost Point of *Aethiopia* by the Dutch, viz. from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

14. *Hyacinthus oblongo caeruleo flore*, minor, C. B. *Pin.* 44. *Small Hyacinth with an oblong blue Flower.* *Hyacinthus minor* *Hispanicus*, *angustifolius*, *caeruleus*, J. B. 2. 587. *Hyacinthus minor*, *Hispanicus*, *Orientalis facie*, flore caeruleo, *Clus. Cur. post. in Fol.* 18.

From a bulbous Root about the bigness of a small Olive, covered with a brown Skin, and furnished with many Fibres, come forth five or six Leaves, longer and narrower than those of *English Hyacinth*, channelled and keeled, green, and generally spread on the Ground. The Stalk is slender, nine inches long, round, smooth, and covered with grey Dust, bearing six or seven, and sometimes twelve or more Flowers, sitting on Footstalks half an inch long, bending downwards, monopetalous, concave, and cut on the edges into six small sharp Jaggs; of a pleasant blue Colour, that is shining, but pale (six deeper Lines running along to the channelled Tops or Points of the Jaggs) smaller than the Flowers of *English Hyacinth*, without smell, and containing within them six very short Stamina from the Navel, tipped with yellow Chives, with a small Pointal in the middle. To the Flowers succeed triangular pointed Heads. There are several varieties in the colours of the Flowers.

It flowers in the Month of May, and leaves ripe Seed in July, if we may believe *Clusius*.

15. *Hyacinthus minor*, *Hispanicus Orientalis facie*, flore mixto, *Clus. Cur. post. in fol. 18.* *Small Spanish Hyacinth, resembling the Oriental kind, with a mixt Flower.*

16. *Hyacinthus oblongo flore suaviter rubente, minor*, *C. B. Pin. 44.* *Small Hyacinth with an oblong Flower of a charming red colour.* *Hyacinthus flore rubro*, *Lob. Adv. Part 2. 487.*

17. *Hyacinthus floribus campanulæ, utrinque dispositis*, *C. B. Pin. 44.* *Hyacinth with Bell-flower Flowers ranged on both sides.* *Hyacinthus Neapolitanus*, *Swert.*

18. *Hyacinthus floribus campanulæ, uno versu dispositis*, *C. B. Pin. 44.* *Hyacinth with Bell-flower Flowers, ranged all on one side.* *Hyacinthus totus albus, Campanula*, *Lob. Adv. Part 2. 586.*

This Species is very like the common English kind, but larger in every part. On the top of the Stalk are many Flowers bending downwards, larger and broader, with larger Mouths like Bells, of a dark blue colour, and having no smell.

19. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, caule maculato*, *C. B. Pin. 44.* *Oriental Hyacinth with a spotted Stalk.* *Hyacinthus Orientalis quibusdam Constantinopolitanus*, *J. B. 2. 575.* *Hyacinthus Orientalis Græcus*, *Lob. Icon. 104.*

It has a large bulbous Root composed of many Coats, of a clammy sweetish taste; at which hang long, round and pretty thick Fibres; from whence rises a smooth, naked Stalk, nine inches high, of a pale green colour underneath, and brown above; from the middle of which, to almost the top of the Shaft, come forth (on black green Footstalks half an inch long, and bending downwards) from three, four or five, to eleven, twelve or more Flowers of a sweet smell, and of a fresh blue, mixt, or seldom white, and perfectly beautiful colour; which are an inch long, round, hollow, divided from a long Pipe into six somewhat bending Jaggs, and containing short Stamina covered with yellow dust, that are quite hid. Immediately rise from the Bulb six, seven, or more pretty broad keel'd leaves of an herby colour underneath, and of a deeper green near the top. Next succeeds a Head composed of three Cells, each of which contains two Rows of black round Seeds.

There are a vast many varieties of this *Oriental Hyacinth*, the most remarkable of which are recited by our Author, and are as follows:

20. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, caule maculato, flore violaceo*, *H. R. Par.* *Oriental Hyacinth with a spotted stalk, and a Violet-colour'd Flower.*

21. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, purpureus*, *C. B. Pin. 44.* *Purple Oriental Hyacinth.* *Hyacinthus Orientalis, purpureo-rubeus*, *Lob. Icon. 104. J. B. 2. 576.*

22. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore cœruleo, calyce brevi, polyanthos*, *H. R. Par.* *Oriental, many-flower'd Hyacinth with blue Flowers and short Empalements.*

23. *Hyacinthus flore purpureo, albo*, *Eyst. Hyacinth with a white or purple Flower.*

24. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, exalbidus*, *C. B. Pin. 44.* *Whitish Oriental Hyacinth.*

25. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, albus, primus*, *C. B. Pin. 44.* *The first white Oriental Hyacinth.* *Hyacinthus brumalis, albus*, *J. B. 2. 577.* *Hyacinthus Orientalis, albus*, *Lob. Icon. 105.*

It agrees with most of the other Species of this kind, in the Form of the Leaves and Flowers; but has this peculiar to it self, that it peeps above-ground immediately after the Winter-Solstice, and sometimes pushes up a Stalk in the middle of the Snow. A most beautiful Flower blows about the beginning of *January*. It does not agree with a wet Soil; but perishes sooner with Moisture than with Cold; and therefore the best way is to keep it in an Earthen Pot. Its Leaves are not lax and soft as in the others; but succulent, thick, and generally erect, as in the *Aixoa*. There are no discernible Nerves on them, but only streight stripes, and, as it were, small Fibres. They preserve their Verdure entire till the latter end of *July*; and this Species continues much longer than any of the rest. At a smooth Stalk, which is somewhat hollow about the top at every Footstalk, hangs a white Flower, but having something of blue at the bottom and the edges, which vanishing gradually, it becomes altogether white in the Month of *February*, of a most fragrant smell, and then continuing in its Beauty above a full Month. The Root, which

which is bulbous, white within, and reddish without, discovers some spots, such as are to be seen on the Stalk of *Serpentaria Major*, with a mixture of dark Purple. But this happens chiefly in the Spring-season, after the Stalk is wither'd.

It differs from the other Species in the time of its budding or peeping up out of the ground, and in the time of flowering, as well as in the Colour of its Flower. *Parkinson* adds, in the narrowness of the Leaves and smallness of the Flowers. The other Marks are common to most of the other Oriental *Hyacinths*.

26. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, albo flore splendido, *H.R. Par.* *Oriental Hyacinth of a shining or glistening Whiteness.* *Hyacinthus Orientalis* argenteo colore, *Eyst.*

27. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, brumalis, flore cœruleo, foliis inferna parte maculis purpureis notatis, *H. L. Bat.* *Oriental Winter-Hyacinth, with a blue Flower, and Leaves marked underneath with purple spots.*

28. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, albus, alter, *C.B. Pin. 44.* *Another white Oriental Hyacinth.* *Hyacinthus* brumalis, orientalis, alter, *Lob. Icon. 106.*

29. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, maximus, *C. B. Pin. 44.* *The greatest Oriental Hyacinth.* *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, major, *Dod. Pempt. 216.*

30. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, maximus flore albo, *H. R. Par.* *The greatest Oriental Hyacinth with a white Flower.*

31. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, maximus, calyculis, suaverubentibus, *H. R. Par.* *The greatest Oriental Hyacinth with fine red Em-palements.*

32. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, polyanthos, flore cinerei coloris, *H. R. Par.* *Many-flower'd Oriental Hyacinth with an Ash colour-ed Flower.*

33. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, polyanthus, flore argenteo, *H. R. Par.* *Many-flower'd Oriental Hyacinth, with a silver-coloured Flower.*

34. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, flore Violaceo, odoratissimo, *H. R. Par.* *Oriental Hyacinth with a very sweet-smelled Violet colour'd Flower.*

35. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, maximus, flore incarnato, *H. L. Bat.* *The greatest Oriental Hyacinth with a Carnation-Flower.*

36. *Hyacinthus Amethystinus*, pleno flore campanulato magni Ducis Hetruriae, *H. R. Par.* *Purple Violet coloured Hyacinth of the Great Duke of Tuscany, with a double Bell-flower.*

37. *Hyacinthus præcox*, albus, *C. B. Pin. 45.* *White early Hyacinth.* *Hyacinthus præcox*, flore albo Caccini, *Clus. Cur. post. in Fol. 16.*

38. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, latifolius, *C. B. Pin. 45.* *Broad-leaved Oriental Hyacinth.* *Hyacinthus Orientalis* Polyanthos, alter, *Clus. Hist. 175.*

39. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, variegatus, Phœniceis calyculis, subrus rubentibus, vel floribus antèrùs albescentibus, aversa parte purpurascèntibus, *C. B. Pin. 45.* *Variegated Oriental Hyacinth, with purple Em-palements, reddish underneath, or Flowers whitish on the fore part, and purplish on the hind part.* *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, variegatus, & *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, mixtus, *Eyst.*

40. *Hyacinthus maximus*, polyanthos, *C. B. Pin. 49.* *The greatest many-flowered Hyacinth.* *Hyacinthus* Jacobæus, albus, multis floribus, *Italicis, Swert.*

41. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, maximus, flore amœnè cœruleo, polyanthos, *H. R. Par.* *The greatest Oriental Hyacinth with many fine blue Flowers.*

42. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, ramosus, *C. B. Pin. 45.* *Branched Oriental Hyacinth.* *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, polyclades, *Clus. Hist. 114.*

43. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, florum foliis reflexis & variegatis, *C. B. Pin. 45.* *Oriental Hyacinth, with Flowers whose leaves are variegated and bend back.* *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, foliis reflexis, colore violaceo, *Eyst.*

44. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, violaceo colore, albis lineis, *Eyst.* *Oriental Hyacinth, with a Violet-coloured Flower, striped with white lines.*

45. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, caule foliofo, *C. B. Pin. 45.* *Oriental Hyacinth with a leafy Stalk.* *Hyacinthus Asiaticus*, phyllophoro caule, *Clus. Cur. post. in fol. 16.*

46. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, serotinus, *C. B. Pin. 45.* *Late Oriental Hyacinth.* *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, serotinus, mixtus, *Eyst.*

47. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, serotinus, floribus erectis, candidis, C. B. Pin. 45. *Late Oriental Hyacinth with upright white Flowers.* *Hyacinthus Orientalis serotinus, erectis candidis floribus, Eyst.*

48. *Hyacinthus Orientalis serotinus, floribus erectis cœruleis*, C. B. Pin. 45. *Late Oriental Hyacinth, with upright blue Flowers.* *Hyacinthus Orientalis, serotinus, erectis floribus cœruleis, Eyst.*

49. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, serotinus, striatus*, C. B. Pin. 45. *Late, striped, Oriental Hyacinth.* *Hyacinthus minimus, serotinus, elegans, flosculus Hyacinthi Orientalis; Adv. Part 2. App. 510.*

50. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore duplici*, C. B. Pin. 45. *Eyst. Oriental Hyacinth with a double Flower.*

51. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore duplici, cœruleo*, C. B. Pin. 45. *Oriental Hyacinth with a double blue Flower.*

52. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore duplici, cœruleo, Romanus dictus*, H. L. Bat. *Oriental Hyacinth, with a double blue Flower, called the Roman Hyacinth.*

53. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore pleno, purpureo*, H. L. Bat. *Oriental Hyacinth with a double purple flower.*

54. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore cœruleo pleno*, C. B. Pin. 45. *Oriental Hyacinth with a full blue flower.*

55. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore subcœruleo pleno, maximus Belgarum*, H. R. Par. *Oriental Hyacinth, with a double bluish flower, called the Dutch Hyacinth.*

56. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore purpuro-violaceo, calyculis turgidis*, H. L. Bat. *Oriental Hyacinth with a purple Violet-flower, and turgid Empalements.*

57. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, albus, multiplici flore*, C. B. Pin. 45. *White oriental Hyacinth with a manifold flower.* *Hyacinthus candidissimus, pleno flore, Eyst.*

58. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, pallidè incarnatus, multiplici flore*, H. L. Bat. *Pale Carnation oriental Hyacinth, with a double Flower.*

59. *Hyacinthus Orientalis, roseus, Italicus dictus, multiplici flore candidissimo*, H. L. Bat. *Oriental Rose-Hyacinth, called Italian Hyacinth, with a very white double Flower.*

60. *Hyacinthus orientalis, flore duplici; Capucinus dictus*, H. L. Bat. *Oriental Hyacinth, with a double Flower, called Capucine Hyacinth.*

61. *Hyacinthus orientalis, Capucinus dictus, flore elegantiori*, H. L. Bat. *Oriental Hyacinth, called Capucine, with a beautiful Flower.*

62. *Hyacinthus Indicus, ruberosus, flore Hyacinthi orientalis*, C. B. Pin. 47. *Indian tuberos Hyacinth, with an oriental Hyacinth-flower.* *Hyacinthus Indicus, tuberosa radice, Clus. Hist. 176. J. B. 2. 588.*

63. *Hyacinthus Creticus, bifolius, flore sursum spectante. Two-leaved Hyacinth of Candy, with a flower that looks upwards.*

64. *Hyacinthus orientalis, brumalis, flore profundè cœruleo*, Boer. Ind. 2, 111. *Winter, oriental Hyacinth, with a deep purple flower.*

65. *Hyacinthus orientalis, præcoccissimus, flore albo*, Boer. Ind. 2, 111. *The most early Winter oriental Hyacinth, with a white flower.*

66. *Hyacinthus orientalis, brumalis, flore purpureo*, Boer. Ind. 2, 111. *Winter oriental Hyacinth, with a purple flower.*

67. *Hyacinthus orientalis, maximus, flore exus amœnè cœruleo, intus cœruleo rubello*, Boer. Ind. 2, 112. *The greatest oriental Hyacinth, with a flower of a fine blue without, and blue and red within.*

68. *Hyacinthus orientalis, caule purpureo, flore purpureo rubello pleno*, Boer. Ind. 2, 112. *Oriental Hyacinth, with a purple stalk and red double flower.*

69. *Hyacinthus orientalis, caule viridi, flore amœnè cœruleo, toto, clavo longo, gracili*, Boer. Ind. 2, 112. *Oriental Hyacinth with a green stalk, and a flower of a fine blue colour.*

70. *Hyacinthus orientalis, flore pleno, cœruleo-purpureo, clavo longo, petalis modice reflexis*, Boer. Ind. 2, 112. *Oriental Hyacinth, with a blue, purple double flower and Petals a little reflex'd.*

71. *Hyacinthus orientalis, flore plenissimo, albo, intus eleganter roseo, clavo conico, obtuso, peralis valde reflexis*, Boer. Ind. 2, 112. *Oriental Hyacinth, with a very double white flower, of a fine Rose-colour within, and Petals very much reflex'd.*

72. *Hyacinthus orientalis*, flore plenissimo, candidissimo toto & intus, clavo conico, obtuso, petalis valde reflexis, *Boer. Ind. 2. 113.* *Oriental Hyacinth, with a very double Flower, very white all over and Petals very much reflexed.*

73. *Hyacinthus orientalis*, flore pleno, lacteo, lituris carneis, clavis longis, *Boer. Ind. 2. 113.* *Oriental Hyacinth, with a double milk-white flower with flesh-colour'd spots.*

74. *Hyacinthus candidissimus*, pleno flore ad basin scisso, extus carneo, intus roseo, petalis angustissimis, *Boer. Ind. 2. 113.* *Hyacinth with a most white, double flower, cut to the base, Flesh-colour'd without, Rose-colour'd within, and very narrow Petals.*

75. *Hyacinthus orientalis*, flore plenissimo, ultramarino extus, inter ex cœruleo & purpurascente vario, *Boer. Ind. 2. 114.* *Oriental Hyacinth with a very double flower, ultramarine without, and blue and purple within.*

Pliny tells us, *Lib. 21. Cap. 11.* That there go two different Fables of this *Hyacinthus*, either representing the Grief of *Apollo* for the loss of a Youth of that Name, whom *Apollo* loved to distraction, and whom the Earth in compassion to *Apollo's* sorrow turned to a Flower of that Name; or representing one growing from the Blood of *Ajax*, the veins so running through this Flower, that they seem to form the Greek Letter *A*. We have an account of both Fables in *Ovid. Metamorph. lib. 10.* where he sings of *Apollo* in these Words:

*Ipsē suos gemitus foliis inscribit, & Aī
Aī
Flos habet inscriptum, funestaque litera
ducta est.*

And again in *Lib. 13.* which concludes in these Words:

-----*rubefactaque sanguine tellus
Purpureum viridi genuit de cespite florem;
Qui prius Oebalio fuerat de vulnere natus.
Litera communis mediis pueroque viroque
Inscripta est foliis, hæc nominis, illa que-
relæ.*

For *Aī* are the first Letters of the word *Aīas*, and are an Interjection of Lamentation or Sorrow.

Among the Ancients *Hyacinth* is twofold, Physical and Poetical. Many of the Learned fancy the Poetical to be the *Consolida regalis*, because of the veins upon the Flower representing the Letters *A I*.

The Root of the first Species is bulbous and white, and the whole Plant is full of a viscous clammy juice. It grows in the Fields, by the sides of the Highways, in Gardens, and is very common in *England*. It contains abundance of Oil and a little essential Salt. The Root is deresive, astringent, and agglutinating; and the Seed is opening, being taken in Powder to the weight of half a Dram or a whole Dram.

The Leaves of the 25th Species formed with Wine into a Cataplasme, and laid upon the hair of the Privities, or on the Beard, prevents the excessive growth of the Hair; and the Seeds taken with *Theriac* are very good for a Lask or Flux.

The 62^d. Species came from the *Indies*, but it become very common all over *Europe*, and particularly at *Paris*. The Flower contains abundance of exalted or spirituous Oil, from whence comes that excellent and sweet smell which it breaths all around. The Perfumers use it very much; but it is of no use in Physick. It often raises Vapours in Women. The Root and Leaves contain abundance of Phlegm, Oil, and essential Salt. The Root is deresive, astringent, drying and resolving. *Lemery.*

The Leaves are acid and stiptick.

TABLE CLXXXIV. Fig. 2.

GENUS. IV.

MUSCARI.

MUSCARI is a Plant with a monoperalous *Lilly* Flower AB, as it were. Bell-shaped, globular, and cut in six Segments, from the bottom of which rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns into a triangular Fruit D, divided into three Cells E, and full of Seeds that are generally roundish F.

The Species of *Muscari* are,

1. *Muscari arvense, latifolium, purpurascens.* Broad-leav'd, field, purplish *Muscari.* *Hyacinthus comosus, major, purpureus, C. B. Pin. 42. Hyacinthus maximus, botryoides, comâ cæruleâ, J. B. 2. 574. Hyacinthus comosus, spurius, tertius, Dod. Pempt. 218.*

From a bulbous *Leek* Root rise blueish Leaves longer than the Shaft and above an Inch, broad, spreading upon the Ground: Among which rises a single Stalk two spans long, ending in a Pyramidal Thyse before the Flowers blow, but when they are blown, they are farther asunder, of a faded colour, and hollow, gradually widening from a narrow bottom, where they hang at a Foot-stalk half an Inch long, gaping but very little, the edges being divided into six Segments that are discernible, so that the ash-colour'd Chives lurking within are hardly to be seen. The top of the Thyse spreads into a blueish purple bushy Mane with long Footstalks of the same colour, having no remarkable smell. Generally the Flowers abound with a sooty Dust. This Plant is bitter.

Mr. Ray observed it growing in great plenty about *Geneva* and *Leghorn*. It likewise grows in other parts of *Italy*, and the Southern parts of *France*,

2. *Muscari latifolium flore albo.* Broad-leav'd *Muscari* with a white Flower. *Hyacinthus comosus major, albus, C. B. Pin. 42.*

3. *Muscari cæruleum majus.* Great blue *Muscari.* *Hyacinthus racemosus, cæruleus major, C. B. Pin. 42. Hyacinthus botryoides, cæruleus, amœnus, Lob. Icon. 108.*

This Plant is a Palm and half high, with a bulbous and fibrous Root, and of a clammy and bitter Taste. It bears two or three Leaves, which are channelled and heeled, and sometimes, especially when it first springs up, not much broader than the Leaves of the lesser *Grape-Hyacinth*, but much shorter, and often broader, especially when cultivated and full grown, which do not usually spread upon the Ground, nor are crooked or bending as the other, but upright, and not near so high as the Stalk. The Stalk it self is single, slender, a Palm and half high, bearing Flowers in Clusters like Grapes, but not sweet smelled as in the other, both thinner set, shorter and lesser, and more bulging in the middle, and have notched borders in like manner.

It grows wild about *Montbelyard*, and flowers sooner than the small sort, but does not keep the Leaves so long.

4. *Muscari latifolium, speciosius.* More beautiful *Muscari.* *Hyacinthus racemosus, latifolius, speciosior, C. B. Pin. 42. Hyacinthus botryoides, incarnatus, Tabern. Icon. 628.*

5. *Muscari flore albo.* *Muscari* with a white Flower. *Hyacinthus racemosus, albo, C. B. Pin. 42. Hyacinthus botryoides, albus, J. B. 2. 573. Hyacinthus botryoides, albo flore, Clus. Hist. 182.*

6. *Muscari floribus è cæruleo virescentibus.* *Muscari* with flowers of a blueish green colour. *Hyacinthus racemosus, floribus ex cæruleo virescentibus, C. B. Pin. 42.*

7. *Muscari Byzantinum*, flore candicante. Constantinopolitan *Muscari with a whitish Flower*. *Hyacinthus comosus albus*, Byzantinus, C. B. Pin. 42. *Hyacinthus comosus*, Byzantinus, candicans, cum staminibus purpureis, J. B. 2. 583.

It has four, five, and sometimes six Leaves, which are generally spread upon the ground, but sometimes only leaning, oblong, very much like the Leaves of the first Species, but furnished with a broader Point, and covered on the edges with a fine Down, especially on the lower part, about their bottom, of a disagreeable Taste, that will soon provoke a Nausea. In the midst of these rises a Stalk a foot high and sometimes higher, which is taper and round, naked and fungous within, but green and smooth without; which from the middle to the top is surrounded by sixty or more longish Flowers, the borders being cut into six little Jaggs, and furnished with purple *Stamina*, void of smell, whitish at first, and afterwards when they begin to fade of a dark and unsightly colour. The Footstalks that support the Flowers, are very short at first, but then lengthening by degrees as the Flowers decay, they stretch out till they become four Inches long and better, so that the whole Stalk thus loaded with blown Flowers, seems to resemble the Plant called *Horse-tail*. The upper part of the Stalk, as well as the Footstalks of the Flowers, is of a purple colour. It begins to flower underneath. Then it bears triangular Heads, that are small for the size of the Plant, in which there are contained but few Seeds, and sometimes only one in each, which is round, black, smaller than the Seed of the first Species, and sometimes none at all; for commonly the Heads are empty. The round bulbous Root consists of many whitish coats, the outer one being brownish, and the bottom furnished with many white Fibres.

It was first brought from *Constantinople* about the Year 1578.

8. *Muscari uvâ ramosâ, majus*. *Great Muscari with a branched Berry*. *Hyacinthus uvâ ramosâ, major*, C. B. Pin. 42. *Hyacinthus ramosus*, botryoides, cœruleus *Caspari Bauhini*, Bry.

9. *Muscari-uvâ ramosâ, minus*. *Small Muscari with a branched Berry*. *Hyacinthus uvâ ramosâ, minor*, C. B. Pin. 42. *Hyacinthus botryoides* 3, uvâ ramosâ, *Clus. Hist.* 181.

10. *Muscari cœruleum minus, latifolium*. *Small, broad leav'd, blue Muscari*. *Hyacinthus, racemosus, cœruleus, minor latifolius*, C. B. Pin. 43. *Hyacinthus botryoides, vernus, minor, latifolius, cœruleus, inodorus*, J. B. 2. 572. *Hyacinthus botryoides*, *Clus. Hist.* 181.

11. *Muscari arvense, juncifolium, cœruleum, minus*. *Small, blue, Rush-leav'd, field-Muscari*. *Hyacinthus racemosus, cœruleus, minor, juncifolius*, C. B. Pin. 43. *Hyacinthus vernus, botryoides, minor, cœruleus, angustioribus foliis, odoratus*, J. B. 2. 571. *Hyacinthus racemosus*, *Dod. Pempt.* 217.

This Species has a Bulb like the common Star-Hyacinth, which is furnished with many fibres, and composed of Coats, black, without, and of a viscid bitter Taste. The Leaves are six, nine, or ten in Number, rushy, keeled, channelled and green purplish next to the ground, spread on the ground, and sometimes above a Palm long. There is commonly but one Stalk, and sometimes two, which are nine Inches long, slender and smooth, reddish towards the Root like the Leaves, the rest being of a Herby colour, except the Shaft that bears the Flowers, which is of a deep blue colour. The Flowers themselves are gathered into a bunch two Inches long, and are sweet-smelled, hollow like a Pitcher, bending downwards, of a purple violet colour, with white notched borders, of which those at the end of the Bunch, are smaller than the rest, and of a fainter purple colour, having nothing of white on the borders, and not bending so much, but either standing upright, or stretching straight out, do shade the Flowers underneath by their spreading bush. This flowers later than the Species immediately preceding.

It is common in *Spain* and the South of *France*, and is to be met with every where on the Borders of Fields, and on the side of Highways. Mr. *Ray* observed it in great plenty in *Piedmont* on the Roads, as he was travelling in that Country, where it flowered in the beginning of *April*.

12. *Muscari arvense, juncifolium, carneum, minus.* *Small bluish-coloured, Rust-leav'd, Field Muscari.* *Hyacinthus racemosus, minor, juncifolius, carneo flore, H. R. Par.*

13. *Muscari arvense, juncifolium, exalbidum, minus.* *Small whitish, Rust leav'd, Field-Muscari.* *Hyacinthus racemosus, cœruleus, minor, juncifolius, flore dilute exalbido, C. B. Pin. 43.*

14. *Muscari Moschatum, griseo obsoleto flore.* *Musk Muscari, with a faded grey colour.* *Hyacinthus racemosus, moschatus, griseo flore obsoleto, H. R. Par.*

15. *Muscari obsoletiore, flore, Clus. Hist.*

178. *Muscari of a faded colour.* *Hyacinthus racemosus moschatus, C. B. Pin. 42.* *Hyacinthus odoratissimus, dictus Tibcadi & Muscari, J. B. 2. 578.*

It produces five or six oblong Leaves, which spread on the ground and bend obliquely, are channelled, pretty thick and succulent, very much like the Leaves of *Hyacinthus comosus major*, and presenting small *Stamina* if they be broken, but not so many as the Leaves of *Eriophorus* which when they first shoot out, are either purple or white, or sometimes of a most beautiful shining red colour. In the midst of these rises, in the Spring, a pretty thick, round and naked Stalk, which is very feeble for its thickness: This is encompassed from the middle to the top by Flowers gathered into Clusters, much like Pitchers, sometimes purplish or green, at first afterwards of a greenish purple colour, or white mixed with Green, sometimes blueish, and sometimes blackish at first, or of a deep purple colour, then pale or yellowish, or pale at first and yellow afterwards; lastly, when they begin to fade, blackish or dark brown; having sometimes a thicker and blunter Point than the others, which beginning to decay, they breath a most agreeable smell like *Musk* or *Spice*, tho' those of a yellow colour

have a heavier smell somewhat like that of *Daffodil*. To the Flowers succeed very large triangular or finny Heads; in which is contained black, round Seed like that of *Orobus*. The Root is large and whitish, and covered with many Coats like Onions, and furnished with many thick Fibres coming from the lower part of it, which are perennial, and do not decay and perish every year, like the Fibres of *Hyacinth, Daffodil, Tulip, Lilly* and many other bulbous Plants. The Flowers begin to blow underneath, as in other bulbous Plants, and are gathered into Spikes or Clusters like Grapes.

Clusius says, this Plant was first brought into Europe from the Gardens in the neighbourhood of *Constantinople*; beyond the *Bosphorus* in *Asia*.

The same Author acquaints us, that he has been informed of varieties of this Plant, with a snowy Flower, and even with a most beautiful red Flower, which he never had the good luck to see.

16. *Muscari flore obsoleto nigro, Eyst.* *Muscari with a tarnished black Flower.*

17. *Muscari flavo flore, Clus. Hist. 179.* *Yellow flowered Muscari.* *Hyacinthus racemosus, moschatus, luteus, C. B. 43.* *Hyacinthus odoratissimus Tibcadi luteus, J. B. 2. 579.*

Clusius gives no particular Description of this, tho' he gives us the figure of it, but comprehends it in the Description of the 15th Species.

18. *Muscari præcox, flore luteo.* *Early Muscari, with a yellow Flower.* *Hyacinthus racemosus, luteus, præcox, C. B. Pin. 43.* *Hyacinthi Tibcadi lutei varietas, five Muscari luteo-præcox, J. B. 2. 579.* *Tibcadi lutei varietas, five Muscari luteum, præcox, Lob. Adv. Part. 2. 487.*

The Flowers of this Plant are blueish at first, but afterwards yellow.

19. *Muscari Orientale, odoratissimum, amplissimo folio, flore maximo, flavo-vario.* *Very sweet smelled Oriental Muscari, with a very large Leaf, and a very big changeable yellow coloured Flower.*

This Genus is called *Muscari*, because of its Flower, which smells like *Musk*.

The Root of the 13th Species taken inwardly is vomitive and applied externally

Handwritten text, possibly a title or header, located at the top center of the page.



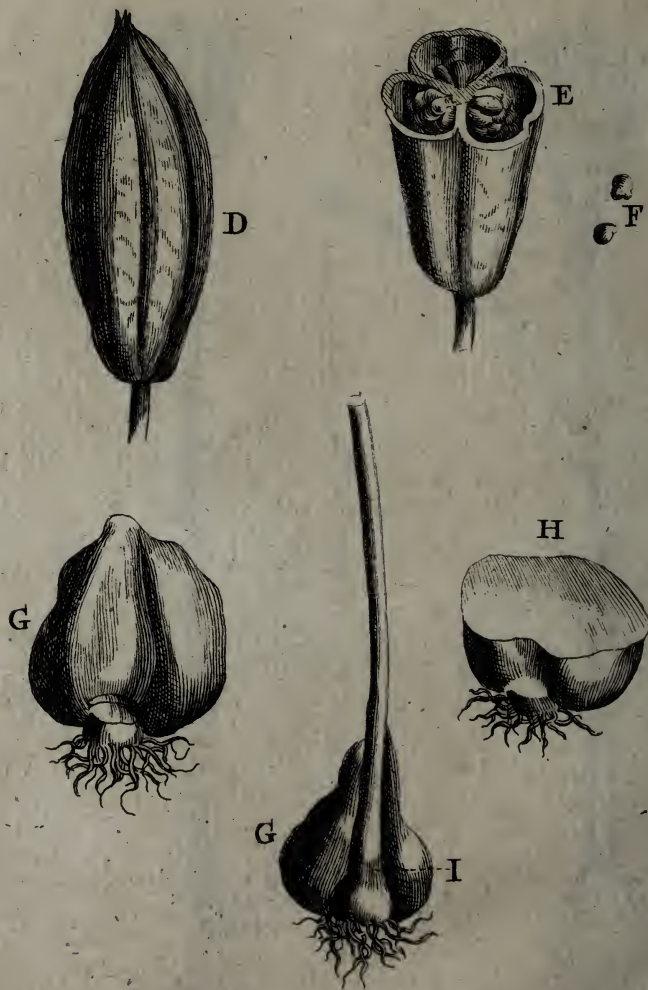
Colchicum.



Amorpha



Colchicum.



it is proper for digesting, attenuating, and resolving. The other Species are cultivated in Gardens more for Pleasure and Ornament, than for use; and are never used in Physick, as far as I can learn.

T A B L E CLXXXV, &
CLXXXVI.

G E N U S V.

Colchium, M E A D O W - S A F -
F R O N.

Meadow-Saffron is a Plant with a monopetalous *Lilly* Flower A, rising from the Root in form of a very small Tube, and widened gradually into six Segments. The Pointal B rises from the bottom of the Flower, ending in very small Capillaments C, and turns to an oblong triangular Fruit D, divided into three Cells, and full of roundish Seeds E. To these Marks must be added a double ruberous Root, one of which is fleshy G, H, and the other fibrous I, and covered with the same membranous Skin K.

The Species of *Meadow Saffron* are,

1. *Colchicum commune*, C. B. Pin. 67. *Common-Meadow Saffron*. *Colchicum*, J. B.
2. 649. *Colchicum*, Dod. Pempt 460.

This is the *Colchicum Anglicum purpureum*, & *Anglicum album*. Park. & Ger.

In Autumn it produces a slender, smooth, whitish, and very tender Stalk, five Inches long, and sometimes even nine Inches long; on the top of which stands a Flower not unlike a *Lilly*, consisting of six Leaves that do not spread or bend downwards, about an Inch and half or two Inches long, but not quite an Inch broad, narrow at both ends, smooth, shining and fat, glutinous when bruised, at first shut and folded together, but afterwards opening, of a reddish purple white colour, in the middle of which are yellow *Stamina*, not exceeding the Leaves of the Flower in number, which

wither after they have endured one or two Days. Then it bears Leaves a little after the beginning of the next Spring, which are about nine Inches long, and not above an Inch or Inch and half broad, sharp pointed and thick, resembling the Leaves of *Lilly*, both in shape and the consistence of their substance, but longer, meeting under Ground, and forming a taper, tender, and whitish Footstalk; in the middle of which at the Root sticks out a pointed three-corner'd Bag, which is generally an Inch and half long, and commonly not above an Inch broad, and full of round Seed, larger than *Millet*, which at first is white, but then coming to ripen after the Solstice, it turns of a black red colour, which coming to shed the Leaves wither. There are sometimes found two or three Bags joined together, and rising from one and the same Root, when the same Root has produced so many Flowers; but only one of these is considerable for its size, the rest being as it were abortive. The Root is an Inch and half long, somewhat flat or broad, one fourth part of it exceeding an Inch in breadth, turbinate above, but ending as it were in a small Nail underneath, and shooting white fibres down into the Earth, and propagating it self by small Bulbs that grow about its sides, cloathed with many blackish red Coats, from the number of which you may know its Age; for every Year it puts on a new Coat, which being pull'd off, the rest of it is fleshy and all white, full of milky juice, having as it were a hole on one part, through which the Footstalk of the Flower has past; for it does not put forth this in the Autumn at the upper and pointed part of the great Root, but from the under and broad part of the decaying Root, contrary to what happens to other bulbous Plants. Now this Root from whose Point the Flower and Leaves come forth, wants a furrow till the Autumn, till another small Root arising furrows the former by putting forth a Flower. Hence it is that the Roots, on which the Leaves rest have not that furrowed Channel. The same Root that germinates the Year before perishes the next, and in

the Autumn there succeeds another small one, growing underneath, from whose upper part comes forth a Flower in the Autumn. This small Root grows to perfection together with the Flower; but in the next Spring and Summer, it arrives at its just size with the Seed, at which time the former perishes quite. The dried Root is brown both without and within; it has a sweet Taste, and is at the same time bitter, making the Mouth water a little, and is somewhat nauseous. But all the parts of this Herb have a disagreeable and nauseous smell.

It grows both in low and rising Meadows, in a fat Soil, both in the West and North of England, as well as in foreign Countries.

Colchicum Anglicum album Park. & *Colchicum candido flore Anglicum* Lob. differ no otherwise from that just now described than in the colour of the Flower, let *Lobel* say what he will. Now this difference is merely accidental, and does not vary the Species: For I never either saw or heard from any one, that any other *Meadow-Saffron* grew wild in England except that already described. I am sure no such thing is to be met with on the Hills and rising Grounds about *Bristol*. Ray.

2. *Colchicum album cum purpurascensibus lineis*, J. B. 2. 651. *White Meadow-Saffron with purplish stripes.*

This differs from the former in its white Flowers beautifully bestrew'd with purplish stripes and spots; but in all respects it agrees with it.

J. Bauhinus found this Plant in the Valleys at the foot of the Mountain *Wassersal* in Switzerland, flowering in the Month of September.

It is found sometimes with a double Flower.

3. *Colchicum commune folio lineis albis puto*, H. R. Par. *Common Meadow-Saffron, with Leaves adorned with white stripes.*

4. *Colchicum commune, folio lineis intersecto luteis*, H. R. Par. *Common Meadow-Saffron with Leaves intersected with yellow stripes.*

5. *Colchicum vulgare, atro purpureum Parisiensium, flore simplici*, H. R. Par. *Common, black-purple Meadow-Saffron of Paris with a single Flower.*

6. *Colchicum vere & autumnno florens*, C. B. Pin. 68. *Meadow-Saffron that flowers both in Spring and Autumn.* *Colchicum biflorum*, J. B. 2. 652. *Clus. Hist.* 202.

7. *Colchicum Anglicum, candidum, angustis foliis*, C. B. Pin. 68. *White English Meadow-Saffron, with narrow Leaves* *Colchicum candido flore, Anglicum*, Lob. Icon. 143. J. B. 2. 654.

8. *Colchicum florum foliis albis & rubris alternatim dispositis*, C. B. Pin. 68. *Meadow-Saffron, whose Flowers have white and red leaves ranged alternately.* *Colchicum album & rubrum.* Eyst.

9. *Colchicum multiflorum*, C. B. Pin. 68. *Meadow-Saffron with many Flowers.* *Colchicum exoticum, foliis ternis purpureis, & aliis ternis albicanibus varians.* Eyst.

10. *Colchicum album, striis variegatum*, C. B. Pin. 68. *White Meadow-Saffron variegated with stripes.* *Colchicum mixtum, autumnale.* Eyst.

11. *Colchicum polyflorum, variegatum*, C. B. Pin. 68. *Many-flowered, variegated Meadow-Saffron.* *Colchicum verticillatum, polyanthos, reslorescens.* Eyst.

12. *Colchicum latifolium, variegatum*, C. B. Pin. 68. *Broad-leaved, variegated Meadow-Saffron.* *Colchicum Byzanticum, polyanthos, Fritillariae facie, autumnale.* Eyst.

13. *Colchicum purpureo-lacteum, variegatum*, C. B. Pin. 68. *White, purple, variegated Meadow-Saffron.* *Colchicum poikilanthos, five verticillate flore*, J. B. 2. 655. *Colchicum*, 112. *Clus. Hist.* 200.

The Bulb of this Species is as thick, or even thicker than that of the *Pannonicum polyanthos*. In the Month of October it puts forth two, three or four Flowers, shorter than the common sort, and resting on short Footstalks; so that they scarce rise above the Ground; the three inner Leaves of which are of a purple red colour, or commonly of the same colour with the Flowers of the *Hispanicum montanum*;
but

but the three outer Leaves are either perfectly Milk-white, or purple within on one half, or marked with thick purple veins like Rays, or bestrewed with purple spots; but all of them have a rounder and blunter point than in the common sort. When the Leaves bud in the beginning of Spring they are of a green purple colour; but afterwards when they spread, they are of a deeper green than the Leaves of the common sort.

14. *Colchicum ex albo & purpurascens varium*, C. B. Pin. 68. *Meadow-Saffron variegated of white and purple.* *Colchicum poikilanthos, alterum*, Clus. Hist. App. 258. J. B. 2. 656.

15. *Colchicum flore Fritillariæ instar tessellato*, C. B. Pin. 68. *Meadow-Saffron with Flowers chequered like those of Fritillary.* *Colchicum Fritillariæ facie, pallidum.* Swert.

16. *Colchicum purpureum, magnis foliis viridibus & crispis* Coum dictum, H. R. Par. *Purple Meadow-Saffron, commonly called Meadow-Saffron of Coos, with large, green, broad and curled Leaves.* *Colchicum variegatum*, Corn. 136.

In the beginning of Autumn the Flower peeps above Ground, variegated with a thousand spots, of a pale purplish colour, square, and ranged in the Figure of V. as in the *Meleagris* Dod. In every one of its Leaves there is a whitish Vein, which runs through the middle from the bottom to the top. From the Cavity of the Flower rise six long Filaments or *Stamina*, tipped with blue Chives. The Root of this Plant is a Bulb, that has several Coats of a blackish red colour, and is fortified within with much Cotton, which is discernable enough if you examine it carefully. After the Flower it bears dark-green, narrow and short Leaves. About Midsummer it bears reddish Seeds, contained in Cells within coriaceous Husks.

17. *Colchicum Lusitanicum, flore carneo, multiplici, & purpureo vivaci mixtum*, H. R. Par. *Portuguese Meadow-Saffron, with a manifold or double Flower, of a bluish colour mixed with a lively purple.*

18. *Colchicum florum foliis angustis & variegatis*, C. B. Pin. 68. *Meadow-Saffron with Flowers, whose Leaves are narrow and variegated.* *Colchicum montanum, minus, versicolore flore*, Clus. Hist. 201. J. B. 2. 696.

19. *Colchicum pleno flore, variegatum*, C. B. Pin. 68. *Variegated Meadow-Saffron, with a double Flower.* *Colchicum flore pleno, maculatum, autumnale.* Eyst.

20. *Colchicum latifolium, multiflorum, variegatum*, C. B. Pin. 68. *Broad-leav'd, many-flower'd, variegated Meadow-Saffron.* *Colchicum polyanthos, candidum, elegantiori rubore varium.* D. J. Tranqueville, Adv. Part 2. 500. J. B. 2. 653.

21. *Colchicum candidum, multiflorum*, C. B. Pin. 68. *Many-flower'd, white Meadow-Saffron.* *Colchicum polyanthos, album*, J. B. 2. 653. *Colchicum Pannonicum, polyanthos, albo flore*, Clus. Hist. 199.

It differs from the common sort in its larger Bulb, brighter green Leaves, and Milk-white Flowers, of which several rise from the same Bulb, to the number of seven, ten, or twelve, &c.

Clusius dug it up in Autumn, in some Meadows in the Neighbourhood of *Vienna* in *Austria*, not far from the *Danube*.

22. *Colchicum polyanthes, lato Hellebori albi folio*, C. B. Pin. 68. *Many-flower'd Meadow-Saffron with a broad white Hellebore Leaf.* *Colchicum Byzantinum, latifolium, polyanthes*, J. B. 2. 655. *Colchicum Byzantinum, latifolium, polyanthes*, Clus. Hist. 199.

It springs up in the Spring, and produces three or four very very large Leaves, not much unlike the Leaves of *white Hellebore* either in shape or size; nor less nervous than they, and embracing one another. In Autumn it bears many Flowers with the common sort; sometimes there rise twenty from the same Bulb, which resemble the Flowers of the common kind both in colour and shape, but are larger, and rest upon a thicker Footstalk, of a light purplish colour without, but deeper within, and marked as it were with some Veins along the Leaves, in which are *Stamina*

as in the common kind. It bears Seed three times thicker than in the common sort, in triangular, lax and short Heads or Bags. The Root is very thick, being as big or bigger than one's Fist.

23. *Colchicum polyanthos*, multiplex, C. B. Pin. 68. *Many-flower'd and manifold Meadow-Saffron.* *Colchicum polyanthos*, flore multiplici, autumnale. Eyst.

24. *Colchicum polyanthos*, foliis latis, convolutis, C. B. Pin. 69. *Many-flower'd, Meadow-Saffron, with broad Leaves folded together* *Colchicum vernum*, flore purpureo, plenum. Eyst.

25. *Colchicum pleno flore*, C. B. Pin. 69. *J. B. 2. 654. Clus. Hist. 202. Meadow-Saffron with a double Flower.*

26. *Colchicum polyanthes*, multiplex, flore, H. L. Bat. *Many-flower'd Meadow-Saffron, with a double white Flower.*

27. *Colchicum polyanthes*, multiplex, flore tessellato, H. L. Bat. *Many-flower'd Meadow-Saffron, with a double chequered Flower.*

28. *Colchicum vernum Hispanicum*, C. B. Pin. 69. *Vernal Spanish Meadow-Saffron.* *Colchicum vernum Clusii*, *J. B. 2. 652.*

It commonly rises in the beginning of the Spring with *Dogs-Tooth-Violet*, and the *Vernal-Saffron*, and produces one or two Flowers together with the Leaves; and is of a white colour at first before it begins to blow and spread it self, but soon after changes to a bright purple colour, rests upon a short Footstalk, and consists of six Leaves, which are lesser and narrower than the common kind, and very like the white Flower of *Vernal-Saffron* in shape, every Leaf producing a white Filament at their bottom, tipped with a yellow Chive. The *Stamina* of the three outer Leaves are shorter than those of the inner. From the Center of the Flower rises an oblong, white Pointal, longer than the *Stamina*, and divided at top into three parts. This Flower rises among three keeled Leaves that embrace each other, and

are much narrower than the Leaves of common *Meadow-Saffron*, and somewhat broader than the Leaves of the *Spanish Mountain-Saffron*. To the Flower succeeds a small triangular Head, containing round reddish Seed. The Root is like the Root of common *Meadow-Saffron* in make, and covered with a brown Skin, but much smaller, scattering many white Fibres from its protuberant bottoms.

29. *Colchicum montanum*, angustifolium, C. B. Pin. 68. *Narrow-leav'd Mountain-Saffron.* *Colchicum montanum*, flore purpureo, *J. B. 2. 656.*

This Species has three or four keeled Leaves as long as one's Finger, which are firm, and yet lye on the ground, of a deep and shining green colour, scarce half an Inch broad, of an acid Taste, and contracting a reddish colour, when they begin to wither. The Flower rises without Leaves at first in September, and sometimes even in August and consists of six long, narrow Leaves of a reddish purple colour, and as many *Stamina* in the middle. This is immediately succeeded (contrary to what happens to the other Species of *Colchicum*) by Leaves, which endure the whole Winter, and continue till May or June. The Root is bulbous, not large, cloathed with many blackish red Coats, white within, and sweet with some astringency, having a longish bottom, as in the other Species and propagating it self by appendages at the sides.

Clusius dug up this Plant on the neighbouring Hills to *Salamanca*, in very stoney ground, together with its firm Stalk nine Inches high, and a triangular Head, in which was contained blackish red or brown, small, smooth, roundish Seed.

This Genus is called *Colchicum* from *Colchis*; because it was formerly common in *Colchis*, a Province of the *Levant*, which is now called *Mingrelia*.

Botanists are not agreed whether the Root of *Colchicum* be the *Hermoadactylus* of the shops, some affirming and others denying. The more learned and skilful in these matters make them to be different, among whom are *J. Baubinus*, and *J. Bodeus à Stapel*. That the Root of *Colchicum* is not *Hermoadactyle* they prove thus; because dry *Hermoadactyle* continues white, is not rugged or shrivelled, is moderately hard, may be easily powdered, and yields a white Dust or Powder all which are not common to the Root of *Colchicum*. *J. Baubinus* adds, that the Root of *Colchicum* is poisonous, but that *Hermoadactyles*, especially such as are old, may be eaten without any hurt. In the mean while, he advises those who are concerned, (with whom *Tragus* agrees) to describe their Pills for the Gout, lest they should chance to mix *Colchicum* or *Hermoadactyles* in their Compositions, which, he says, has been done hitherto, by great

mistake. It is certain however, the *Arabians* have assured us in their Writings, that the Root of *Colchicum* is a very good Remedy for the Gout; and *Ray* tells us, he has in part found it so, when it is applied outwardly.

It contains abundance of Oil, Phlegm, and essential and fixed Salt. The Root is deadly, if taken inwardly, for it swells in the Throat and Stomach like a Sponge, in-somuch that it suffocates those that eat it. However it is proper for Rheumatisms and the Gout, if applied outwardly. *Lemery*.

Many found to their great Benefit, that the fresh Root or Bulb of *Colchicum* or Meadow-Saffron tied about the Neck, so as to hang down on the Breast and touch the Naked Skin, was an effectual and Salutary Remedy against the Plague that raged in *Germany* in the year 1680. *Boccon. Observat.*

S E C T. II.

Herbs with a monopetalous Lilly-Flower, cut into six Segments, whose Empalement turns to a Fruit,

**T A B L E CLXXXVII. and
CLXXXVIII.**

G E N U S I.

CROCUS S A F F R O N.

Saffron is a Plant with monopetalous *Lilly Flower A*, fistulous underneath, the Pipe widening into six Segments, and resting on the Footstalk *B*. The Pointal *C* rises out of the bottom of the Flower, and is divided into three headed and crested Capillaments *D*: But the Empalement *E* afterwards turns to an oblong and triangular Fruit *F*, divided into three Cells *G*, and full of roundish Seeds *H*. To these Marks must be added a double Root, which is tuberous, the smaller of which *K*, stands upon the greater, carneous and fibrous one *J*; but both are wrapt up in a membranous Cover *M*.

The Species of *Saffron* are,

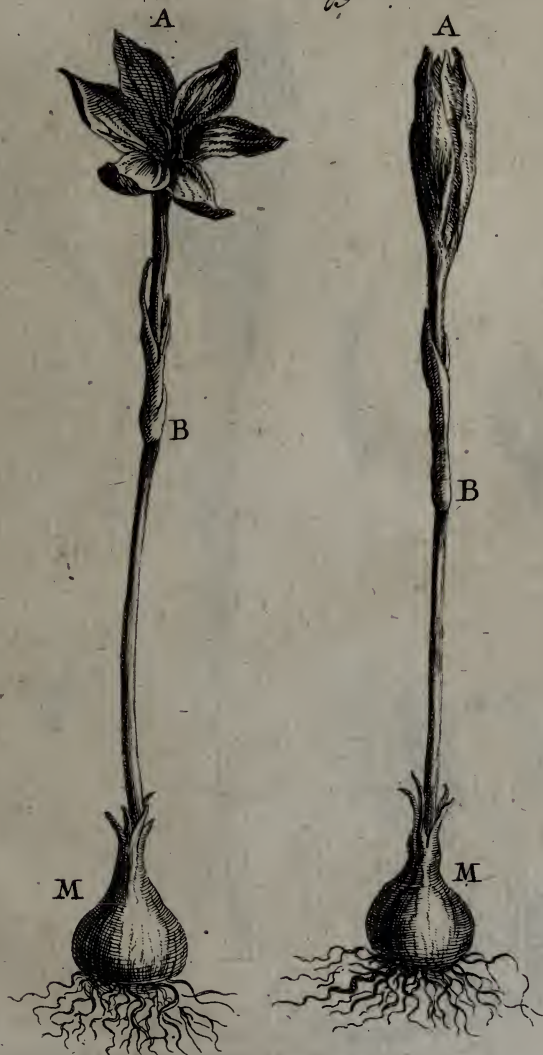
1. *Crocus sativus*, *C. B. Pin.* 65. *Cultivated-Saffron*. *Crocus*, *Dod. Pempt.* 213. *J. B.* 2. 637.

This is the *Crocus Verus Sativus autumnalis* *Park. Parad.*

It has a sweet Bulb about the bigness of a *Hazel-Nut*, and sometimes of a *Wall-Nut*, covered with a white or Ash-coloured Coat, that is split into small oblong Capillaments, and capillated with many Fibres. The Leaves are five or eight in number, a Palm or nine Inches long very narrow and chan-

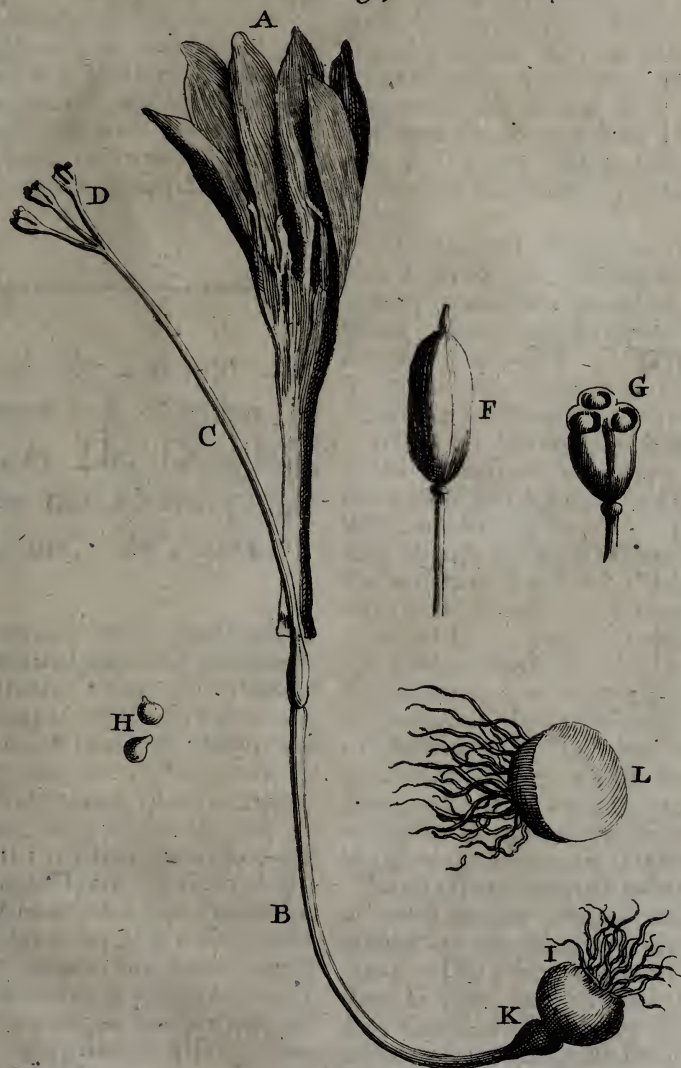
nelled. About the latter end of *August* or beginning of *September* rises a short Stalk in the midst of these sustaining one Flower resembling the Flower of *Colchicum*, consisting of six blueish red purple Leaves, in the middle of which are six *Stamina*, three upright tipped with yellow Chives, useless, short and covered with Dust; the other three are a little longer than the Leaves of the Flower, and thrust up their Heads out of the shut Flower when it comes out of the Earth: The same are narrow underneath, but pretty broad above, and cut in with Notches that almost escape the Eyes, being of a Scarlet red colour. When they are gathered, they make a noble *Aroma*, which is called *Crocus* or *Crocum* by every body, somewhat bitter to the Taste of a pleasant, penetrating smell that spreads far, and twitches the Eyes a little, making the Tears to gush out, and gently affecting the Head with an agreeable sweetness that procures sleep. A small Portion of it either bruised or whole dyes a great Quantity either of Water or Wine of a clayey or Orange Colour inclining to Scarlet. The Flowers last but one or two Days after they blow. After the Flowers are gone, or even while it flowers, the leaves spring up, and do not wither in the Winter but continue green even under the Snow. In the Autumn, when the Plant flowers the Root consists of a single Bulb; but in the following Spring and Summer of two Bulbs, the one standing upon the other. For when the Leaves enlarge in the beginning of the Spring the upper part of the Root from whence the Leaves rise, enlarges likewise, till in the Summer

Crocus. Saffron.





Crocus. Saffron.



Page 108

Vol. 108

Conium maculatum



Summer it becomes of an equal size with its Parent that lies under it. And therefore where it has acquired a vigorous, solid and juicy Constitution, the Parent becomes lank and languid, and vanishes quite in the Autumn. This, I fancy is common to all the Sorts of *Crocus*.

We have no certain account of its native soil; but it is cultivated in several Countries, as *Sicily, Italy, Hungary, France, Germany and England*. No Botanist that I know of has said any thing of the Seed; but it is propagated by putting the Bulbs into the ground. I never heard that it bore Seed with us, or in any other cold Country; tho' no doubt it produces Seed in hot Countries.

An Account of the Culture and Management of Saffron in England, by Dr. Douglass, taken from the Philosophical Transactions. N^o. 405.

AS Saffron grows at present most plentifully in *Cambridge-shire*, and has grown formerly in several other Counties of *England*, the Method of Culture does not, I believe, vary much in any of them, and therefore I have judged it sufficient to set down here the Observations which I employed proper Persons, in different Seasons, to make in the Years 1723, 24, 25, and 28, up and down all that large Tract of Ground that lies between *Saffron-Walden* and *Cambridge*, in a Circle of about ten Miles Diameter. In that Country Saffron has been longest cultivated, and therefore it may reasonably be expected that the Inhabitants thereof are more thoroughly acquainted with it than they are any where else.

I shall begin with the Choice and Preparation of the Ground. The greatest Part of the Tract already mention'd is an open level Country with few Inclosures;

and the Custom there is, as in most other Places, to crop two Years, and let the Land lie fallow the third. Saffron is always planted upon fallow Ground, and all other Things being alike, they prefer that which has born Barley the Year before.

The Saffron-grounds are seldom above three Acres, or less than one, and in choosing them, the principal Thing they have regard to, is, that they be well exposed, the Soil not poor, nor a very stiff Clay, but a temperate dry Mould, such as commonly lies upon Chalk, and is of a hazel Colour; though if every Thing else answers, the Colour of the Mould is pretty much neglected.

The Ground being made choice of, about Lady-day, or the Beginning of *April*, it must be carefully ploughed, the Furrows being drawn much closer together and deeper, if the Soil will allow it, than is done for any Kind of Corn, and accordingly the Charge is greater.

About five Weeks after, during any Time in the Month of *May*, they lay between twenty and thirty Loads of Dung upon each Acre, and having spread it with great Care, they plough it in as before. The shortest rotten Dung is the best; and the Farmers who have the Conveniences of making it, spare no Pains to make it good, being sure of a proportionable Price for it. About Midsummer, they plough a third Time, and between every sixteen Foot and an half, or Pole in Breadth, they leave a broad Furrow or Trench, which serves both for a Boundary to the several parcels when there are several Proprietors to one Enclosure, and to throw the Weeds in at the proper Season.

To this Head likewise belongs the fencing of the Grounds, because most commonly, though not always, that is done before they plant. The Fences consist of what they call dead Hedges, or Hurdles to keep out not only Cattle of all Sorts, but especially Hares, which would otherwise feed on the Saffron Leaves during the Winter.

About the Weather we need only observe, that the hottest Summers are certainly the best, and if therewith there be gentle Showers from time to time, they can hardly miss of a plentiful rich Crop, if the extreame Cold, Snow, or Rain of the foregoing Winter have not prejudiced the Heads.

The next general Part of the Culture of Saffron, is planting or setting the Roots; the only Instrument used for which, is a narrow Spade, commonly termed a *Spit-Shovel*.

The Time of Planting is commonly in the Month of *July*, a little sooner or later, according as the Weather answers. The Method is this: One Man with his *Spirit-shovel* raises between three and four Inches of Earth, and throws it before him about six, or more Inches; two Persons, generally Women, following him with Heads, place them in the farthest Edge of the Trench he makes at three Inches distance from one another, or thereabouts. As soon as the Digger or Spitter has gone once the Breadth of the Ridge, he begins again at the other Side, and digging as before, covers the Roots last set, and make the same Room for the Setters to place a new Row, at the same Distance from the first, that they are from one another. Thus they go on till a whole Ridge, containing commonly one Rod, is planted, and the only Nicety in digging is to leave some Part of the first *Stratum* of Earth untouched to lie under the Roots; and in setting, to place the Roots directly upon their Bottoms. What Sort of Roots are to be preferred, shall be shown under the fourth Head; but it must be observed in this Place, that formerly when Roots were very dear, they did not plant them so thick as they do now; and that they have always some Regard to the Size of the Roots, placing the largest at a greater Distance than the small ones.

The Quantity of Roots planted in an Acre is generally about sixteen Quarters, or 128 Bushels, which according to the Distances left between them, as before assigned, and supposing them all to be an Inch in Diameter one with another, bught to amount to 392040 in Number.

From the Time that the Roots are planted, till about the Beginning of *September*, or sometimes later, there is no more Labour about them; but as they then begin to spire, and are ready to shew themselves above Ground, which is known by digging a few out of the Earth, the Ground must be carefully pared with a sharp Hough, and the Weeds. &c. raked into the Furrows, because otherwise they would hinder the Growth of the Plants.

In some Time after appear the Saffron-Flowers, and this leads us to the third Branch of our present Method. The Flowers are gathered as well before, as after they are full blown, and the most proper Time for this, is early in the Morning. The Owners of the Saffron get together a sufficient Number of Hands, who place themselves in different Parts of the Field, pull off the whole Flowers, and throw them Handful by Handful into a Basket; and so continue till all the Flowers are gathered, which happens commonly about ten or eleven o' Clock.

Having then carried home all they have got, they immediately spread them upon a large Table, and placing themselves round it, they fall to picking out the *Filamenta Styli*, or Chives, and together with them, a pretty long Portion of the *Stylus* itself, or *String* to which they are joined. The rest of the Flowers they throw away as useless. The next Morning they return into the Field again, whether it be wet or dry Weather, and so on daily, even on *Sundays*, till the whole Crop be gathered.

The Chives being all picked out of the Flowers, the next Labour about them is to dry them on the Kiln. The Kiln is built upon a thick Plank (that it may be movable from Place to Place) supported by four short Legs. The Outside consists of eight Pieces of Wood, about three Inches thick, joined in Form of a quadrangular Frame, about twelve Inches square at Bottom on the Inside, and twenty-two Inches at Top, which is likewise equal to the perpendicular Height of it. On the Foreside is left a Hole about eight Inches square, and four Inches above the Plank, through which the Fire is put in. Over all the rest, Laths are laid pretty

pretty close to one another, and nailed to the Frame already mentioned, and then are plaistered over on both Sides, as is also the Plank at Bottom very thick, to serve for a Hearth. Over the Mouth, or widest Part, goes a Hair-Cloth fixed to two Sides of the Kiln, and likewise to two Rollers, or moveable Pieces of Wood, which are turned by Wedges or Screws, in order to stretch the Cloth. Instead of the Hair-Cloth many People now use a Net-work of Iron-wire, with which it is observed, that the Saffron dries sooner, and with a less Quantity of Fuel; but the Difficulty of preserving the Saffron from burning, makes the Hair-Cloth be preferred by the nicest Judges in drying.

The Kiln is placed in a light part of the House, and they begin by laying five or six Sheets of white Paper on the Hair-cloth, upon which they spread the wet Saffron, between two and three Inches thick. This they cover with other Sheets of Paper, and over these lay a coarse Blanket five or six times doubled, or instead thereof, a Canvas Pillow fill'd with Straw, and after the Fire has been lighted for some time, the whole is cover'd with a Board, having a large Weight upon it.

At first they give it a pretty strong Heat, to make the Chives sweat, as their expression is; and in this, if they do not use a great deal of care, they are in danger of scorching, and so of spoiling all that is on the Kiln.

When it has been thus dry'd for about an Hour, they take off the Board, Blanket, and upper Papers, and take the Saffron off from that that lies next it, raising at the same time the edges of the Cake with a Knife: Then laying on the Papers again, they slide in another Board between the Hair-Cloth and under Papers, and turn both Papers and Saffron upside down, afterwards covering them as above.

This same Heat is continued for an Hour longer; then they look to the Cake again, free it from the Papers and turn it; then they cover it, and lay on the Weight as before. If nothing happens amiss, during

these first two Hours, they reckon the Danger to be over; for they have nothing more to do, but to keep a gentle Fire, and to turn their Cake every half Hour, 'till it be thoroughly dry; for doing which as it ought, there are required full twenty-four Hours.

In drying the large plump Chives they use nothing; but towards the latter end of the Crop, when these come to be smaller, they sprinkle the Cake with a little small Beer, to make it sweat as it ought; and they begin now to think, that using two Linnen Cloths next the Cake, instead of the two innermost Papers, may be of some advantage in drying; but this Practice is followed as yet but by few.

Their Fire may be made of any kind of Fuel; but that which smoaks the least is best, and Charcoal for that Reason is preferred to any other.

What quantity of Saffron a first Crop will produce is very uncertain. Sometimes five or six pounds of wet Chives are got from one Rood; sometimes not above one or two, and sometimes not enough to make it worth while to gather and dry it. But this is always to be observed, that about five pounds of wet Saffron go to make one pound of dry, for the first three Weeks of the Crop, and six pounds during the last Week; and now the Heads are planted very thick, two pound of dry'd Saffron may, at a Medium, be allow'd to an Acre for a first Crop, and four and twenty pounds for the two remaining, the third being considerably larger than the second.

In order to obtain these, there is only a Repetition to be made every Year of the Labour of houghing, gathering, picking and drying in the same manner as before set down, without the Addition of any thing new; except that they let Cattle in to the Fields, after the Leaves are decay'd, to feed upon the Weeds; or perhaps mow them for the same use.

About the Midsummer after the third Crop is gathered, the Roots must be all taken up and transplanted: The management requisite for which is the fourth thing to be treated of. To take up the *Saffron* Heads, or break up the Ground, as their Term is, they sometimes Plough it, sometimes use a forked kind of Hough called a *Fattock*, and then the Ground is Harrowed once or twice over; during all which time of Ploughing, or Digging, and Harrowing, fifteen or more People will find work enough to follow and gather the Heads as they are turned up.

They are next to be carried to the House in Sacks, and there to clean'd and rased: This Labour consists in clearing the Roots thoroughly from Earth, and from the remains of old Roots, old Involucra, and Excrescencies; and thus they become fit to be planted in new Ground immediately, or to be kept for some time without danger of spoiling.

The Quantity of Roots taken up, in proportion to those that were planted, is uncertain; but at a Medium it may be said, that allowing for all the Accidents that happened to them in the Ground, and in breaking up, from each Acre may be had twenty-four Quarters of clean Roots, all fit to be re-planted.

The Owners are sure to choose for their own use the largest, plumpest, and fattest Roots, but above all, they reject the longest pointed ones, which they call *Spickets* or *Spickards*; for very small, round or flat Roots are sometimes observed to Flow-er.

This is the whole Culture of *Saffron* in the Country above mentioned; and we have only now to consider the Charges and Profits which may be supposed, one year with another, to attend that Branch of Agriculture; and of these I have drawn up the following Computation for one Acre of Ground, according to the price of Labour in this Country.

	L.	S.	D.
Rent for three Years	3	00	00
Ploughing three times	0	18	00
Dunging	3	12	00
Hedging	1	16	00
Spitting and setting the Heads	1	12	00
Weeding, or paring the Ground	1	4	00
Gathering and picking the Flowers	6	10	00
Drying the Flowers	1	6	00
Instruments of Labour for three Years with the Kiln, about	0	10	00
Ploughing the Ground once and harrowing twice	0	12	00
Gathering the <i>Saffron</i> Heads	1	00	00
Rasing the Heads	1	12	00
Total Charge	23	12	00

This Calculation is made upon the supposition, that an Acre of Ground yields twenty six pounds of neat *Saffron* in three Years, which I stated only as a mean quantity between the greatest and the least; and therefore the price of *Saffron* must be adjusted accordingly, which I think cannot be done better than by fixing it at thirty Shillings per Pound; since in very plentiful Years it is sold for twenty, and is sometimes worth between three and four Pounds. At this this Rate, twenty six pounds of *Saffron* are worth thirty-nine Pounds, and the neat profits of an Acre of Ground producing *Saffron*, will in three Years amount to fifteen Pounds thirteen Shillings, or to about five Pounds four Shillings Yearly. This, I say, may be reckon'd the neat profit of an Acre of *Saffron*, supposing that all the Labour were to be hired for ready Money; but as the Planter and Family do a considerable part of the work themselves some of this expence is saved. That is, by planting *Saffron*, he not only may reasonably expect to clear about five Pounds Yearly per Acre, but also to maintain himself.

self and Family for some part of each Year; and it is upon this supposition only, that the Result of other Computations which have been made of the profits of *Saffron*, can be said to have any tolerable Degree of exactness; but the Calculations themselves are undoubtedly very unaccurate.

I have said nothing here concerning the charge in buying, or profits in selling the *Saffron Heads*, because in any large Tract of Ground these must at length always Balance one another, while the quantity of Ground planted Yearly continues the same, which has been pretty much the Case for several Years past.

2. *Crocus autumnalis* *florem sine foliis* promens, odorus, C. B. Pin. 65. Sweet-smelling autumnal Saffron bearing a Flower without Leaves. *Crocus montanus*, 2, flore purpureo, foliis orbiculato mucrone, J. B. 2. 646. *Crocum montanum*, 2. Clus. Hist. 208.

It much resembles that immediately following, produces a Flower, without Leaves in the Month of September, standing upon a Footstalk an Inch long and better, pretty sweet smelled, and consisting of six equal Leaves with a blunt Point, and of a deep purple or almost Violet colour, three yellow *Stamina* rising from the Navil or Center, and the Pointal having a pretty thick and multifidous Point. The Root is very like that of the next following, wrapt up in a cover composed of many Hairs, and sometimes spreading oblong Knobs at a pretty distance from the Mother.

3. *Crocus Alpinus*, autumnalis, C. B. Pin. 65. Autumnal Mountain-Saffron. *Crocus montanus*, autumnalis, J. B. 2. 646. *Crocum montanum*, 1 Clus. Hist. 209.

The Flower is like that of the Garden-kind, but smaller and of a fainter colour, with three yellow *Stamina* within, and of a yellow Pointal divided at first into some small Threads. The Leaves are four in number, like those of common Saffron, but shorter, having on the inside a whitish Line running lengthwise, and on the outside as it were two Canals or Furrows running along on both sides of the Nerve. The Root is smaller than in the Garden sort, and is white, plump, and as it were made up of

several Knobs, covered and wrapt up in a Skin or Cover composed of many Hairs, and furnished at bottom with small Fibres that come forth from the Skin. Besides it is sweetish at first and afterwards of a disagreeable Taste.

Clusius observed it in November, and then pull'd it up with its Flower, on some Rocks in Portugal, especially those near the Sea.

4. *Crocus autumnalis*, subcaeruleus multiflorus, C. B. Pin. 65. Many flowered, bluish, autumnal Saffron. *Crocus montanus*, testius J. B. 2. 646. *Crocum montanum*, tertium, Clus. Hist. 209.

The Flower has no smell at all, or a very weak or faint smell, with the inner Leaves a little shorter than the former, but all of them furnished with a blunt Point, at first of a whitish colour, but which in rime becomes of a sort of pale blue colour. From the Center come forth three yellow *Stamina*, and in the middle a Pointal divided into three or more little Threads, of a yellow colour. When the Flower fades, or is already withered five, or six, seldom more, Leaves come forth in a Circle out of a small Membrane which at first covered the Flower, much like the Leaves of broad-leav'd vernal Saffron, a little broader than the Leaves of the Garden kind, each of them being marked on the upper side with a white stripe that runs lengthwise, and on the under side with two stripes. The Root is as thick as one's Finger or Thumb, almost quite round, white and solid, covered with a Coat of a Bay colour, and furnished with many Fibres underneath, which is pretty fruitful of Flowers; for it produces three, four, and sometimes five Flowers.

This Species was brought from Constantinople, and is doubtless the same with *Crocus Sylvestris*, *Byzantinus*, *Serotinus* Loh. Adv. Part 2. tho' Parkinson distinguishes them; who says, it generally bears one, but seldom two Flowers.

It flowers in the Month of October.

5. *Crocus autumnalis, montanus, angustifolius, flore argenteo, H. R. Par. Narrow-leav'd, mountain, autumnal Saffron, with a Silver Flower.*

6. *Crocus montanus, autumnalis, violaceus, amplo flore Belgarum, H. R. Par. Dutch, violet, autumnal, mountain Saffron with a large Flower.*

7. *Crocus autumnalis, flore minore, C. B. Pin. 65. Autumnal Saffron with a smaller Flower. Crocum montanum, Pyrenæum, autumnale, J. B. 2. 647. Crocum Pyrenæum, autumnale, Clus. App. alt.*

It bears a larger Flower than that of the first *Mountain-Saffron*, of a deeper colour, and as it were betwixt that and the 2d *Mountain fort*, whose Pointal is divided into many parts at top, as that other, but of a paler colour, and all over yellow. The Leaves of this do not rise immediately upon the withering of the Flower, as in the first.

It grows on the *Pyrenean Mountains*.

8. *Crocus angustifolius, nunquam florens, H. R. Par. Never-flowering, narrow-leav'd Saffron.*

9. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, purpureus, variegatus, C. B. Pin. 65. Broad-leav'd, purple, variegated, Vernal or Spring-Saffron. Crocus vernus, latifolius, purpureus, versicolore flore, Clus. Hist. 205. F. B. 3. 643.*

The Leaves, which are four or five in number, are short, viz. four or five Fingers long or a little more, as broad as a Blade of Corn, and keeled, having a white stripe running through the middle. The Flower rises out of a double membranous cover consisting of two Leaves, and is composed of six Leaves that are almost equal, of which the three outer Leaves are of a very pale purplish colour on the outside, (three remarkable deep purple stripes running the whole length of the Leaf from the bottom to the Point) and put forth little Rods at the sides; but the three inner ones are a little shorter and broader than the outer ones, of a deeper colour on the outside, and marked with three larger purple Lines, that send forth long stripes or Rays to the sides of the Leaves. These Lines are conspicuous on both sides,

that is, both on the inside and outside of the Leaves. The outer Leaves are of a more deep purple colour on the inside than the inner Leaves; but both are oblong, concave, pointed and keeled. Around the yellow or reddish Pointal, which is parted into three, and not very long, stand three *Stamina*, tipt with long, pointed, upright Chives, which are yellow, and much paler than the Pointal, but somewhat longer than them. The Root is pretty large, like the former, and fruitful with a numerous Off-spring.

Alphonſus Panſius sent the Bulb of this Species to *Cluſius*, from *Ferrara* in *Italy*.

10. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore purpureo, magno, C. B. Pin. 65. Broad-leav'd vernal Saffron, with a large purple Flower. Crocus vernus, latifolius, purpureus, flore majore, J. B. 2. 642. Crocus vernus, latifolius, purpureo flore majore, Clus. Hist. 204.*

The Flower of this Species is like that of small, purple, vernal Saffron, but has much larger Leaves, tho' the colour of them is much the same, and the Smell not disagreeable; of which the three outer ones are a little longer than the three inner ones and embrace them. The *Stamina* are white and tipt with large yellow Chives; among which rises a Pointal a little longer than they, divided at top into three small lax Tubes, of a Golden colour. With the Flower come forth three or four Leaves not unlike those of the other, but a little longer. The Root is larger than that of the other already mention'd.

11. *Crocus vernus, latifolius albus, variegatus, C. B. Pin. 65. Vernal, broad-leav'd, white variegated Saffron. Crocus vernus, latifolius, albo flore, interdum purpureſcentibus venis vario, F. B. 2. 640. Crocus vernus, latifolius, albo flore, Clus. Hist. 203.*

It has generally four broad short Leaves, that are furnished with one white Line on the upper side, and two running lengthwise underneath; among which rises one or two Flowers out of a Membrane; standing on a short shining Footstalk, and consisting of six white Leaves, which are purplish at bottom, as is the Footstalk (which in this Species is shorter than in the others) containing three *Stamina* with oblong yellow Chives, that surround a short Pointal, which is divided into three fringed *Saffron* Leaves. The Flower in this Species is more hollow and bulging than in the changeable yellow kind, has broader, blunter and concave Leaves, so that they are hardly ever open, and striped with purplish Lines, and sometimes the three inner Leaves are channelled or striped with three purple Lines running lengthwise. The Root is white, covered with a thin Skin, and furnish'd at bottom with many white Fibres.

12. *Crocus vernus, lanthinus, latiore folio, linea media alba & margine flavescente, H. R. Par. Vernal, Violet-coloured Saffron, with a broad Leaf, having a white stripe in the middle, and yellowish edges.*

13. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore interius suave-rubentibus lineis picto, exterius albidis, H. R. Par. Broad-leav'd, vernal-Saffron, with a Flower garhished with charming red stripes on the inside, and whitish ones on the outside.*

14. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, tribus foliis suave-rubentibus, aliis variegatis alternatim dispositis, H. R. Par. Broad-leav'd, Vernal-Saffron, with three charming red Leaves, and the rest variegated and ranged alternately.*

15. *Crocus vernus, albus, versicolor, alter, C. B. Pin. 66. Another white, variegated Vernal Saffron. Crocus vernus, latifolius, albus, versicolore flore, 1 Clus. Hist. 204.*

The Leaves of this Species do very much resemble the Leaves of the true *Garden-Saffron*, except that they are shorter; among which rise two or three Flowers, larger than those of *white Saffron*, with pointed Leaves, of which the three outer ones,

(which are a little pale on the outside) are striped with three blackish purple Lines running from the bottom to the top of the Leaf, and white on the inside, as are also the three inner Leaves, and have *Stamina* in the middle that resemble those of *Mountain-Saffron*, but a paler Pointal. This Species yields abundance of round and whitish brown Seed in triangular Heads. The Root is like that of the other Species, covered with a brown Skin, furnished at bottom with Fibres and white within.

16. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, purpureo-violaceus, C. B. Pin. 66. Broad-leav'd, vernal, purple, violet-colour'd Saffron. Crocus vernus, latifolius, alter, flore purpureo, minore, J. B. 2. 640. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore purpureo, minore. Clus. Hist. 203. Crocus sylvestris, vernalis, prior, Dod. Pempt. 214.*

The Leaves are like those of *white Saffron*, but a little narrower; and the Flower of the same bigness, standing on a short Footstalk, of a purple-violet colour inclining to blue; both the bottom of the Flower and the top of the Footstalk shining with a deep purple. The Root is like that of the former, and is sometimes pretty fruitful in Off-spring; and sometimes, but very rarely, it bears whitish round Seed in a triangular Head.

Mr. Ray found it flowering in the beginning of *February* in the Fields and Pastures about *Rome*; as also on the mountainous Pastures in *Tirol*, and on the top of Mount *Jura*, but flowering much later, and elsewhere.

17. *Crocus vernus, flore albo, purpureo-violaceo basi, C. B. Pin. Vernal Saffron, with a white Flower and a purple Violet bottom. Crocus sylvestris, vernus, tertius, flore albo, purpureo-violacea basi, Lob. Icon. 140.*

18. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, flore superne purpureo, inferius flavescente, C. B. Pin. 66. Broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a Flower of a purple colour above, and yellowish underneath. *Crocus sylvestris*, 1. Dalechampii, Ludg. 1533.

19. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, flore violaceo vel cœruleo distincto, C. B. Pin. 66. Broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a Violet or blue Flower. *Crocus violaceus* & cœruleus distinctus, Suvert.

20. *Crocus vernus*, flore pleno, C. B. Pin. 66. Vernal Saffron with a double Flower. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, duplici flore Clus. Hist. 205.

21. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, flore cœruleo, lineis violaceis variegato, C. B. Pin. 66. Broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a blue Flower, variegated with Violet-colour'd Lines. *Crocus cœruleus*, lineis violaceis distinctus. Suvert.

22. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, multiflorus, purpuro-violaceus, lineis candidis, C. B. Pin. 66. Broad-leav'd, many-flower'd, vernal Saffron, of a violet purple colour, and striped with white. Lines. *Crocus vernus*, polyanthos, purpuro-violaceus, lineis candidis. Eyst.

23. *Crocus vernus* latifolius, multiflorus, floribus candidis, lineis purpuro-cœruleis, C. B. Pin. 66. Broad-leav'd, many-flower'd, vernal Saffron, with white Flowers, and Purple-blue stripes. *Crocus vernus*, polyanthos, floribus candidis, lineis purpuro-cœruleis.

24. *Crocus vernus*, minor, albicans, C. B. Pin. 66. Small, whitish, vernal Saffron. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, albo versicolore flore, 2, simplici & duplici, J. B. 2. 642. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, albus, versicolore flore, 2 Clus. Hist. 204.

25. *Crocus minor*, vernus, purpurascens, C. B. Pin. 66. Small, vernal, purplish Saffron. *Crocus vernus*, albus, cœruleis oris in latere folii Lobelio, & *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, versicolore flore primus Clusio, J. B. 2. 642. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, albus versicolore flore, 1 Clus. Hist. 204.

26. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, albus vel cinericus, C. B. Pin. 66. Broad-leav'd, white or ash-colour'd, vernal Saffron. *Crocus cinericus*, duplex. Suvert.

27. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, flavus, flore majore, C. B. Pin. 66. Broad-leav'd, yellow, vernal Saffron, with a large Flower. *Crocus verni* Species flava, J. B. 2. 643. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, flavo flore, Clus. Hist. 205.

28. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, flavus, flore minore & pallidiore, C. B. Pin. 66. Broad-leav'd, yellow Saffron, with a smaller and paler Flower.

29. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, flavo flore, virente basi, H. R. Par. Broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a yellow Flower, and a green bottom.

30. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, flavus, coronâ phœniceâ, C. B. Pin. 66. Broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a purple Crown. *Crocus vernus*, flore luteo, coronâ phœniceâ, Lob. Adv. part 2. 497.

31. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius aureus, C. B. Pin. 66. Broad-leav'd, vernal, golden Saffron. *Crocus verni* Species aurea, J. B. 2. 643. *Crocus vernus*, latifolius, aureo flore, Clus. Hist. 206.

The Flowers of this Species generally come before the Leaves, and are shorter and more bulging than those of the 33^d Species following, and are of a fine golden colour. The Leaves of some of the Flowers are parted in the middle on the backside by a green stripe running lengthwise, to which are opposite two Parellel lines at the bottom, and therefore the Footstalk of the Flower is marked with six green stripes. In the middle stands a short Pointal divided into three parts, which is surrounded by three *Stamina* furnished with Chives much longer than the Pointal, which run up from a broad bottom to a sharp Point, and are ranged after the manner of a Flower. Both the Pointal and the *Stamina* are of the same colour with the Leaves of the Flower.

32. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, pallidus*, C. B. Pin. 66. *Broad-leav'd, pale, vernal Saffron.* *Croci verni Species pallida*, J. B. 2. 643. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, pallido flore*, Clus. Hist. 206.

The Leaves of the Flowers are more pointed than those of the next following, of a perfectly pale colour, with green veins distinguishing the bottoms of the three outer Leaves.

Steph. Van Hausen of Norimberg dug up this Species flowering in the Month of March, in *Servia* or the upper *Mæsia*, under *Belgrade*.

33. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavo-varius*, C. B. Pin. 66. *Broad leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a changeable yellow Flower.* *Croci verni, latifolii, flavi vario flore simplici*, prima Species, J. B. 2. 644. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavo-vario flore*, 1 Clus. Hist. 206.

It has five or six small Leaves like those of the common sort of *Crocus*, of a purple black colour on the lower part, from the midst of which arises one or two Flowers of an almost golden colour, somewhat resembling the Flower of true *Saffron* in smell, the outer Leaves being a little narrower and more pointed, having three pretty large stripes of a black purple colour running lengthwise from the bottom to the top of the Leaf, and sometimes spreading many veins to the sides; the three inner Leaves being broader, and having dark purplish bottoms. The Footstalk that supports the Flower is marked with as many stripes of a deep purple colour as there are Leaves in the Flower. The Navel is possessed of three yellow *Stamina*, among which rises a pointal of a golden colour, which is divided into three parts at top. To the Flowers succeed pretty thick triangular Heads, dyed of so deep a purple colour, that they look black and shining, which gaping when they are ripe, discover reddish Seed. The Root, (contrary to what happens in the other Species) is covered with a manifold netted Skin, and furnished with many small Fibres on the lower part, which push themselves through the spots of that Skin or Bark, having seldom Bulbs growing to it.

34. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavo-varius*, alter, C. B. Pin. 66. *Another broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a variegated yellow Flower.* *Croci verni, latifolii flavi, vario flore simplici*, 2 Species, J. B. 2. 644. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavo-vario flore*, 2, Clus. Hist. 206.

This differs from the former only in the stripes of the Flowers, which spread so wide, that, besides the borders, they dye the whole back of the three outer Leaves; and the Footstalk that sustains the Flower, is all over of a black purple colour.

35. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavo-vario flore duplici*, Clus. Hist. 206. *Broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a double variegated Flower.* *Croci verni, latifolii, flavi, vario flore duplici*, 1 Species, J. B. 2. 644.

36. *Crocus vernus, angustifolius, magno flore*, C. B. Pin. 67. *Narrow-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a large Flower.* *Crocus vernus, angustifolius*, 1 Clus. Hist. 206.

It has three, four, or more, long, green Leaves which are much narrower and slenderer than ordinary *Saffron*-Leaves, round, and almost capillaceous; among which rise two or three Footstalks, which are commonly an Inch long, and cornered, sustaining Flowers that are yellowish on the lower part, somewhat whitish on the inside, all the rest inclining to the blue or Violet-colour, tho' sometimes they are all over white, and sweet-smelled. To them succeed little Husks or triangular Heads, containing small brownish Seed. The Root is as big as a small *Hazel-Nut*, and covered with a hard bag, bark, or shell; and is white within, firm, and of a somewhat astringent Taste.

It is often found near *Cadiz*, and betwixt *Medina Sidonia* and *Gibraltar*, in rugged and open places.

37. *Crocus vernus, angustifolius, magno flore candido*, C. B. Pin. 67. *Narrow-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a large white Flower.* *Crocus vernus, angustifolius, floribus interdum candidis*, Hispanicus, J. B. 2. 645.

This seems to be nothing but a variety of the former, differing from it accidentally in the colour of its Flowers.

38. *Crocus vernus, angustifolius, gemino bulbo, C. B. Pin. 66, Narrow-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a double Bulb.* *Crocus vernus, minor, alter, flore minore, ex albo purpureo, J. B. 2. 645.* *Crocus Sylvestris, vernalis alter, Dod. Pempt. 214.*

It is exactly like the 45th Species both in the Leaves and in the Bark of the Root; but the Flower is a little smaller, of a whitish purple colour, and hardly peeps above the Surface of the Earth. The Root is double, and white, one of them lying upon the other, of which the upper one is firm, sweet and eatable; but the under one is flaccid.

Clusius observed it on the Hills of *Estramadura* bordering upon *Portugal*.

39. *Crocus vernus, angustifolius, parvo flore, C. B. Pin. 67. Narrow-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a small Flower.* *Crocus vernus, angustifolius, tertius Clusio, flore multo minore, coeruleo, J. B. 2. 645.* *Crocus vernus, angustifolius, tertius, Clus. Hist. 207.*

This Species has more numerous and thicker Leaves, which are sometimes upright. The Flower is much smaller than the former, and all over blue, except the three outer Leaves, which have a sort of green cast on the outside. The Root is shaped exactly like the former, but is somewhat larger; and the Seed is pretty thick.

Clusius found it at *Cadix*, growing with the former Species in the beginning of *February*.

40. *Crocus vernus, junifolius, purpureus, C. B. Pin. 67. Russh-leav'd, purple vernal Saffron.* *Crocus angustifolius, 4, flore purpureo, Saturati coloris, J. B. 2. 646.* *Crocum vernum, angustifolium, violaceo flore, Clus. Hist. 708.*

It has three or four *Russh*-Leaves, like those of the 40th Species; among which rises a small Footstalk an Inch long, sustaining a membranous Bag, out of which

rises a little Flower of a deep purple colour, the bottoms of the Leaves being marked with white Veins; and the Pointal rises from the Center of the Flower. This Flower quickly passes, remaining open but one Day. The Root is like that of the 45th Species, and is covered with many Coats or Skins.

41. *Crocus vernus, capillari folio, Clus. App. 1. J. B. 2. 647. Vernal Saffron, with a capillaceous Leaf.*

This Species has a small bulbous Root covered with a Bay-coloured Bark; from which rise two or three very narrow and as it were capillary, green, upright Leaves; among which comes up a Footstalk rather than a Stalk, an Inch long and better, flat on one side, and sustaining a Flower half an Inch long, of which the three outer Leaves are a little longer and of a deep purple colour, marked on the outside with three deeper Veins running lengthwise; but the three inner ones shorter, and of a paler colour, and all of them of a faint purple colour on inside, having pale bottoms marked with three Veins, with three short *Stamina* rising from the Center, furnished with long yellow Chives, and a Pointal in the middle divided at top.

It bears a Flower in the middle of *May*, which opens when the Sun shines, and shuts at Night, continues a few Days, and has little or no Smell.

42. *Crocus vernus, angustifolius, variegatus, C. B. Pin. 67. Narrow-leav'd, variegated, vernal Saffron.* *Crocus vernus, aureus, variegatus. Eyst.*

43. *Crocus autumnalis, sativo similis, florum capillamentis tenuissimis, minus odoris. Autumnal Saffron, resembling the Garden kind, with Flowers having very small Capillaments, but not so sweet-smelled.*

44. *Crocus autumnalis, sativo similis, florum capillamentis tenuissimis, minus odoris flore candidissimo. Autumnal Crocus, resembling the Garden kind, and very white Flowers having very fine Capillaments, and not so sweet-smelled.*

45. *Crocus Autumnalis, Orientalis, flore magno, albo, capillamentis albidis, inodorus.* *Autumnal Oriental Saffron, with a large white Flower, and white Capillaments, without smell.*

46. *Crocus Orientalis, angustifolius, flore odoratissimo, leucophæo.* *Narrow-leav'd, Oriental Saffron, with a most sweet-smelling pale Flower.*

47. *Crocus Orientalis, vernus, flore flavo, externè Spadiceo, obscure purpurascente.* *Orientalis vernal Saffron, with a yellow Flower, of a dark purplish Bay colour on the outside.*

48. *Crocus orientalis, vernus, flore subcœruleo, externè Spadiceo-rubente.* *Oriental vernal Saffron, with a blueish Flower, of a reddish-Bay colour on the outside.*

49. *Crocus orientalis, vernus, flore violaceo, externè Spadiceo-rubente.* *Oriental vernal Saffron, with a Violet-colour'd Flower, of a reddish-Bay-colour on the outside.*

50. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore parvo, extus candido intus alternatim candido & cœruleo, Boer. Ind. 2. 119.* *Vernal, broad-leav'd Saffron, with a small Flower, white within, and white and blue without.*

51. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore extus alternatim pallido & cœruleo, intus albo cum litura lata, cœrulea, Boer. Ind. 2. 119.* *Broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a Flower pale and blue without, and white within, with a broad, blue spot.*

52. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore fere albo, intus angustis, cœrulescentibus lituris variegato, Boer. Ind. 2. 119.* *Broad-leav'd Spring Saffron, with a Flower almost white, and variegated with narrow bluish stripes.*

53. *Crocus vernus, latifolius flore magno, petalis longis, angustis, pallidis, cum lituris dilute violaceis, Boer. Ind. 2. 119.* *Broad-leav'd Spring Saffron, with a large Flower, and pale Petals, with pale-Violet spots.*

54. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore purpureo-cœruleo externe striato usque ad bulbum, Boer. Ind. 2. 119.* *Broad-leav'd Spring Saffron with a blue purple Elhwer, strip'd on the outside to the very bulb.*

55. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore cœruleo, striis albis, Boer Ind. 2. 119.* *Broad-leav'd Spring Saffron, with a blue Flower, with white streaks.*

56. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore cœruleo pallido, striis extus purpureis, Boer Ind. 2. 59.* *Broad-leav'd Spring Saffron, with a pale blue Flower streak'd with purple on the outside.*

57. *Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore pallide albicante, lituris externe viridescentibus, Boer. Ind. 120.* *Broad-leav'd Spring Saffron, with a whitish Flower with greenish Lines on the outside.*

58. *Crocus autumnalis, angustifolius, flore magno, pallide purpurascens, Boer. Ind. 2. 120.* *Narrow-leav'd autumnal Saffron with a large Flower of a pale purple colour.*

The Poets feign that this Herb had its Name from the Youth *Crocus*, who was so exceedingly in Love with a fair Maid called *Smilax*, and pined and wasted away to such a Degree, that he was transform'd into a Plant or Flower of his own Name. *Ovid. Metamorph. Lib. IV.* Others will have it that *Crocus* was killed accidentally by *Mercury*, as they were playing at *Quoits*, the *Quoit* having saln upon his Head; and that the *Crocus* or Flower called *Saffron* sprung from his Blood.

Others think that it is rather called *Crocus* from the Greek word *κροκίς* vel *κροκον*, which signifies Yarn or Thread, such as are the *Stamina*, Chives or Threads of *Saffron*, which are called *κροκίδες*, and which possess the middle of the Flower, and since these alone serve for use, they are called *Croci* by way of Excellence. Nor is it the *Stamina* of *Saffron* alone that are called *Crokides*, but also those of *Nymphaea*, *Lilly*, and other Flowers, as you may see both in *Dioscorides* and *Pliny*.

The English name of *Saffron* comes from the Arabic *Zapheran*, which signifies the same thing; and the *Turks* call it *Safran* as the French do.

As to the choice of *Saffron*, it must be fresh and well dried, but soft and smooth to the touch, in long strings, of a fine red colour, the least charged with yellow parts that may be, very odorous, and of a balsamick and agreeable Taste. The best way of preserving it is in close earthen or leaden Boxes.

Caspar Hoffman says, that *Saffron* commonly exposed to Sale, is generally adulterated with *Cartamus* or *Bastard-Saffron*, which they call *Crocus Sacceenicus*, and the Dyers *Safarolo*. The same Author tells us, that it consists of very subtle Parts; and that it is doubted, whether it is not preferable to all other Simples whatsoever. And therefore it is used for a weakness and languishing at the Heart (for which reason all Authors call it *Cordial*) from what ever cause it proceeds, and is used in *Epithemes* that are applied to the Breast, and in Bolsters laid on the Pulse.

Thus is it prescribed for suffocating *Catarrhs*, dangerous *Asthma's*, desperate Consumptions or Inflammations of the Lungs, and for such who are troubled with a difficulty of Breathing occasioned by an external Cold. It has been found so wonderfully to dilate the Lungs, and the Thorax, that it has for some Days prolonged the Life of such as were just expiring, and restored to Life those who were despaired of, and ready to drop into the Grave.

But with all these advantages it has, (which you will think very strange) this disadvantage, that it is in number of those things, which, by reason of certain crude and indigested Humidity, that is raised by much Heat, and flies up into the Head, not only procure Sleep, but even cause Death. If you should ask me, what can be the Cause of this terrible Difference? The Answer is, the Dose.

But then you will enquire, what Dose is safe, and what pernicious? To which I answer, That I have read in the well experienced Authors, that a Scruple and half of *Saffron* very finely powdered, and taken in sweet Wine warmed, or at most one Scruple, as *Dodoneus* has it, tho' *Camerarius* rises to a Scruple and half; any one of these, I say is a safe Dose. Hence it wonderfully provokes Urine and the menstrual Discharge, being only anointed outwardly, and drains the water of Hydropical Persons.

Hence also it has been found to operate so powerfully in hard Labour in Childbed, that the Infant has appeared as it were besmeared all over with *Saffron*; which cannot be done any other way than by penetrating. This Experiment owes its Being to *Rhasis*, whom *Serapio* mentions with Honour. A certain Woman, says he, was in hard Labour several Days, to whom I gave two Drams of *Saffron*, and she was brought to bed presently. The same success I found often afterwards, nor did it ever fail me on any one Instance. What! in so large a Dose. I must confess I always suspected a mistake in the Transcribers, who must certainly have mistaken one Dram for one Scruple; for who but a Madman would prescribe two Drams, that knows three Drams are mortal. I am therefore of opinion that *Rhasis* set down two Scruples at most, and that this was the Standard afterwards in the same case; or that the Dose was one Scruple or a Scruple and half, especially if to that be added two Scruples and a half of *Diastamus Creticus* in Odoriferous Wine. For then, (which Effect is chiefly ascribed to *Saffron*,) it will strengthen all the Members, i. e. it will dilate all the Passages that are near upon being shut up through weakness, so as to make way for the natural Heat, and clear from the fuliginous matter that retards or stops Respiration and Transpiration. C. Hoffm.

I can agree with *Camerarius*, that this is better effected by the Extract, even in a small Dose, than by the *Saffron* in substance. So that it will appear from hence, that the Strength which Women in Labour acquire by taking of *Saffron*, is not owing to its Astringency, but to the subtle parts of it, that dilate and open the Spiracles of Life, which are chiefly the Arteries. Id.

Hence also it comes to pass (for every Excess is an Enemy to Nature) that if you take too great a quantity of *Saffron*, it will prove fatal; and this is the mischief of it *Amatus Lusitanus* on *Dioscorides* gives us the following

following account of this: I saw, says he, in *Medina de Campo* the most famous Mart of all *Spain*, a Merchant, who havng bought several Bags of *Saffron*, in order to carry to *Portugal*, and having thrown a a great quantity of it into a Pot, in which there was Broth and boild Meat for his Supper, who eating of it fell into such a violent and strong fit of laughing, that he was very near Death, with that loud and immoderate Laughter. Such an other Instance we have in *Julius Alexandrinus in Salubr.* I saw a Lady at *Trent*, says he, almost shaken to pieces with laughing immoderately for the space of three Hours; which was occasioned by her taking too much *Saffron*, to provoke the mensrual Discharges. Without all Doubt if either that Merchant or this Lady had taken a greater Quantity of *Saffron*, or had been of a more tender or weakly Constitution, they had both paid for it with their Lives.

But what Dose that is, which is so pernicious is very uncertain; because various Authors prescribe various Doses. *Dioscorides*, *Serapio*, *Avicenna*, and all the *Africans*, write after others, that three Drams are mortal. But *Julius Alexandrinus*, already mentioned, has three Ounces. His words are these *Quadrantis pondere potum, nimis effusum parit gaudium*, &c. which because it depends upon late Experience, we must leave undecided. This one thing we may add, that *Saffron* operates not only by dilating, but likewise by obstructing and strangling. For *Galen* says, that only the smell of *Saffron* will give one a Head-ach; which is confirmed by Experience. The same famous Author also reckons *Saffron* among those things that not only affect the Head but likewise disturb the Mind; nay, among those things, which being taking to excess, either produce Madnes, or Death. *Pliny* says, it produces sleep, and disturbs the Head a little; which we must understand of the moderate use of it; for as *Amatus Lusitanus* informs us, a certain Waggoner of *Pisaro* falling a sleep on two Baggs of *Saffron*, died that very Night; who if he be the same *Cotlaus* mentions, died of an excessive pain in his Head, and an invincible Heavi-

ness: For, says that Author, all the Passages being possessed and stopt up by an abundance of Vapours, Suffocation must follow of course. Some says he was siezed with a canine Convulsion before he died. *Pena in Adv.* says, it was *Vertigo tenebri-cosa*.

These things being so, how can *Saffron* be good against Surfeits? Which *Dioscorides* affirms, and *Pliny* confirms. But *Rhasis* and *Avicenna* teach the direct contrary. The Scholiast upon *Sophocles* informs us, That the Women of *Sicily* wore Crowns of vene-real Herbs, and among the rest *Saffron*, at the Feasts instituted in honour of *Venus*. And *Homer* describing the conjugal Em-braces of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, feigns that the Earth produced many vene-real Flowers, and among these, *Saffron*. For as *Pena* rightly observes, whatever Herbs are said to have received their Original from *Para-mours*, do certainly excite to Venery. And that *Saffron* has this effect, both *Dioscorides* and *Pliny* do affirm. Whoever therefore wore Crowns at the Feasts of *Venus*, composed of such Herbs, were supposed to do so for the same purpose and with the same view, that they had who wore *Ivy* at the Feasts of *Bacchus*, viz. to perform those acts that were patronized by these Deities. Nor is this unlikely to be the Effect of *Saffron* or any thing else that moderately exhilarates the Spirits, Stimulates the Parts, moves the Sluggish Particles, and gives Life to the otherwise unactive Mem-ber.

It is by some called *Philosophorum Aroma*, by others *Rex vegetabilium*, and even *Panacea vegetabilis*, by reason of its noble virtues in curing almost all Diseases. It comforts the Heart, is good for the Diseases of the Thorax, and is therefore called *Anima pulmonum*, the Life and Soul of the Lungs, and is also Cephalick; for which reason it's of notable virtue and efficacy in Melancholly, Giddiness of the Head, Phrensy, Catarrhs &c. It is Hysterick, Stomachick &c. and is an excellent Anodyne, if there be any such thing in Nature. Hence it is so frequently used in fainting Fits, Hysterick Passions, weakness of the Stomach, Jaundice

Plague,

Plague, and Asthma; with one or two Grains of *Musk* in Wine, *Fr. Hoffm.*

But using it immoderately is pernicious, as blunting the edge of the sight, causing paleness, producing a Nausea, and killing People with laughing. It is plain from daily Experience, that using and smelling it too much, has thrown some into Sick-nesses, and made them appear as if they had been drunk. *Id.*

The best way of using it is either in substance, or making a Compound of it with other things; from whence we have the Spices *Diacuruma* or rather *Diacroca*, and then the Tincture of Essence of *Saffron*. Where you must observe, of the Flowers of *Saffron*, either with or without *Stamina*, a Water is distilled which is very proper to procure sleep after long watching, of which the Dose is three or four Ounces; whatever *Zwelfer* is pleased to allege to the contrary. This has likewise an Anodine quality, and was therefore judiciously made an Ingredient in the *Aqua Dysenterica* of *Quercetanus*. Nor is the distilled Spirit of *Saffron* to be rejected as useless, tho' the same *Zwelfer* condemns it, alleging that none of the virtues of *Saffron* rise in Distillation: But he is contradicted by Experience, which teaches us that Spirit of *Saffron* is of no less efficacy than *Saffron* it self taken in substance, and that it retains both the taste, smell and virtues of *Saffron*. To this end take a sufficient Quantity of the *Stamina* of *Saffron*, pour upon it rectified Spirit of Wine, let them macerate for some time, express them, purify the Expression by Digestion and Subsidence, decant it when pure, and distill it after it is decanted. The more liquid part of that which remains behind is called the Tincture or Essence; and the thicker part is called the Extract. Of this also is prepared the *Aroph* of *Paracelsus*, viz. by putting *Saffron* with Bread sop'd in Wine in a close vessel, into Horse Dung for some Days, and then distilling it. I extract the Essence of *Saffron* with Vine-water, and use it with admirable success in Melancholy. Others extract it with some cordial water, *V. G.* with Rose-water, or some such like. *Id.*

There is not a speedier or more effectua Remedy for the Dysentery and other Diseases occasioned by a violent flux of noxious Humours, than the Essence of *Saffron* or its Extract: And therefore *Fa. Bontius* in his Book *de Medicina Indorum*, says, that there could not be found a more exquisite Remedy than this by human skill, against the Dysentery, which rages with more violence in the *Indies* than in other Countries; and that this was the surest Remedy or Antidote, even when there was Poison in the case.

The volatile and fixt Salt of *Saffron* together with the distilled Oil are excellently well described by *Ferdinand Hertode*, in his learned *Treatise de Croco*, which the Reader may consult.

Saffron is an Ingredient in many Compositions, such as the *Elixir Proprietatis Paracelsi*, & *Helmontii*, *Elixir Uterinum Crollii*, *Elixir Sulphuris Mynsichti*, *Elixir pectorale D. D. Johannis Michaelis*, *oleum Croci coct. Mesue*, *Trochisc. de Croco*, *Theriac. Mithridat. Elect. de Ovo. Emplastrum Oxyroceum.* &c.

Dioscorides tells us, that *Saffron* given in sweet Wine, will cure Drunkenness. It is commended for Obstructions of the Liver and Gall, as also for the Kings-Evil; and hence *Dioscorides* writes, that it gives a good Colour.

The same Author tells us, that it is put into all Portions which are prescribed for the Viscera; but in our Days it is almost appropriated to such as are designed for provoking the Menstrua, and for bringing away the Fœtus and After-birth. It provokes Urine, excites to Venerie, and is an Ingredient in Cataplasms to be applied to the *Vulva* and *Anus*, as also in Emplasters and Cerecloths for discussing old Tumours, and removing pains; and it allays Inflammations, such as *St. Anthony's-Fire*, &c. Being mixed with Milk, Fennel or Rose-water, it takes away any Sores in the Eyes, if they be therewith anointed, and hinders the Humours from falling down upon them.

Mr. Ray says, he has often found the Efficacy of it in the Jaundice, if drank in time; and that every thing that consists of subtle parts, and is fit for dying, is proper for that Disease.

It is much used in this Country to make the small Pox come out; and is hung in little Baggs under the Chin or Throat for dissipating of putrid and venomous Matter gathered there, to prevent its stagnating, producing an Inflammation, which might choak and suffocate the Patient.

Saffron is an excellent Remedy for paralytick Members and hardened Nerves; and therefore *Oxycroceum*, which is an Emplaster made of *Saffron*, is a noble Remedy for softening of hard Nerves. *Tragus*.

One or two Drops of the Tincture of *Saffron* sprinkled upon the Tongue, is good in an Apoplexy. *Schrod*.

By Distillation *Saffron* yields at first an acrid Spirit, like that of *Hellebore* or *Helleborine*, and yields a little Oil and some volatile Salts which contain abundance of fixt parts, so that it is of a middle Nature betwixt volatile and fixt Salt. The small quantity of Oil which it yields, renders it very soluble; which is the reason that all the Preparations of it are of little use; for in Distillation it is decomposed, and its volatile parts lose the virtues they had by being united with the fixt parts, because they are too Acrid. The Oil spoils the Appetite; but the Flower given in Powder to the weight of one Scruple, and repeated several Days successively, either by it self, or mixed with other Remedies, especially in Wine, brings down the obstructed Menstrua, is a good Cordial and Stomachick, is admirable for Consumptions, Asthma, and a convulsive difficulty of breathing, for the Jaundice, and other obstructions of the Viscera. It is likewise very proper in Hypochondriack and Hysterical Cases, as well by correcting the acids, as by quieting the Spirits; for it is Anodyne and Narcotick; and yet this do's not hinder, but that it may be used with success in sleepy Distempers. Externally, it is put into Lotions for pains or aking in the Head, and for Madness, especially if you add to it Opium. It is likewise used for the Diseases of the Eyes

with ophthalmick waters: The Tincture of it in the Spirit of Wine is good for the Gangrene; but it ought not to be taken internally, because that increases the power of producing sleep which these two Remedies have, and the Spirit of Wine by destroying the Oil of the *Saffron*, sets its acrid Salts loose. There must also be caution used in not giving too large a Dose, as for example, two Drams; for we have a great many observations which convince us, that *Saffron* given either in too large Doses or continued too long, becomes mortal, by causing an incurable loss of Blood, or violent and excessive Laughter, or a lethargick sleep. *Tauvry*.

Saffron is cultivated in several parts of France, as in *Gatinois*, *Languedoc*, about *Toulouse* and *Orange*, and at *Angoulême* in *Normandy*; but the best *Saffron*, and the most generally esteem'd is that of *Boisne*, and of *Bois-common* in *Gatinois*, and the worst is that of *Normandy*. *Lemery*. Without all dispute the best *Saffron* in the world, is that which grows in *England*, whatever the *French* or *Spaniards* may falsely boast of theirs.

In most Dispensatories the *Saffron* of the *Levant* is recommended most; but it is needless to go so far for that Drugg, since we have as sightly and as good both in *England* and *France*, as any other place can furnish.

Saffron is cordial, pectoral, somniferous, Anodyne, Hysterick, alexiterick, and aperitive. It is used both in Foods and Medicines for fortifying, resolving and softening, is mixed in *Collyria* for preserving the Eyes, and is prescribed for the small Pox. It is likewise an Ingredient in Emplasters, but its chief use is internal. *Lemery*.

Saffron blows twice a year and is a nice Culture, and valuable Commodity in some parts of *England*, particularly in *Essex* and *Cambridgeshire*, and is the best of any in the world that we have yet met with. The *German* writers mention that for the best which grows in the Circle of *Austria*, but by their Dose it must fall short of ours; for a Scruple was their ordinary quantity; whereas five or six Grains of *English Saffron* that is good, has very sensible Effects. Foreign

Foreign Authors also speak much of its *Narcorick* Quality, and pretend that an immoderate Dose of two or three Drams, will bring on a particular kind of *Delirium* and occasion Death. *Emmuller* gives a Story of a Person, who trading in this Commodity, for the sake of saving some Duty, conceal'd a Bag of *Saffron* so long under his Clothes, that its scent had such an Effect upon him as to kill him. It is certainly one of the greatest Cordials of any Simple the whole *Materia Medica* supplies; and as effectually promotes a *Diaphoresis*, which makes it hardly ever omitted in extemporaneous Prescriptions, for any Species of Fevers. It wonderfully assists the Eruption of the Measles and small-Pox; and at the same time that it puts the Constitution upon a force to throw off somewhat disagreeable, it enables it to sustain such an Exertion. It is also given in almost all Disorders of the Lungs; and for its great Efficacy in promoting Expectoration, and relieving the Breath, it is call by some *Anima Pulmonum*, the Soul of the Lungs. There are many Forms which it is made into in the shops; but it is much best given in substance, and is conveniently powdered, made into Boles, and Electuaries. The Dearness of this Commodity makes some drein out its Tincture for a Syrup, or to use by it self; and afterwards dry and powder it for use. It is therefore worth a Physician's care, to examine what he orders to his Patient. That which has not been so served is almost of a red colour when powdered; and upon but just touching it with any Moisture will stain extremely yellow. The Colour which it gives a Tincture, tho' deep and fine at first, will fade with keeping, and the sooner, as the *Menstruum* is Acid: For this reason, that which is order'd with Treacle-water, and seems best fitted to answer the Intention of an *Alexipharmick*, is hardly ever made: It generally is done with Canary, and such Wines, which are most remote from Acidity; but that is only for the beauty of the Medicine. This Flower parts with a great deal in Infusion that will rise in the Still; and therefore what is sold for Spirit of *Saffron*, if well made, is an admirable Cordial, and in the strict sense of the

Term, perhaps a greater, than Medicine any other ways does supply. This way likewise there is nothing of the *Simple* lost, because the Residium may conveniently be evaporated into an Extract, in which will be retain'd the most deterfive part, and makes it a good Medicine in the Jaundice, Cachexies, and all Disorders which arise from Obstructions and foul *Viscera*. There are many who extol this also in Hyfterical Affections; and are of Opinion that it cleanses the Womb, promotes the *Menstrual* Discharges, and assists in Delivery. *Boerellus*, in his Observations, speaks of a Person, who by carrying a parcel of *Saffron* a long Journey, for the Sale of a Marker, was so affected by its scent only, as to piss Blood. Some prescribe it to be wore with *Camphire* in a Bag at the Pit of the Stomach for Melancholy; and others affirm, that so used, it will cure Agues. *Quincy*.

T A B L E CLXXXIX.

G E N U S II.

Narcissus, D A F F O D I L.

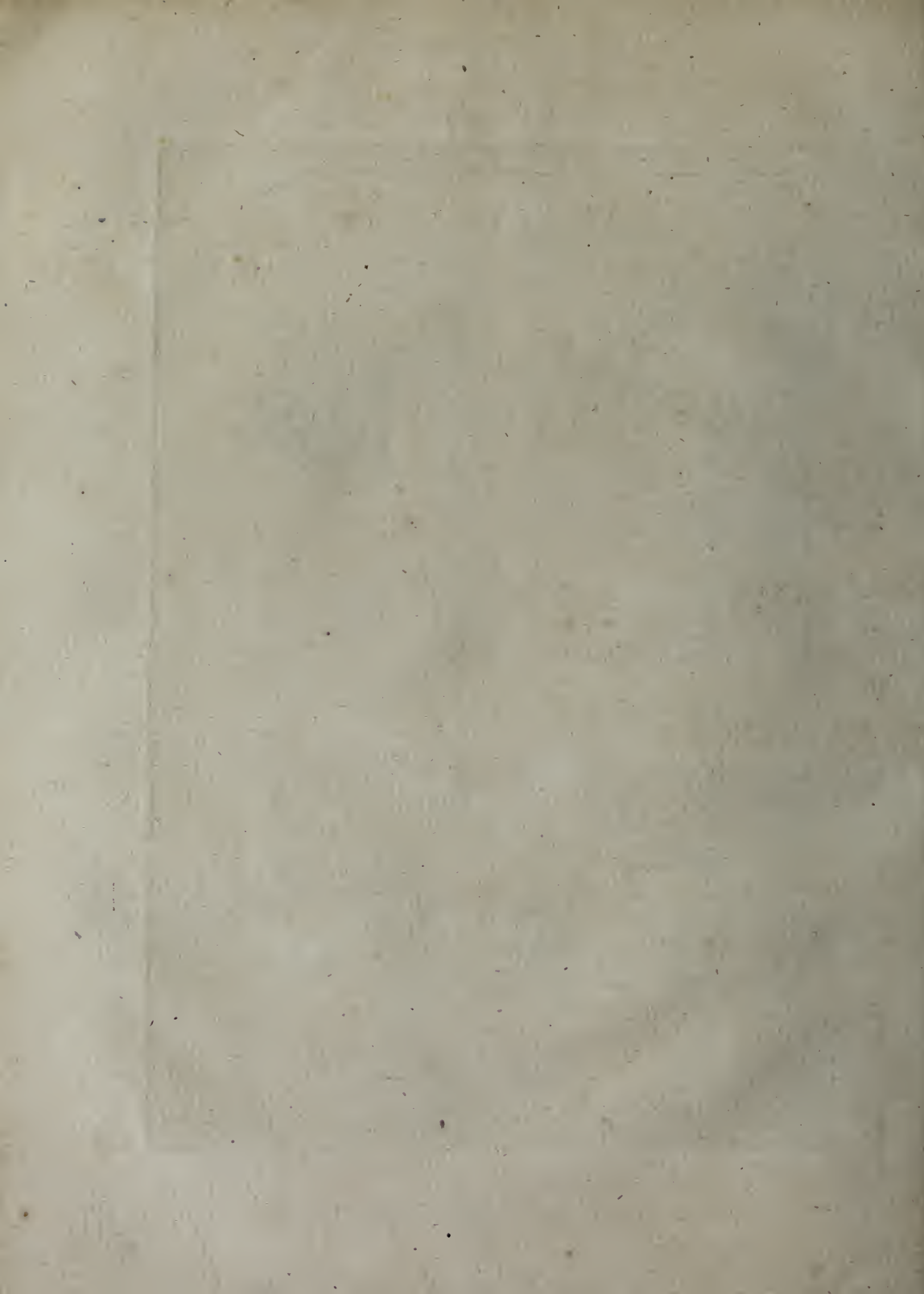
D*affodil* is a Plant with a mono-petalous *Lilly-Flower* A, B, shaped like a Bell C, D, and cut into six Segments, which incircle its middle like a Crown. But the Empalement E, F, which commonly rises out of the Membranous *Vagina* G, H, turns to an oblong or roundish Fruit I, which is triangular and gaps in three parts K, is divided into three Cells L, and full of roundish Seeds M.

The Species of *Daffodil* are,

1. *Narcissus maximus*, pallidis foliis incanus, *C. B. Pin.* 48. The greatest pale *Daffodil*, with hoary Leaves. *Narcissus maximus*, pallidus, amplo calyce flavo, *Clus. Cur. post. in fol.* 60.

Narcissus. Daffodil





This is the *Narcissus latifolius, omnium maximus, amplo calice, flavo, sive Nonpareille, Park.* The great Nonparel or Nonesuch Daffodil.

From every Bulb rise four or five Leaves, a Foot or a Foot and half high, and an Inch broad, grey and keeled, longer and broader than those of the *Bulbocodium vulgare, aut Hispanicum*. The Stalk is higher, and bears one Flower at top, which is almost twice as large as the Flower of common *Bastard-Daffodil*, and spreads wider and is composed of six large pale yellow Leaves, with a yellow Tube in the middle. This Tube is shorter by one half than that of common *Bastard-Daffodil*, narrower at bottom, and gradually wider towards the Borders, the brim being sinuated and uneven quite around, but less cut in than in the other. The Tube of the Flower is narrow from the Seed-Vessel to the place where the Leaves rise, and as long as one's Finger. The *Stamina* in the middle of the Flower recede from the Pointal.

2. *Narcissus maximus, flore cœruleo-albicante, fimbriâ crocêâ, aureâ, C. B. Pin. 48.* The greatest Daffodil, with whitish blue Flowers, having a Saffron or Golden selvedge. *Narcissus maximus, medio-purpureus aut cœruleus, latifolius, Hispanicus, Eyst.*

3. *Narcissus albus, magno odore, floris circulo pallido, C. B. Pin. 48.* White Daffodil, with a strong scent, and a Flower with a pale Circle. *Narcissus medio-purpureus, magno flore, folio latiore, F. B. 2. 601.* *Narcissus latifolius, 7 Clus. Hist. 157.*

This Species has broader Leaves than the rest, almost of a pale rusky colour. Among which rises a pretty long Stalk, which is naked as in other *Daffodils*, a little feebler, channelled on the outside, hollow within, bearing at top a large, lax, membranous Bag, which coming to gape, there commonly rises out of it a large sweet-smelling Flower, consisting of six white Leaves incircling a pale Cup, the border of which is a pale purple Colour. To the Flower succeeds a pretty thick triangular Head, containing black Seed. The Root is thicker than that of the 5th Spe-

cies, and is much of the same size of the *Narcissus medio-luteus vulgaris*, and is pretty fruitful in Off-spring.

It is said to have been first brought from *Stiria*. It flowers later than the rest, viz. in the Month of May.

4. *Narcissus niveus, odoratus, circulo rubello, C. B. Pin. 48.* Sweet-smelling snowy Daffodil, with a reddish Circle. *Narcissus latifolius, 6 Clus. Hist. 156.*

In the Month of March rise four or five oblong, narrow Leaves, and in the midst of them a naked round Stalk, that is fungous within; at the top of which comes out of a thin Membrane, one, and sometimes two Flowers of six snowy Leaves ranged Star-fashion, and incircling a little pale Cup, whose borders are adorned with a reddish selvedge, with six unequal *Stamina* in the middle. To this sweet-smelling Flower succeed pretty thick triangular Heads, containing unequal black Seed. The Root is bulbous like the rest, consisting of many whitish Coats, the outermost one which encompasses the rest being brown, at the bottom of which hang many brownish Fibres.

It grows about a large Mile from *Gamingue*, a Monastery of the *Carthusians*, in certain Meadows, adjoining to a very deep Lake.

The Flower is lesser in every part than the former, and the Leaves both narrower and sharper: It also Flowers later; and Mr. Ray takes it to be the same with the *Narcissus medio-purpureus Stellaris, Park.*

5. *Narcissus albus, circulo croceo minor, C. B. Pin. 49.* Smaller white Daffodil, with a Saffron Circle. *Narcissus medio-purpureus, minor, F. B. 2. 601.* *Narcissus minor, serotinus, medio-croceus, Lob. Icon. 113.*

The Leaves of this are smaller and shorter than those of the Species next following, and the Stalk is lower: The Leaves of the Flowers are narrow, and separated from one another, leaving an intermediate space betwixt each, ranged Star-fashion, as white as Snow, and having a Cup with a Saffron Circle all around the Brim.

It Flowers in the Month of May.

6. *Narcissus albus*, circulo purpureo, C. B. Pin. 48. *White Daffodil, with a purple Circle.* *Narcissus medio-purpureus*, Dod. Pempt. 223. *J. B. 2. 600*

The Root is bulbous and fibrous, and of a bitterish Taste, from whence rise Leaves that enwrap the Stalk for some space, being half an Inch broad, and as long as the Stalk. The Stalk is single, a Cubit and half long, somewhat flat, small at both ends, and fistulous, on the top of which stands a beautiful, sweet-smelling, white, bending Flower, the Footstalk adhering to the Stalk by a joint, and being wrapt up in a membranous *Vagina*, the neck of which ends in a deep green three corner'd Basis of the Flower. From hence the channelled Tube is transplanted, to which adhere those six roundish Leaves of the white Flower, three of which have a little soft Prickle, and as many want it alternately. In the middle stands a fringed Crown or Circle with a reddish border, under which is a whitish Circle, and another yellow one under that. In the fistulous Canal are six yellow *Stamina*, of which three are pretty high, and the rest scarce show their Heads.

Clusius observed this Plant growing wild in some Meadows in the South of France; and *J. Bauhinus* saw it in Italy.

7. *Narcissus albus*, circulo croceo vel luteo, C. B. Pin. 49. *White Daffodil with a Saffron or yellow Circle.* *Narcissus medio-luteus*, Dod. Pempt. 223.

8. *Narcissus albus major*, odoratus, C. B. Pin. 49. *Greater white, sweet smelling Daffodil.* *Narcissus latifolius*, major, in latifoliorum classe alter, *Clus. Hist.* 156.

9. *Narcissus orientalis*, major, albus, C. B. Pin. 49. *Greater, white, oriental Daffodil.* *Narcissus orientalis*, medius, polyanthes, totus albus. *Eyst.*

10. *Narcissus orientalis*, medius albus, C. B. Pin. 49. *White, middle, oriental Daffodil.* *Narcissus orientalis*, medius totus albus, polyanthos. *Eyst.*

11. *Narcissus orientalis*, albus, calice stellato, C. B. Pin. 49. *White oriental Daffodil, with a Star-fashioned Cup.* *Narcissus orientalis*, albus, odoratus, calice stellato. *Eyst.*

12. *Narcissus totus albus*, major, C. B. Pin. 49. *Greater Daffodil all over white.* *Narcissus cum pluribus floribus*, totus albus, major, *J. B. 2. 606.* *Narcissus latifolius*, simplici flore; prorsus albo, 1 *Clus. Hist.* 155.

This *Daffodil* has three or four Leaves, which are a little greener than those of the *Narcissus medio-luteus niveus*, as also longer and narrower; in the midst of which rises a broadish Stalk, which is corner'd and concave; on which sit six, seven, and sometimes ten Flowers, like the former, but a little more oblong, and as white as Snow, whose Cup is also white. The Smell is like that of *Narcissus Medioluteus Narbonensis*; and there is also a resemblance betwixt the Roots. *Clusius* had not an opportunity of observing either the Heads or the Seed, when he saw it growing in a rich Soil in some parts of Portugal and Andalusia, in the latter end of January, as also in Marshy places, where much Water had stagnated.

13. *Narcissus totus albus*, minor, C. B. Pin. 49. *Smaller Daffodil, with a Flower all over white.* *Narcissus foliis candicantibus*, cum pluribus floribus, totus albus, minor, *J. B. 2. 606.* *Narcissus latifolius niveus*, alter, *Clus. Hist.* 155.

This Species is lesser than the former, has firmer and whiter Leaves; such are those of the *Narcissus marinus Pancratium dictus*, and a shorter Stalk, that bears only three or four Flowers.

It Flowers later than the other *Daffodil*, i. e. in the Month of May.

14. *Narcissus niveus*, C. B. Pin. 50. *Snowy Daffodil.* *Narcissus niveus*, latifolius, Byzantinus, *J. B. 2. 607.* *Narcissus latifolius*, niveus, tertius, *Clus. Hist.*

It produces Leaves like the 12th Species, and a Stalk among the Leaves a Foot long, which bears three or four Flowers, of the same bigness with that just mention'd, of a perfect Snowy colour, with a Cup as white, from which rise Six *Stamina*, of which three are longer than the rest, and yellow.

This Species was brought from *Constantinople*.

15. *Narcissus albus*, flore minore, Jasmini odore, C. B. Pin. 50. *White Daffodil*, with a smaller Flower that smells like *Jasmin*. *Narcissus latifolius*, niveus, tertius, alter, Clus. Hist. 155.

This is in all respects like the former, so that no one would be able to know any difference, unless that was made by the Flowers, which are smaller, and more numerous on the top of the Stalk, resembling *Jasmin* in their Scent and Fragrancy. The Seed is black and uneven, and is shut up in triangular Heads. The Root is a little smaller than that of the 13th Species, and is covered with black Coats.

It Flowers in the Month of May.

16. *Narcissus orientalis*, albus, calice luteo, Campanulæ simili, maximus, C. B. Pin. 50. *The greatest, white, oriental Daffodil*, with a yellow Cup resembling that of *Bell-flower*'d. *Narcissus polyanthos*, orientalis, calyce medio-luteo, odoratus, maximus. Eyst.

17. *Narcissus orientalis*, albus, calyce luteo, medius, C. B. Pin. 50. *Middle, white, oriental Daffodil*, with a yellow Cup. *Narcissus polyanthos*, medio-luteus, odoratus. Eyst.

18. *Narcissus orientalis*, albus, calyce luteo, minor, C. B. Pin. 50. *Small, white, oriental Daffodil*, with a yellow Cup. *Narcissus polyanthos*, orientalis, medio-luteus, minor, odoratus. Eyst.

19. *Narcissus orientalis*, calyce aureo, pluribus foliolis pleno, C. B. Pin. 50. *Oriental Daffodil*, with a golden Cup, that is full of small Leaves. *Narcissus orientalis*, medio-croceus, calyce pleno, Eyst.

20. *Narcissus orientalis*, calyce rotundo auro-luteo, C. B. Pin. 50. *Oriental Daffodil*, with a round, golden yellow Cup. *Narcissus orientalis*, medio-croceus, major Eyst.

21. *Narcissus pallidus*, medio-croceus, C. B. Pin. 50. *Pale Daffodil*, with a Saffron Cup. *Narcissus latifolius*, flore profusus albo, 2 Clus. Hist. 155.

22. *Narcissus pallidus*, medio-aureus, C. B. Pin. 50. *Pale Daffodil*, with a golden Cup. *Narcissus*, medio-luteus, Pisanus, plures flores ferens, J. B. 2. 604. *Narcissus sulphurei coloris*, minor, Clus. Cur. post. in fol. 62.

The Leaves are like those of common *pale Daffodil*, being pretty broad and almost a Foot long. The Stalk is taller, and out of a Sheath or membranous Bag, bears commonly three, and sometimes more Flowers, almost like that kind that was brought from *Pisa* and *Constantinople*, and not larger than the Flowers of common *Rush-leav'd Daffodil*, but have a shorter Neck, and consist of six very pale or Sulphur-coloured Leaves, which incircle a longish, but spreading Crown, which has neither the shape of a Tube or Cup, of a Saffron or Gold-colour, with many Chives bestrewed as it were with Flowers. The Smell is not disagreeable.

This was dug up on the *Pyrenean Mountains*.

23. *Narcissus albus*, circulo croceo, polyanthos, C. B. Pin. 50. *Narcissus medio-croceus*, serotinus, cum aliquot floribus, J. B. 2. 609. *Narcissus medio-croceus*, Serotinus, polyanthos, Lob. Icon. 112.

The Leaves are of the same breadth and length with those of the great yellow *Spanish Daffodil*, but are of a darker Green.

In May it bears two, three or four large beautiful Flowers on one Footstalk. Lob. This short and obscure description is not satisfactory. *Parkinson* says, that the Leaves are blueish or of a green ash-colour, and as broad as the Leaves of the *Narcissus Narbonensis*, and that the Cup is larger, yellow, and furnished with a Saffron border.

It grows in some Meadows on the right side of the River at *Montpelier*, in a place call'd *Gramenet*, and is presently distinguished by its most beautiful Flower.

24. *Narcissus medio-purpureus*, *Eyst. Daffodil, with a purple Cup.*

25. *Narcissus pallidus, circulo-luteo, C.B. Pin. 51. Pale Daffodil, with a yellow Circle.* *Narcissus albidus, medio-luteus, cum aliquot floribus, J. B. 2. 604.*

This is the *Narcissus medio-luteus vulgaris*. *Park. Common pale Daffodil, or Primrose peerless.*

The Bulb is pretty thick, and roundish, composed of many Coats, with many white Fibres shooting forth from the bottom.

The Leaves are nine Inches, and sometimes a Cubit long and better, scarce a Finger broad, with a Point not very sharp, of a greenish grey colour, commonly four in number, and embracing the Stalk for some space. The Stalks are naked, channelled, and not exactly round, but somewhat flat, of the same height with the Leaves, or a little shorter, putting forth two or three Flowers in a membranous Bag, large and composed of six broad, blunt, pale Leaves, having a very strong scent, and furnished with a low, pale yellow, and fringed Crown or Cup, in which rise very short *Stamina* tipped with pale Summits.

It Flowers about the latter end of *April*, sooner or later according to the temperature of the Season. It is thought to grow wild in *England*; and *Mr. Ray* says, he has observed it several times in Flower out of Gardens, but suspects that it might owe its original to the Rubbish and Stuff that was thrown out; tho' at the same time he does not deny but it might grow wild in some places.

The Women call it *Primrose peerless*, because of the colour of the Flower, which is not unlike *Primrose*.

26. *Narcissus pallidus, circulo aureo, alter, C.B. Pin. 50. Another pale Daffodil, with a golden Circle.* *Narcissus pallido flore, medio aureus, v Clus. Hist. 156. Narcissus pallido flore, medio-aureus, J. B. 2. 607.*

The Bulb of this is pretty thick, and covered with a bay-colour'd Bark. *Clusius* says it bore four Leaves in *January*, which were broad and somewhat keeled, green, a Cubit long, among which rose a Stalk a Cubit high and better, and then rising two Cubits high, (which he never remembers in any other *Daffodil*) being green, channelled, hollow within, and sustaining at top a sort of membranous Husk, out of which, came forth five, six, seven, or more Flowers resting on their own Footstalks, of a yellow colour somewhat pale; but florid, with a Cup in the middle, which was sweet-scented.

It Flower'd in the Month of *March*.

27. *Narcissus albus, foliis reflexis, calyce brevi, aureo, H. R. Par. White Daffodil, with Leaves turning back, and a short golden Cup.*

28. *Narcissus incomparabilis, flore pleno, partim flavo, partim croceo, H. R. Par. None such Daffodil, with a double Flower, partly yellow, and partly Saffron.*

29. *Narcissus medio-luteus, copioso flore, odore gravi, C. B. Pin. 50. Many flower'd stinking Daffodil, with a yellow Cup.* *Narcissus multos ferens flores, medio-luteus, Narbonensis, J. B. 2. 603. Narcissus medio-luteus, Donas Narbonensium, Lob. Icon. 114.*

It produces three or four oblong, greenish Leaves much like *Leek* Leaves; the Stalk is concave, channelled, naked and without Leaves, a Foot high, and sometimes higher; on the top of which sit six, eight or more Flowers, resting upon triangular Footstalks, and breaking forth out of a thin membranous Husk, being pretty large, of a heavy and heady smell, consisting of six white, and sometimes pale Leaves, with a yellow Cup in the middle that contains six short *Stamina* with their Chives. To the Flowers succeed triangular Heads, containing black, corner'd Seed. The Root is pretty large and bulbous, covered with some blackish Coats, and furnished with many Fibres, perfectly white within, bitter, and if wounded, dropping a clammy juice like other Bulbs.

It grows in most parts of *Spain* adjacent to the Sea, and almost in all the Meadows about *Montpelier*, where it Flowers in *March* and sometimes even in *February*.

30. *Narcissus medio-luteus*, majoribus floribus, C. B. Pin. 50. *Daffodil with a yellow Cup, with large Flowers.*

Narcissus plures ferens flores, majores, præcior, medio-luteus, J. B. 2. 603. *Narcissus latifolius*, *Byzantinus medio-luteus*, 2 Clus. Hist. 154.

31. *Narcissus niveus*, calyce flavo, odoris fragrantissimi, C. B. Pin. 50. *Snowy Daffodil, with a yellow Cup, and very sweet-scented.* *Narcissus latifolius simplex, medio-luteus*, 3 Clus Hist, 154.

32. *Narcissus luteus*, polyanthos, Lusitanicus, C. B. Pin. 50. *Many-flower'd, yellow Portuguese Daffodil.* *Narcissus d'Argiers* aut *Ægyptius vocatus*, Lob. Adv. part 2. 491.

The Bulb is of the same size and shape with that of the 29th Species, but the outer Skins are blacker. The Flowers, Stalk and Leaves, resemble those of the *Narcissus Pisanus*, but the Flowers vary; some of them being smaller, rounder and much shorter than others.

33. *Narcissus Constantinopolitanus*, polyanthos, major, melino pleno flore, HR. Par. *Great, Many flower'd Daffodil, of Constantinople, with a double yellow Flower.*

34. *Narcissus luteus*, Constantinopolitanus, C. B. Pin. 51. *Yellow Daffodil of Constantinople.* *Narcissus torus luteus, foliis angustis, Thracicus*, J. B. 2. 607. *Narcissus latifolius, flore prorsus flavo*, Clus. Hist. 156.

The Leaves resemble those of *Narcissus latifolius, niveus*, 3 Clus. The Flower varies; for it is either all yellow, or is pale, except the Cup, which is perfectly golden yellow-colour'd. In triangular Heads as contained black unequal Seed; and the Root is covered with Coats of a Bay colour.

This Species was brought from *Constantinople*.

35. *Narcissus luteus*, polyanthus, Africanus, C. B. Pin. 50. *Many-flower'd, yellow African Daffodil.* *Narcissus Africanus flavus polyanthos*, 3 Clus. Cur. post. in fol. 61.

It has very broad Leaves, two foot long and better, and not very white; among which is hid a shorter, thick, round and firm Stalk, producing out of a membranous Husk twelve or more Flowers, each of which is larger than the other *Daffodils*, which bear several Flowers together on one Stalk, and somewhat smaller than those of the common *Narcissus medio-luteus* or *medio purpureus*, of a shining yellow colour; out of the Center of which rises a long Cup, or an open Tube, that is yellower than the Leaves, and smaller than the Tube of *Narcissus juncifolius*, 2 Clus. but larger than that Cup which is in the *Narcissus pallidus, medio-aureus*, of a very agreeable Smell, having no cuts or notches on the edges, but having even and whole Borders; in the middle of which are six yellow Chives, which are bestrewed as it were with Meal, but no discernible Pointal in the middle.

It Flowers towards the end of *March* or beginning of *April*.

36. *Narcissus angustifolius, torus luteus*, C. B. Pin. 51. *Narrow-leaf'd Daffodil, all over yellow.* *Narcissus torus luteus, semperflorens Caccini*, Clus. Cur. post. in fol. 62.

It has narrow Leaves about a Foot long, of an obscure green colour, and somewhat keeled, of a middle size betwixt the Leaves of *Spanish Bastard-Daffodil*, and those of the common *Daffodil* with a purple Cup; at least they are too large to be marked among the *Rush-leaf'd* kind; and therefore it may properly be called *narrow-leaf'd Daffodil*. Among these Leaves, which rise in considerable Numbers from the same Root, come up some Stalks, each bearing two or three; nay, according to some Authors, to the number of fifteen Flowers, which are small and yellow, with a Crown or short Cup in the middle, that is altogether yellow, and has little or no Smell; and, which is strange, it bears Flowers several times in a Year, insomuch that

that it never ceases to Flower, and likewise produces other Stalks and Flowers that same Year from young Bulbs, several of which it commonly has the same Year that it is planted.

This Species was sent from Florence.

37. *Narcissus angustifolius*, flavus, magno calyce, C. B. Pin. 51. *Yellow, narrow-leav'd Daffodil, with a large Cup.* *Narcissus juncifolius*, flavus, amplo calyce, J. B. 2. 608. *Narcissus juncifolius*, 1, magno calyce, *Clus. Hist.* 158.

This Species has two or three Leaves, a Foot long or better, thick or succulent, keeled and green. Amongst the Leaves rise a slender Stalk like that of *small Rush-leav'd Daffodil*, which is firm, a Foot long, putting forth at top two or three Flowers out of a membranous Husk, which are very beautiful, larger and more lax than in the other *Rush-leav'd Daffodil*, and composed of six yellow Leaves, whose Cup is larger than in any other of the *Daffodils*, for it is half an Inch long, and as it were sinuated around the brims, of a somewhat deeper yellow colour, containing six yellow *Stamina* tipt with golden Chives, and a yellow Pointal, which is thickest at the Point. The Flower is sweet scented, as in the other *Rush-leav'd Daffodils*; and the Root is as big as that of the small *Rush-leav'd Daffodil*.

It Flowers in the Month of April.

38. *Narcissus angustifolius*, albus major, C. B. Pin. 51. *Great, white, narrow-leav'd Daffodil.*

39. *Narcissus angustifolius*, albus minor, C. B. Pin. 51. *Prodr.* 27. *Smaller, white, narrow-leav'd Daffodil.*

From a bulbous Root covered with a blackish Coat, and furnished with a few Fibres, rise two or three oblong, narrow, *Leek-Leaves*; among which comes up a Stalk a palm long; on the top of which sit two small white Flowers, furnished with an oblong, narrow *Empalement*.

40. *Narcissus angustifolius*, pallidus, calyce flavo, C. B. Pin. 58, *Pale, yellow-leav'd Daffodil, with a yellow Cup.* *Narcissus Sulphurei coloris*, majusculus, *Clus. Cur. post. in fol.* 62.

It has green Leaves a Foot and half long, not hoary, and narrow for their length: Among which rises a Stalk shorter than the Leaves, however above a Foot long, producing several Flowers out of one Husk or Bag, which consist of six pale, or more properly Sulphur-colour'd Leaves, with a yellow Cup in the middle, which is short, but shaped like a Tube, with a small short Pointal in the middle of that, encompassed only by three Chives. The Smell of it is pleasant.

41. *Narcissus parvus*, albus, fimbriâ suave-rubente, C. B. Pin. 51. *Small, white Daffodil, with a charming red selvedge.* *Narcissus parvus*, stellatus albus, medio suave-rubente vertice, *Lob. Adv. Part 2.* 491.

42. *Narcissus medio-croceus*, Gramineo folio, C. B. Pin. 51. *Daffodil with a Saffron Cup, and a Grass-leaf.* *Narcissus medio-croceus*, tenuifolius, *Lob. Adv. Part 2.* 490. J. B. 602.

43. *Narcissus juncifolius*, oblongo calyce, luteus, major, C. B. Pin. 51. *Great, yellow, Rush-leav'd Daffodil, with an oblong Cup.* *Narcissus juncifolius*, major, *Dod. Pempt.* 226.

The Root is bulbous and coated, the outer Coat or Membrane being black or brown, and furnished with many Fibres shooting from the lower part of it. From the same Bulb generally rise two Leaves, which are a Foot long, and as narrow and green as *Rush-Leaves*, but somewhat hollow on the upper side; among which rises a round, naked, slender Stalk, almost of the same height with the Leaves, putting forth from a membranous Bag, three or four Flowers, which are altogether yellow, and from a long and narrow Tube expanded into six Leaves, with a small and short Cup in the middle sinuated about the Borders, and containing three *Stamina* within it, tipt with yellow Summits. To these, says *Clusius*, succeed triangular Heads, with blunt Angles as in the other *Daffodils*, full of black and corner'd Seed, but smaller than in the other kinds.

It Flowers in the Month of *April*, and grows wild in the rising Meadows about *Guadalupe*, and not far from *Toledo*.

44. *Narcissus juncifolius*, luteus, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *Narcissus juncifolius*, minor, *Dod. Pempt.* 226. Small, yellow, *Rush-leav'd Daffodil*.

This is lesser than the Species immediately preceeding, and has smaller, rounder and thicker set Leaves; among which rise little small Stalks, sustaining generally but one, and at most but two Flowers; which are yellow and sweet-smelled as those of the former, but is composed of more firm and sweeter-scented Leaves.

Clusius dug it up with the Flowers in the Month of *January*, in Marshy places betwixt *Sevill* and *Cadiz*: But it does not Flower in our Gardens before *April* or *May*.

45. *Narcissus juncifolius*, flore luteo, variegato, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *Rush-leav'd Daffodil*, with a variegated, yellow Flower. *Narcissus luteus*, albicantibus lineis distinctus, brevi calyce. *Suvert.*

46. *Narcissus juncifolius*, flore pallidior, calyce flavo, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *Rush-leav'd Daffodil*, with a paler Flower, and a yellow Cup. *Narcissus juncifolius*, minor, flore pallido, *J. B.* 2. 609. *Narcissus juncifolius*, minor, *Clus. Hist. App.* 257.

This Species has round, green, oblong Leaves resembling those of common *Rush-leav'd Daffodil*; and a Stalk that sustains two or three yellow Flowers; with Leaves roundish at the tops, and variegated with a white Line running through the middle of each, with a short Cup like a little Crown, the borders being somewhat curled and sinuated: In other Respects it differs nothing from the former.

47. *Narcissus juncifolius*, flore rotundo, roseo, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *Rush-leav'd Daffodil*, with a round Rose-Flower. *Narcissus juncifolius*, flore rotundo circinatis Roseo, *Lob. Icon.* 121.

48. *Narcissus juncifolius*, totus albus, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *Rush-leav'd Daffodil*, all over white. *Narcissus juncifolius*, omnino albus, calyce albo, *J. B.* 2. 598. *Narcissus juncifolius*, flore albo, alter, *Clus. in Avet. Append. Alt.*

The Leaves of this Species are much longer than those of *Rush-leav'd Daffodil*, with a white bending Flower, and green; The Stalk is also longer, bearing at top two or three Flowers, but of a different Form: For they are very like the Flowers of *small Rush-leav'd Daffodil*; but their colour is white, as well that of the Cup it self as of the Leaves that surround it. The Root is not very big, but is longish; the Membrane infolding it being quite brown.

It was dug up on the *Pyrenean Mountains*, and Flowers in the Month of *April*.

49. *Narcissus juncifolius*, albus calyce magno D. Cor. Coorne, tortilibus foliis, *J. B.* 2. 599. *Cornelius Coorne's white Rush-leav'd Daffodil*, with a large Cup, and twisted Leaves. *Narcissus juncifolius*, albus, calyce magno D. Cor. Coorne, *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 492.

50. *Narcissus autumnalis*, albus, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *White autumnal Daffodil*. *Narcissus juncifolius*, albus, autumnalis, medio-obolatus. *Suvert.*

51. *Narcissus albus*, autumnalis, minimus, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *The smallest autumnal Daffodil*. *Narcissus Serotinus* five autumnalis, minimus, *Clus. Hist.* 162.

This *Daffodil* has but one slender naked Stalk as long as one's Finger, bearing at top a sweet-smelling *Daffodil*-Flower that consists of six Leaves, and contains a small yellow Cup. To the Flowers succeed a slender triangular Head containing small, black, angular Seed. The Root is very like that of *Rush-leav'd Daffodil*, but smaller, consisting of many white Coats, that are full of clammy Juice, but covered with a black Membrane. The whole Plant is bitter.

It grows in great plenty along the River *Guadiana*, where *Clusius* dug it up in Flower, and with its Heads just beginning to ripen, towards the latter end of *October*; not observing in any Leaves, rising from the Bulb, nor any Vestiges of them.

52. *Narcissus latifolius, maximus, albus, calyce brevi, luteo, C. B. Pin. 51. The greatest, white, broad-leav'd Daffodil, with a short yellow Cup.* *Narcissus albus, maximus, calyce luteo, brevi, Eyst.*

53. *Narcissus latifolius, pallidus, calyce amplo & aureo, caule striato. C. B. Pin. 51. Pale, broad-leav'd Daffodil, with a large golden Cup, and a channelled Stalk.* *Narcissus latifolius, flavo flore, amplo calyce, Clus. Cur. post. in fol. 11.*

The Root is bulbous and oblong, from which rise three or four pretty broad Leaves, a Foot and half long; The Stalk is a Foot high and channelled; the Leaves of the Flowers are pale, or of a very faint yellow colour; and the Empalement is half an Inch long with borders very much fringed, and of a golden colour. *Parkinson* says, that the Cup is of a pale yellow colour, the same with that of the Leaves; and perhaps Nature varies in this. In the middle of the Empalement rise six short *Stamina* tipped with yellow Summits; and in the midst of these a Pointal longer than the *Stamina*. The Flower has little or no smell, and opens or blows in *April* or *May*.

54. *Narcissus latifolius, pallidus, calyce amplo alter, C. B. Pin. 52. Another pale broad-leav'd Daffodil, with a large Cup.* *Narcissus maximus, pallidus, amplo calyce flavo, Clus. Adv. Cur. post. in fol. 62.*

55. *Narcissus latifolius, Sulphureus vel albus brevi calyce, C. B. Pin. 52. Sulphur-colour'd or white, broad-leav'd Daffodil, with a short Cup.* *Narcissus Sulphurei coloris, brevi calyce. Suvert.*

56. *Narcissus albus, medius, calyce luteo, brevi, C. B. Pin. 52. Eyst. White, middle Daffodil, with a short yellow Cup.*

57. *Narcissus maximus, pallide luteus, C. B. Pin. 52. The greatest, pale, yellow Daffodil.* *Narcissus maximus, griseus vel pallidus, amplo calyce flavo, non descriptus. Suvert.*

58. *Narcissus subflavus, tubo sexangulo, C. B. Pin. 52. Yellowish Daffodil, with an hexangular Tube.* *Narcissus falsus sive Pseudonarcissus, tuba Sexangulari, dilutior, flavus, non descriptus. Suvert.*

59. *Narcissus flavus, tubo rotundo, C. B. Pin. 52. Yellow Daffodil, with a round Tube.* *Narcissus seu Pseudonarcissus, oblongâ tubâ rotundâ, non fimbriatâ, quasi abscessâ, flavo flore. Swert.*

60. *Narcissus albus, tubo luteo, C. B. Pin. 52. White Daffodil, with a yellow Tube.* *Narcissus seu Pseudonarcissus, albus, oblongo calyce luteo. Swert.*

61. *Narcissus albus, calyce flavo, Muscari odore, C. B. Pin. 52. White Daffodil with a yellow Cup, smelling like Muscari.* *Narcissus foliis floris albis, oblongo calyce luteo, J. B. 2. 597. Narcissus oblongo calyce, Clus. App. Alt.*

62. *Narcissus albus, calyce flavo, alter, C. B. Pin. 52. Another with a Daffodil, with a yellow Cup.* *Narcissus albus, oblongo, calyce, præcox. Adv. Cur. post. in fol. 61.*

The former of the two last is described thus by *Clusius*: It has three oblong, pretty narrow, and keeled Leaves, of a somewhat bluish green colour; among which rises a Stalk which is a Foot long and and better, smooth without joints, pretty slender, but firm, sustaining on its top a membranous Bag, out of which comes one longish Flower, divided in to six white, pretty large Leaves ending in a point; whose Center is possessed by a yellow Cup half an Inch long, with the brims a little cut, and somewhat fringed, having a paleish Pointal in the middle, of the same length with the Cup, surrounded by six *Stamina*, bestrewed as it were with yellow Meal, espe-

especially their Points, The Root is bulbous and pretty long, a finger thick, and white, consisting of many Coats, of which the outer one is brownish and furnished with several white thick Fibres at the bottom.

The Flower has a very sweet Smell, having very much of the Scent of *Muscari* Flower.

The latter is described thus: It has three or four broad keeled Leaves, which are not hoary but green; pretty much like those of *Leucoium bulbosum, vulgare*, and a Foot long. The Stalk is green, shorter than the Leaves, bearing one Flower at top, of a middle size, but lesser than the former, having white Leaves, of a Cream colour. The middle of the Flower is possessed by a perfectly yellow Tube, which is above half an Inch long, with a Pointal in the middle, surrounded with six *Stamina* bestrewed with yellow Meal, which are sometimes longer and sometimes shorter than the Pointal it self. The Smell is not disagreeable, but faint, and scarce perceivable.

It Flowers towards the latter end of *March*, and beginning of *April*.

63. *Narcissus sylvestris, pallidus*, calyce luteo, *C. B. Pin. 52.* *Pale, Wood-Daffodil, with a yellow Cup.* *Bulbocodium vulgatus*, *J. B. 2, 593.* *Narcissus luteus, sylvestris, Dod. Pempt. 227.*

The Root is bulbous, and compacted of many Coats, of a middle size, viscid to the Touch and Taste, somewhat sweet, but leaving behind it a certain Acrimony; at whose bottom are many capillary Fibres, sometimes but one, but otherwise several when it propagates it self. The Leaves are long and narrow, of a bluish green colour, accompanying the Stalk to the very top, channelled, furnished with two Ribs on the back, three, four, or five in number infolded in a Coat together with the Stalk rising immediately from the Root. The Stalk is a Palm or nine Inches high, flat, channelled and fistulous, on which sits a single Flower that bends downwards, and is two Inches long, consisting of six pale Star-fashioned Leaves, having a large, long, yellow, and fringed Cup, shaped like

a Bell, Gold-colour'd and shining, with a bushy and jagged border, in the middle of which are six yellow Chives, twisting about the Pointal of the same colour, having very little Smell. A little below the middle of the Flower are stretched six pale shining Leaves, which are pretty broad and pointed. Then succeed the round Heads; containing black Seed, which is somewhat broad at first, but afterwards round.

It grows wild in many Places, about the borders of Corn-Fields and Fallow Ground, especially in a wet Soil, and in Woods, Thickets, and in places planted with Trees. It Flowers with us in *England*, in the beginning of *March*, sooner or later according to the Temperature of the Season.

64. *Narcissus major, totus luteus*, calyce prælongo, *C. B. Pin. 52.* *Greater Daffodil, all over yellow, with a very long Cup.* *Bulbocodium Hispanicum*, *J. B. 2. 594.* *Pseudo-narcissus major, Hispanicus, Clus. Hist. 165.*

It is taller and bigger in all its parts, than the common *Bulbocodium*, with a Stalk a Foot high and better, and Leaves a Finger broad, and nine Inches longer, two rising from each Bulb. The Flower is larger than in the common *bastard-Daffodil*, all over yellow, and of a golden colour, as well as the Cup, as the Leaves encompassing it, otherwise very much like it. The Root of this is much thicker than that of the other.

It Flower'd with Mr. Ray about the beginning of *March*.

65. *Narcissus luteus, florum petalis reflexis*, *C. B. Pin. 53.* *Yellow Daffodil, with the Leaves of its Flowers turning back.* *Narcissus totus luteus, oblongo calyce & reflexis foliis. Suvert.*

66. *Narcissus parvus, totus luteus*, *C. B. Pin. 53.* *Small Daffodil, all over yellow.* *Bulbocodium minus*, *J. B. 2. 596.* *Pseudonarcissus minor, Hispanicus, latifolius, Clus. Hist. 165.*

It differs from the greater Spanish Bastard Daffodil in its Leaves, which are much smaller and narrower, and in a smaller Flower sitting upon a small green Stalk. The triangular Head has blunt Angles and is almost round; in which is contain'd black Seed, which is large in proportion to the size of the Plant. The Root is bulbous, small, and black on the outside.

67. *Narcissus albus, oblongo calyce, C. B. Pin. 53. White Daffodil, with an oblong Cup. Pseudo-narcissus albo flore, J. B. 2. 597. Clus. App. Alt.*

This is very like the Spanish Bastard Daffodil, both in the Leaves and Stalk. But from each Bulb come forth three Leaves. The whole Flower, as well the Tube as the Leaves, that encompass it, is white or rather pale. It Flowers a little later than the Species just mentioned: The Flower is also more tender, and decays sooner.

Clusius describes this Species more fully in these Words: *This very beautiful Plant produced, from an oblong bulbous Root, that was covered with a black Membrane or Bark (from whose bottom come forth many slender white Fibres) three Leaves, nine Inches long or better, much like the Leaves of narrow-leav'd Daffodil, keeled on the upper side, among which rose a pretty slender Stalk, not thick, nine Inches high, bearing at top a membranous Bag, out of which hung a Flower all white, shaped, much like that of common Bastard Daffodil, but a little smaller (nay rather larger) an Inch and half long, consisting in like manner of six Leaves surrounding the Tube, which is a little narrower, and has Borders that are somewhat fringed, in which are six white Stamina, tipped with yellowish Summits, and a longer Pointal in the middle.* However, I observed no peculiar Smell in that Flower, which blowed in April, and then in June brought forth black, round, shining Seed in a triangular Head or Husk, resembling the Seed of *Rush-leav'd Daffodil*, but larger.

68. *Narcissus albus, fimbria lutea; C. B. Pin. 53. White Daffodil, with a yellow Fringe. Pseudo-narcissus flore albo, tubâ oblongâ, fimbriis luteis. Swert.*

69. *Narcissus luteus, repens, C. B. Pin. 53. Yellow, creeping Daffodil. Pseudo-narcissus minor, luteus, repens. Eyst.*

70. *Narcissus angustifolius, albus, calyce oblongo, floreque reflexo, C. B. Pin. 53. White narrow-leav'd Daffodil, with an oblong Cup, and a Flower bending back. Narcissus juncifolius, albus, flore reflexo, Clus. App. Alt.*

From a white bulbous Root as big as a Filberd, covered with a brown Membrane, whose bottom puts forth many small white Fibres, rise four or five Leaves, which are nine Inches long, narrow and almost as small as *Rush-Leaves*, a little channelled, green and somewhat keeled on the upper side. Among which rises a Stalk nine Inches long, green smooth and not very thick, bearing, in a membranous Bag at top, two, three, and sometimes four oblong Flowers, of a Snowy whiteness, but without Smell, hanging and bending downwards, but consisting of longish, and very narrow Leaves, and turning up like the Flower of *Sow-bread*; from the Navel of which stuck up a Cup, half an Inch long, or even longer, with uneven borders, containing three white Stamina tipped with yellowish Summits, and a long slender Pointal, which rises considerably higher than the Brim of the Cup. To these succeeded triangular Pods or Husks, full of small, round, black, and shining Seed. *Clus.*

It Flowered in the Month of April. *Nicolas le Quelt*, brought it from Spain or the Pyrenean Mountains.

71. *Narcissus montanus, juncifolius, calyce flavo, C. B. Pin. 53. Rush-leav'd, Mountain Daffodil with a yellow Cup. Bulbocodium tenuifolium, flore luteo, J. B. 2. 596. Pseudo-narcissus juncis foliis, 1 Clus. Hist. 165.*

The Leaves of this Species are very narrow, or rather Rushy; and the Stalk small, naked, and a Palm high, on whose top sits a Flower coming forth from a Husk, which consists of six herby pale and spreading Leaves; in the middle which sits a yellow Cup, which is oblong, and not furnished with sinuated and fringed borders like the other *Daffodils*, but even. The Root is like that of small *Daffodil*, white within and blackish on the outside.

It grows on some Hills in *Portugal* and *Estremadura*, where *Clusius* found it flowering in *January*.

72. *Narcissus montanus*, alter, flore fimbriato, C. B. Pin. 53. Another Mountain *Daffodil*, with a fringed Flower. *Bulbocodium tenuifolium*, aliud flore luteo, fimbriato, J. B. 2. 596. *Pseudo-narcissus juncifolius*, 2, flavo flore, *Clus. Hist.* 166.

In this the Leaves are a little smaller than in the former Species, tho' they are upright; and it has a yellow Flower, i. e. a Cup, which is gently and finely fringed around the borders and those six herby pale Leaves that encompass the Cup. In the Head that succeeds the Flower it produces black roundish Seed. The Root is small, blackish without, bulbous, and furnished with small Fibres shooting from the bottom.

73. *Narcissus montanus*, albus minimus, C. B. Pin. 53. The smallest, white, Mountain *Daffodil*. *Bulbocodium minimum*, tenuifolium album, J. B. 2. 598. *Pseudo-narcissus juncifolius*, 3, albo flore, *Clus. Hist.* 166.

It produces four or five very small and capillary green Leaves, lying and spread upon the Ground. Among which rises a slender, naked, feeble Stalk a Palm high, sustaining one Flower at top, which comes out of a membranous Bag, and is tender, altogether white, with a Cup whose borders are fringed. *Clusius*, who is the Author of this Description, had no opportunity of observing the Seed.

The Roots of this and the former were dug up on the Mountains of *Biscay*.

74. *Narcissus montanus*, juncifolius, calyce aureo, C. B. Pin. 53. Rush-leav'd, Mountain *Daffodil*, with a golden Cup. *Pseudo-narcissus maximus*, juncifolius aureus. *Eyst.*

75. *Narcissus montanus*, coronatus, C. B. Pin. 53. Crowned, Mountain *Daffodil*. *Bulbocodium minimum*, coronatum, J. B. 2. 596. *Narcissus montanus*, minimus, coronatus, *Leb. Icon.* 119.

76. *Narcissus orientalis*, flore multiplici & pleno albo luteo, C. B. Pin. 53. Oriental *Daffodil*, with a manifold and double Flower, mixed with white and yellow. *Narcissus nobilis*, orientalis, polyanthos, mixtus. *Eyst.*

77. *Narcissus latifolius*, albus, medio luteus, C. B. Pin. 53. White, broad-leav'd *Daffodil*, with a yellow Cup. *Narcissus cum pluribus floribus plenis*, corollâ luteâ, J. B. 2. 605. *Narcissus multiplex*, *Dod. Pempt.* 224.

78. *Narcissus latifolius*, albus, medio aureus, C. B. Pin. 53. Broad-leav'd, white *Daffodil*, with a golden Cup. *Narcissus amplo flore*, coronâ aureâ, plenâ, J. B. 2. 605. *Narcissus pleno flore*, 2 *Clus. Hist.* 160.

79. *Narcissus albus*, coronâ multiplici, luteâ, C. B. Pin. 53. White *Daffodil*, with a manifold yellow Cup. *Narcissus minore flore*, coronâ totâ luteâ, J. B. 2. 606. *Narcissus pleno flore*, 3 *Clus. Hist.* 160.

80. *Narcissus multiplex*, totus flavus, C. B. Pin. 54. Manifold *Daffodil*, all over yellow. *Narcissus plenus*, iv, flavo flore, *Clus. Hist.* 161.

81. *Narcissus medio-purpureus*, multiplex, C. B. Pin. 54. Manifold, *Daffodil*, with a purple Cup. *Narcissus medio-purpureus*, flore pleno, J. B. 2. 602. *Narcissus pleno flore*, v, *Clus. Hist.* 161.

82. *Narcissus rotus, niveus, multiplex*, C. B. Pin. 64. *Manifold Daffodil, all over of a Snowy colour.* *Narcissus flore singulari, albo, pleno*, J. B. 2. 602. *Narcissus pleno flore*, vi. *Clus. Hist.* 161.

83. *Narcissus albus, multiplex, ex Virginia*, C. B. Pin. 54. *Manifold white Daffodil, from Virginia.* *Narcissus rotus de albus de Virginia, pleno flore, oblongo apice.* Swert.

84. *Narcissus sylvestris, multiplex, calyce carens*, C. B. Pin. 54. *Manifold wild Daffodil, without a Cup.* *Bulbocodium flore pleno*, J. B. 2. 594. *Narcissus sylvestris, multiplex*, Dod. Pempt. 227.

85. *Narcissus flore pleno, variegato*, C. B. Pin. 54. *Daffodil with a variegated, double Flower.* *Narcissus Septentrionalis, flore pleno, luteo.* Swert.

86. *Narcissus luteus, sylvestris, duplici & triplici tubo aureo*, C. B. Pin. 54. *Wild, yellow Daffodil, with a double and treble golden Tube.* *Bulbocodium pleno flore, Speciosum genus Venerii*, J. B. 2. 595. *Pseudo-narcissus pleno flore*, *Clus. Hist. App.* Alt.

87. *Narcissus luteus, tubo diviso*, C. B. Pin. 54. *Yellow Daffodil, with a divided Tube.* *Pseudo-narcissus duplex, diviso calyce, odoratus.* Swert.

88. *Narcissus luteus, sylvestris, triplici tubo, alter*, C. B. Pin. 51. *Another wild yellow Daffodil, with a treble Tube.* *Varieras Pseudo-narcissi pleno flore*, *Clus. Cur. post. in fol.* 13.

89. *Narcissus latifolius, luteus, multiplex*, C. B. Pin. 54. *Manifold, yellow, broad-leav'd Daffodil.* *Narcissus Cyprius, luteus, polyanthos, flore pleno*, Lob. Adv. Part 2. 490.

90. *Narcissus juncifolius, aureus multiplex, Anemones formâ*, C. B. Pin. 54. *Manifold, yellow, Rush leav'd Daffodil, shaped like Anemony.* *Narcissus juncifolius, pleno flore*, *Clus. Cur. post. in fol.* 13.

91. *Narcissus aureus, pleno flore*, Swert. *Golden Daffodil, with a double Flower.*

92. *Narcissus maritimus*, C. B. Pin. 54. *Maritime Daffodil.* *Paneratium Monspessulanum multis, Scilla alba, parva*, J. B. 2. 611. *Narcissus maximus*, Dod. Pempt. 229.

It has a bulbous Root, which is smaller than that of common red Squill; when it is biggest, it is as large as the Bulb of a Lilly, or as an Orange or Lemon, oblong, furnished with Fibres, covered with a Skin like that of an Onion, white within, cloathed with Coats like those of Onions, which are pellucid and gently striped, very white after having pulled off some, pretty thick in the middle, but not so thick as in the said Squill, white, viscid, and full of clammy juice, and bitter without Acrimony. The Leaves are seven or eight in number, like the Leaves of Leek, a Cubit long, and about an Inch broad, of a grey colour, and ending in a blunt Point. Among these rises a Stalk, which is a little longer than the Leaves, as thick as that of Asphodel, but tenderer, naked, and without joints, which bears at top in a membranous Husk, five or six, and sometimes more, large Flowers, resembling those of common Bastard-Daffodil, two or three Inches long, white, except the Nerve and Points of the six outer Leaves, which seem to be a little tinged with Green. From the Center of the oblong sticking up Cup, which is jagged round the edges, rise six oblong, white Stamina tipped with yellow Summits, and a long Pointal in the middle, almost as in white Lilly, to which succeed some very large triangular Seed-Vessels full of large, broad, flat, fungous, black Seed.

It is very common on the Sea-Coasts about Valentia in Spain, as also in that whole Maritime Tract below Montpelier, where Clusius observed it in Flower in the Month of May, and bearing ripe Seed in July and August.

Mr. Ray found it on the Sands near Naples, where it flowered in June and July; as also in Sicily.

It seldom or never bears Flowers out of its native Soil, viz. when it is dug up and transplanted after the Flower has been already conceived in the Bulb.

93. *Narcissus maritimus*, flore rubro, *C. B. Pin.* 54. *Maritime Daffodil*, with a red Flower. *Panocratum floribus rubris*, *Lob. Icon.* 169.

94. *Narcissus Illyricus*, *Liliaceus*, *C. B. Pin.* 55. *Lilly Daffodil of Illyricum*, or *Schiavonia Pancratii Monspeliiani*, vel *Hemerocallidis Valentinae facie Lilio-narcissus*, vel *Narcissus tertius Matthioli*, *J. B.* 2. 613. *Lilio-narcissus Hemerocallidis facie*, *Clus. Hist.* 168.

The Root of this *Daffodil*, if it remains in the same place for many years, and be not transplanted, grows almost as big as a moderate Squill, and much exceeds the size of all other kinds of *Daffodil*, being covered with some blackish Coats, and furnished with many long, thick fibres shooting from its bottom, which are very much branched, some of them spreading near the Surface of the Earth, and others of them tending downwards, which do not, as in almost all other *Daffodils*, wither and perish every year to make room for new ones, but continue always; and therefore this Plant does not love transplanting, but should be left, as we said, in the same place, if you would have it to flower and thrive. It puts forth six, seven, or more Leaves, which are twice as broad as the other *Daffodil* Leaves, but short in proportion to their breadth, as being scarce half the length of some *Daffodil* Leaves, of a greenish blue or whitish colour. In the midst of these, and sometimes at their sides, rise sometimes single, and often more Stalks, a foot high and better, bearing on their top eight, ten, twelve or more Flowers, that come out of a Membranous Bag, consisting of six spreading Leaves, with a short Cup or Crown in the middle, which is divided into six parts or Segments, each Segment being again divided into three jaggs, in all eighteen, which lean back on the foresaid Leaves. From every Angle of the Seg-

ments of this Cup comes forth a long white Stamen or Thread, which is crooked at top and bears a yellow Summit, and in the middle of the Flower rises a white Pointal. To the Flower succeed triangular Heads, which are full of large, black, round Seed, like that of the other *Daffodil*. The Flower has a gentle sweet smell.

A Plant of this kind which *Parkinson* raised from the Seed, did not bear Flowers till fourteen years after it was Sown.

It is said to grow wild in *Illyricum*, and on the highest Mountains of *Sardinia*, as also on the Sea-shore; so that it may be called either *Mountain*, or *maritime Daffodil*.

Mr. Ray believes he saw this Species on the Sandy shore of *Sicily*, as he conjectur'd from the largeness of the Bulb; for he did not see the Flower.

95. *Narcissus vernus*, *Americanus*, flore albo. *American vernal Daffodil*, with a white Flower. *Panocratum alterum, vernum, Indicum*, *J. B.* 2. 614. *Panocratum Indicum, alterum, vernum*, five *Narcissus Indicus*, alter, facie *Panocratii Monspeliaci*, *Lob. Adv. Part.* 2. 502.

96. *Narcissus Americianus*, flore multiplici, albo, odore Balsami Peruviani. *American Daffodil*, with a manifold white Flower, smelling like Balsam of Peru. *Narcissus totus albus, latifolius, polyanthos, major, odoratus, staminibus sex è tubi amplii margine extantibus*, *Sloane Cat. Plant. Jam.* 115. *White Lilly of Ligon*.

The Root is bulbous and coated, as big as one's fist, compaginated of many white, thick Barks or Coats, of which the outer embraces the inner one, and putting forth many white Fibres at bottom. The Leaves are two foot long, and three Inches broad, channelled, or a little concave on the inside, of a deep green colour, succulent and smooth: In the midst of which rises a flat Stalk, four foot high, not hollow, but full of a fungous substance, dropping water when it is wounded, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Inch thick, with sharp edges or corners. On the top stand six, seven, or more, white Flowers, each of which stands on a Footstalk six Inches long, and consists of a large white Tube,

Tube, with six Ribs, furnished with very long *Stamina* tips with long Summits, and dividing the Flower into so many parts, and rising above the Brim of the Flower, two Inches long, and of a green colour. In the middle stands a Pointal with the same colours. Betwixt the foresaid *Stamina* are placed six white Leaves five Inches long. The Flowers have a pleasant and fragrant smell.

It is to be found every where in the Meadows and Forests of *Jamaica*, *St. Christopher's* and the *Caribbee-Islands*.

97. *Narcissus Zeylanicus*, flore albo, hexagono, odorato, *H. L. Bat. & H. Amstel. in fol. 75.* *Zeylan-Daffodil, with a white, six corner'd, sweet-smelling Flower.*

The Leaves of this Species are long and narrow, and furnished with many Nerves running lengthwise.

98. *Narcissus medio-luteus*, copioso flore pleno, odore gravi. *Daffodil with a yellow Cup*, and many double Flowers with a disagreeable smell.

Narcissus is not so called from a youth of that Name that was too much in Love with his own Beauty, as the Poets feign, but from its stupifying Quality, which the Greeks call *νάρκωσις*: or, as *Pliny* has it, from *Narce*, (which signifies *Stupefaction*) because, *Narcissus* is allowed to have that Property; and therefore *Plutarch* speaks of it in his *Symposium* as if it deadened the Nerves, and produced a sort of drowzy Heaviness.

Daffodil is cultivated in Gardens more for the delightful Spectacle and Ornament it affords in Flower-Gardens, than for any use it has in Physick. It is likewise a Flower that is valuable for its pleasant smell. But as the Author of Nature has clothed it with Beauty, so no doubt he has endowed it with virtues proper to encounter and combat with Distempers that are incident to our frail Constitutions: And agreeably to this supposition we are told that the 3d Species contains a great deal of Oil, Phlegm, and essential Salts: That the Flower is somewhat Narcotick; that it

lulls one asleep, being smelt to for a considerable time, or taken in at the Mouth; and That the Root is deterfive, agglutinating, and emollient. *Lemery*. Several other Species having the same Conformation of Parts, and the same sensible Properties, may well be supposed to have the same Effects.

The several Species of *Rush-leav'd Daffodil* which after the *French*, we call *Jonquills*, are said to contain abundance of Oil and essential Salt.

Dioscorides affirms, that their Roots are vomitive, and good for the Diseases of the Bladder, being either eaten; or taken in Decoction; but by all the Experiments the Moderns have made, they do not find, that they have any such Qualities, or produce any such Effects.

TABLE CXC.

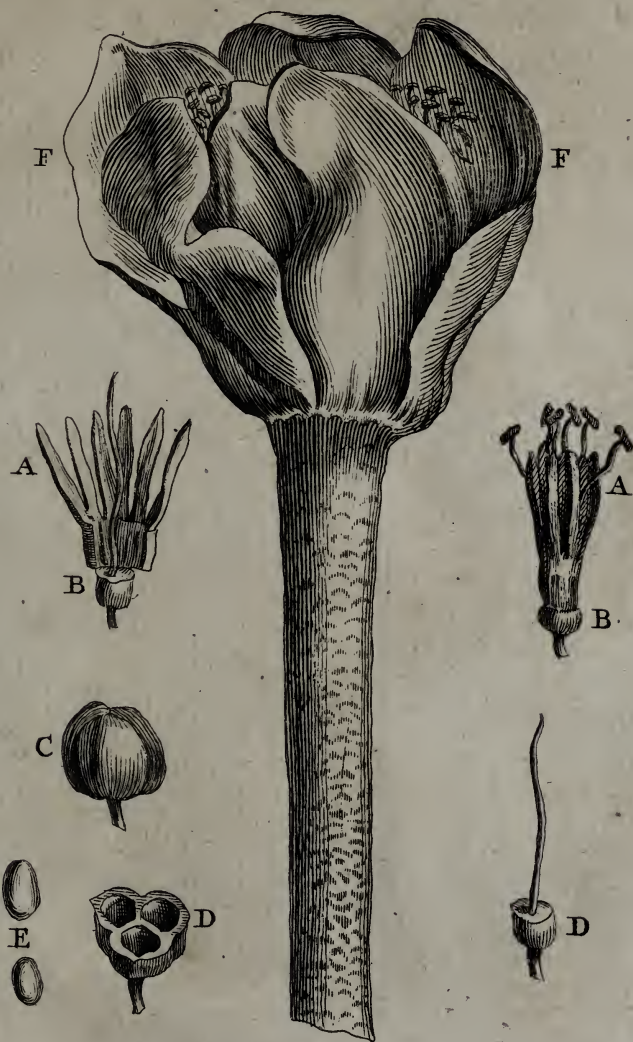
GENUS III.

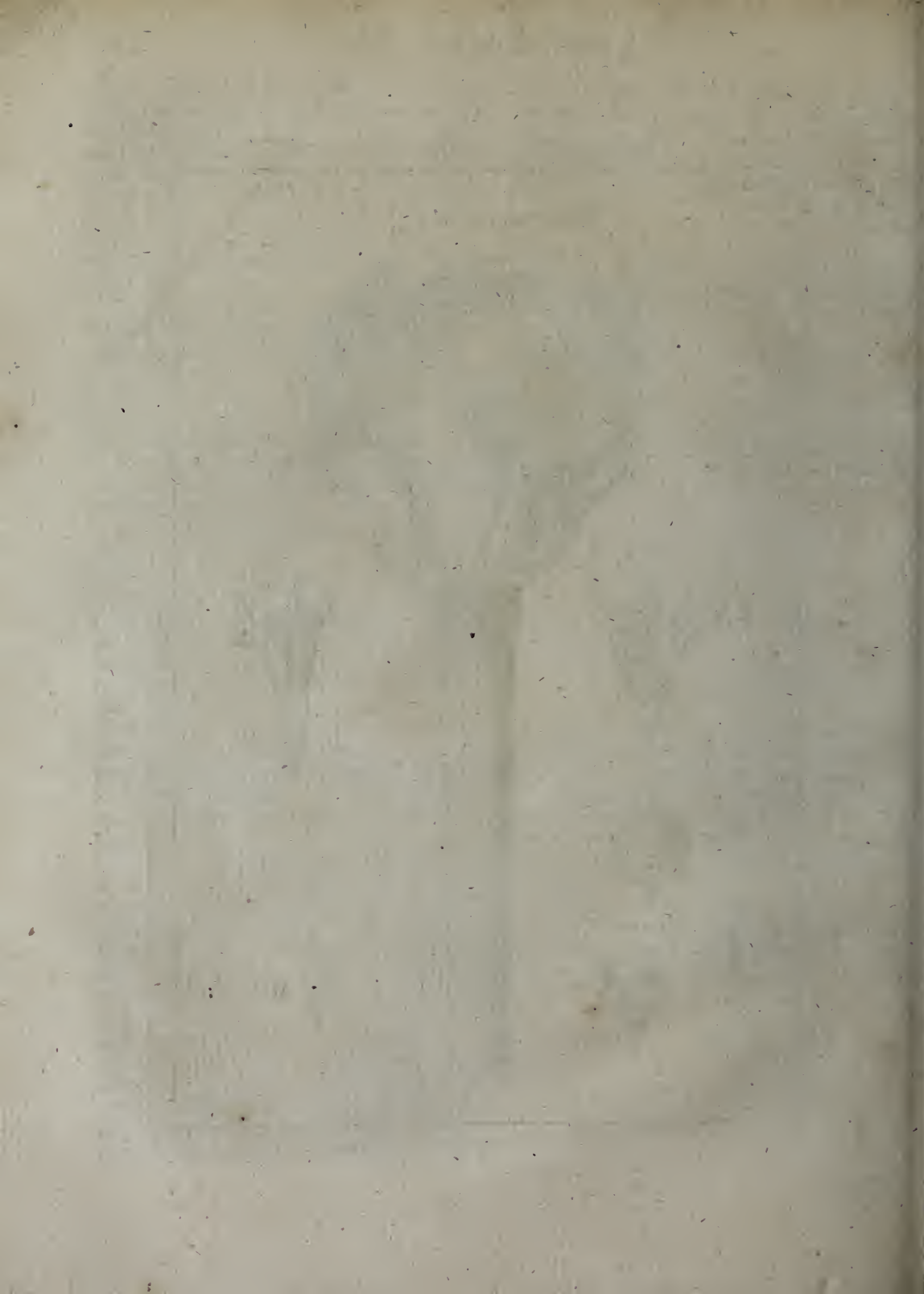
HÆMANTHUS.

Hæmanthus is a Plant with a monopetalous Lilly-flower A, divided into six Parts; whose Empalement becomes a Capsule C almost globose, divided into three Cells D, and full of oblong Seeds E. To these Notes must be added, that Flowers of *Hæmanthus* grow in a Head F compos'd of six Leaves.

Hæmanthus Africanus, *H. L. Bat. African Hæmanthus*. *Tulipa Capensis*, five Promontorii bonæ spei, *Scap. 334.* *Narcissus Indicus puniceus*, gemino latiori folio, *Ferr. flor. 137.*

Hæmanthus.

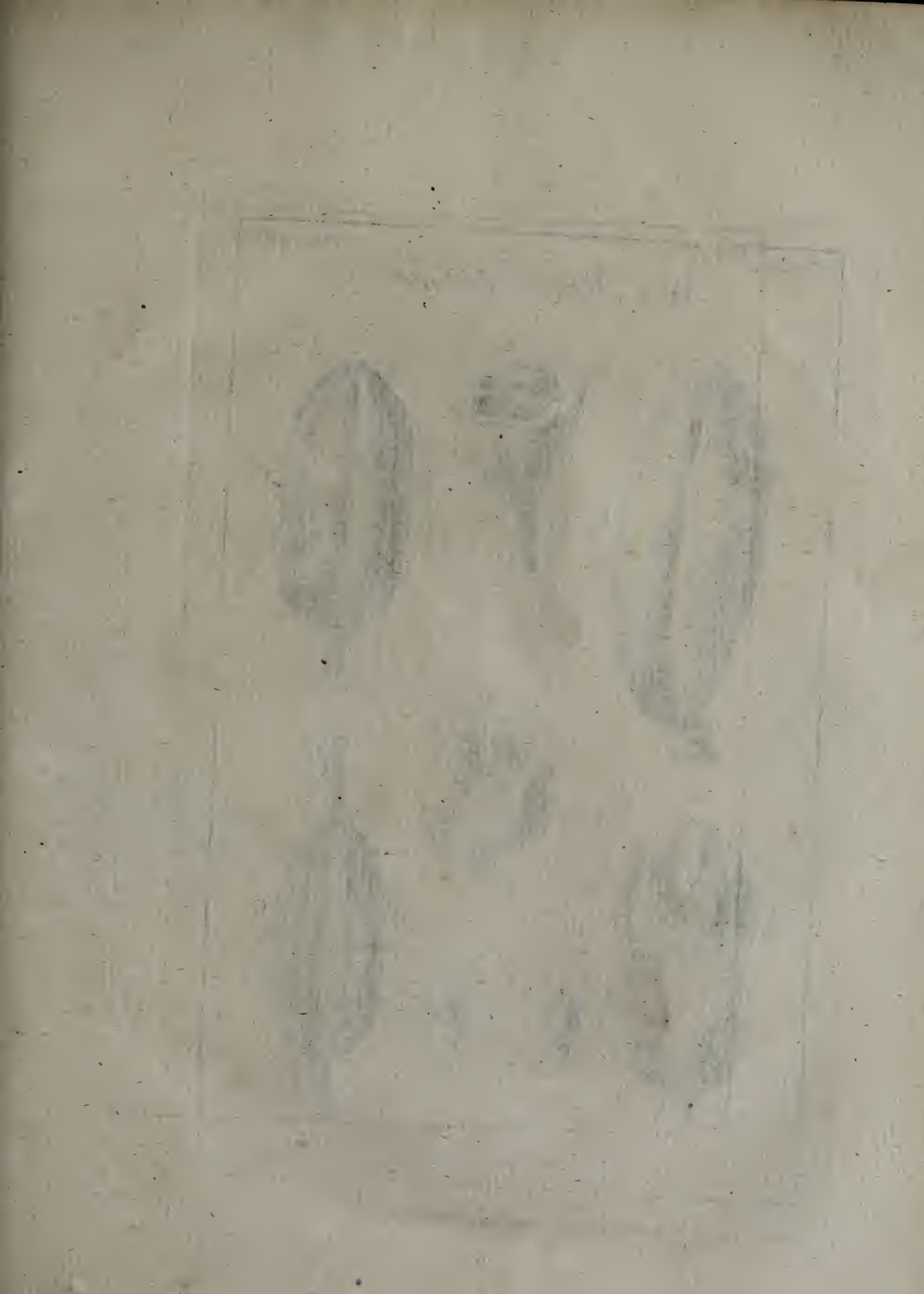




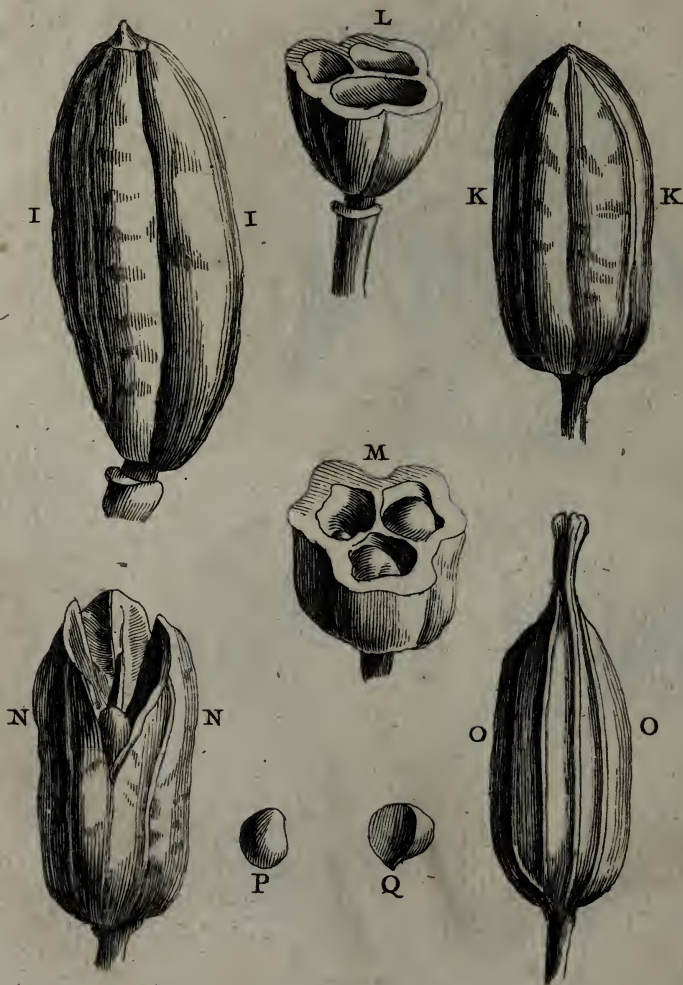


Iris. Fleur de luce

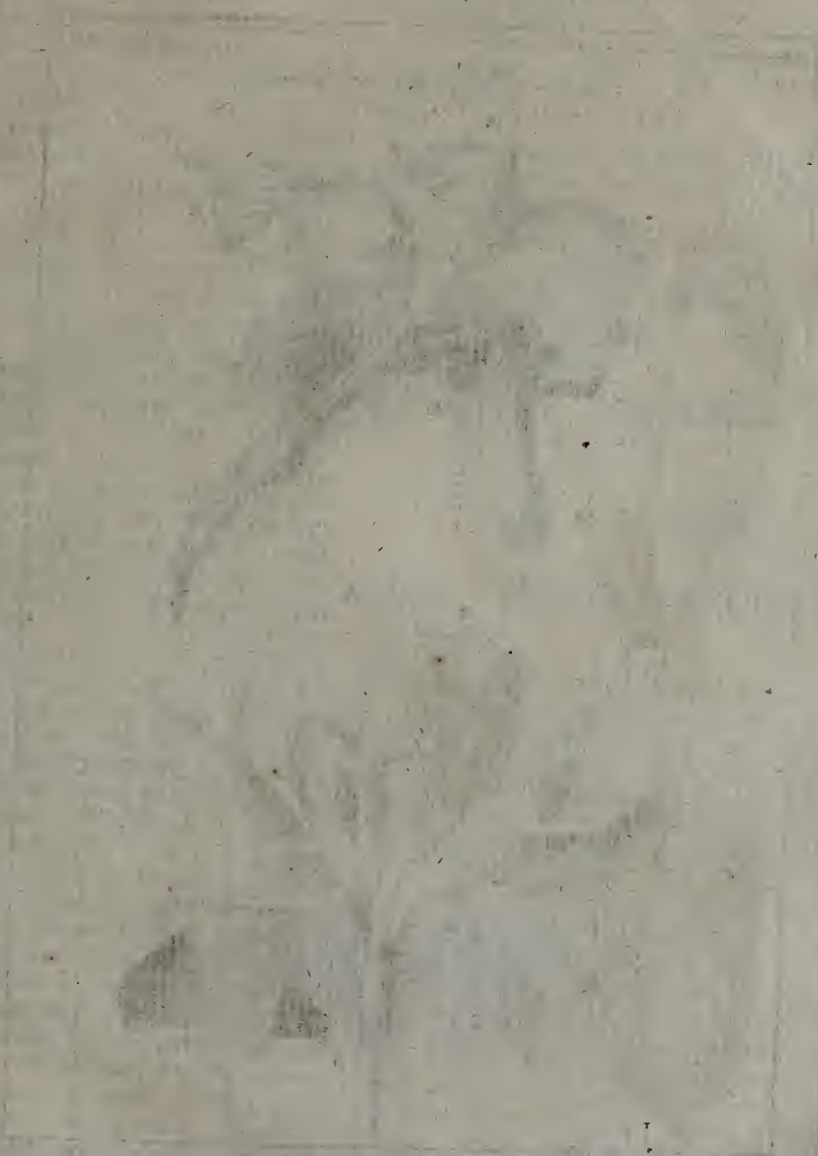




Iris. Fleur de luce.



Q



Iris Flower de luce



BULBOCODIUM.

Bulbocodium is a Plant with a monopetalous Lilly-flower, divided into six parts; whose Pointal becomes an oblong Fruit divided into three Cells, and full of roundish Seeds. To these Notes must be added, a Root compos'd of two Tubercles, running out into a kind of Beak:

The Species of *Bulbocodium* are,

1. *Bulbocodium Crocifolium*, flore magno, albo, fundo luteo. *Saffron-leav'd Bulbocodium with a large white flower, and a yellow bottom.* Syfirinchium Asprensium, Col. Part 27. Syfirinchium minus angustifolium, flore majore, variegato, C. B. Pin. 41.

This rises with the least warmth of the Air; and *Columna* observed it at *Aspra-Castle* near *Rome*, formerly called *Caspericus*. It has a thick Root, and four Leaves, which are channelled, but so very small, that unless they are strictly examined, they will appear to be rushy, and shaped like a Rib. The Flower has both the shape and smell of common *Saffron*, and is large in proportion to the size of the Plant, but smaller than the other *Saffrons*, of a whitish Colour; in some of which the upper parts of the flower are of a purple blue colour, and the lower parts like Nails, of a yellow colour. Within the flower are three Chives, furnished with a thick and oblong head, and yellow, but the middle Chive is white, oblong, divided at top into six small, short Jaggs, and of a whitish pale colour. The flower varies; for the three outer Leaves have a reddish Back, variegated with stripes, which are either of greenish yellow colour mixed with purple, or of a faded purple colour.

2. *Bulbocodium Crocifolium*, flore magno, purourascente, fundo luteo. *Saffron-leav'd Bulbocodium with a large purplish flower, and a yellow bottom.*

3. *Bulbocodium Crocifolium*, flore parvo, violaceo: *Saffron leav'd Bulbocodium with a small Violet coloured Flower.* Syfirinchium. Theophrasti, Col. Part 1, 328.

4. *Bulbocodium Crocifolium*, flore parvo, croceo. *Saffron leav'd Bulbocodium, with a small, Saffron coloured Flower.*

5. *Bulbocodium Crocifolium*, flore parvo, albo. *Saffron-leav'd Bulbocodium with a small, white Flower.*

6. *Bulbocodium minimum Græcum*, flore minimo, albo. *The least Greek Bulbocodium with a very small, white Flower.*

7. *Bulbocodium Græcum Mysotidis* flore. *Greek Bulbocodium with a Mouse-Ear flower.*

8. *Bulbocodium foliis porraceis, fructu rubescente.* *Leek-leav'd Bulbocodium with a reddish fruit.* Syfirinchium alterum, latifolium Col. Part 1, 329.

TABLE CXCI, CXCII, and CXCIII.

GENUS IV.

Iris, FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

Flower-de-luce is a Plant with a monopetalous Lilly Flower A, as it were Bell-shaped at bottom B, and spread into six parts, of which 2, 3, 4, look upwards, and the other three 1, 5, 6 bend downwards. From the bottom of the Flower rises the Pointal C, which is furnished with three Leaves D, E, F (which are arched,) and with parts of the Flower turning downwards, that lye in such a manner, that they do in some manner resemble a Palate G. But the Empalement turns to an oblong Fruit I, K, O, that gapes at top in three parts N, divided into three Cells L, M, and is full of Seeds which are sometimes roundish P, and sometimes flat Q. To these Marks must be added a fleshy, oblong, and creeping Root without a Coat.

The Species of *Flower-de-luce* are,

1. *Iris vulgaris Germanica*, five sylvestris, *C. B. Pin.* 30. *Common German or wild Flower-de-luce.* *Iris vulgaris*, violacea, five purpurea, sylvestris, *J. B.* 2. 709. *Iris sylvestris*, *Tabern. Icon.* 648. *The worst common purple Flower-de-luce.*

From one Turf rise several upright Leaves above a Cubit long, two Fingers broad, furnished with streight Veins, joined together below at the Heads of the Roots, as if they were all made into one, and inserted into one another, the open Belly or Keel of each receiving the back of the other, but spread into breadth above in the manner of a Wing, and ending in a Point like the Point of a Sword. In the midst of which rises a Stalk a Cubit and half high, upright, taper and smooth, bestrewed as it were with an Ash-coloured Flower, which is easily rubbed off, having five or six Joints in it, at each of which is set a Leaf without a Footstalk embracing the Stalk, which grow so much the smaller the nearer they come to the top. This same Stalk is divided into three Branches. After the middle of the Spring break forth the Flowers at Distances on the top of the Stalk and Branches, which gradually spread into nine Leaves from a Membrane wrapped together like a Pear. Of these the three undermost are a Finger long, narrow at bottom, but a good deal above an Inch broad above, bending downwards like a Tongue, of a livid Ash-colour without, and green at bottom, but purple or Violet-coloured on the inside, with broad milky Veins near the bottom that take their rise from a variegated Border. To the inside of these adheres a Down that stretches lengthwise for one half of the Leaf, with oblong white hairs underneath, and yellow ones above. The Down of each Leaf is covered with another small Leaf, which is cut at top into two parts, of a herby Colour on both sides, tho' others say, of a pale blue or Ash-colour, with a livid Back or Rib in the middle. The other three Leaves are likewise shaped like a Tongue or a Spoon, but are broader and a little shorter than the three first, and turning upwards

meet together: The colour of these on both sides is purple, but fainter than in the Leaves that hang down, and where they join alternately to the former, they are striped with purple and white Lines, which run from the middle of the Leaf to both edges. It continues two or three Days according to the Disposition of the Weather, then it contracts and falls, leaving behind it an oblong hexagonal Bag, which is parted within into three Cells, in which is contained round and oblong Seed. It has many Roots that grow by one anothers sides, two fingers thick, jointed, channelled transversely, spreading on the Surface of the ground, of a reddish yellow colour on the outside, and white within, shooting down into the ground, from the lower part of it, long and small Fibres. The whole Plant smells strong; like *Alder*, if you bruise it, but especially the Root, and has an acrid Taste; but when the superfluous moisture, is waisted, then it has a sweet smell.

It grows on high and rising ground among Shrubs.

2. *Iris Hortensis, latifolia*, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *Broad leav'd, Garden Flower-de-luce.* *Iris vulgaris*, violacea five purpurea, hortensis *J. B.* 2. 709. *Iris*, *Dod. Pempt.* 243.

This differs in nothing from the former, but in accidents that are owing to Culture.

3. *Iris hortensis pallidè cœrulea*, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *Pale, blue, Garden Flower-de-luce.* *Iris dilutè cœrulea*, involucro albo, *Tabern. Icon* 647.

4. *Iris hortensis, pallidè cœrulea*, involucro albo, minor, *H. R. Par.* *Smaller, pale, blue, Garden Flower-de-luce.*

5. *Iris hortensis, alba*, *Germanica*, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *White, garden, German Flower-de-luce.* *Iris nostras, vulgaris, candidis floribus*, *Lob. Icon.* 59.

6. *Iris albo Florentina*, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *White Florentine Flower-de-luce.* *Iris flore albo*, 2. 719.

Whoever knows the first Species will easily know this; there is no remarkable Difference either in the Roots, or in the shape of the Flowers and Leaves; tho' in both the colour is very different. The Flower

Flower has but little smell ; but that which it has, is very agreeable, and is of a Milk-white colour, the Ribs of the outer one being green no less than those of the first.

7. *Iris Illyrica*, C.B.Pin. 31. *Eyst.* Flower de luce of Illyricum.

Cespar Bauhinus makes this to be a different Species from the former. The difference is in the colour of the Flower, which, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Ray takes 'em to be the same Species.

8. *Iris Sufiana*, flore maximo, ex albo nigricante, C. B. Pin. 31. Flower de luce of Sufa, with a very large blackish white Flower. *Iris latifolia*, major, Sufiana vel Chalcidonica, flore majore, variegato Clusio prima, J. B. 2. 721. *Iris Chalcedonica*, variegata, Lob. Icon. 67.

This Species has six or eight Leaves, which are not unlike the Leaves of *Iris Lufitanica biflora* and embrace one another, as in the other kinds of *Flower-de-luce*, in the midst of which rises a Stalk a Cubit high and better, which is round, jointed, a Finger thick, bearing the largest Flower, says *Clusius*, that I have ever seen in any *Flower-de-luce*, that consists of nine Leaves, as in the others, but of a different colour from them: For the three Leaves that bend down towards the ground are thick, quite black on the inside, unless that some whitish purple Veins run along them, covered with black hairs from the very bottom to the middle, a black spot like black Velvet, possessing the middle ; but on the outside they are not near so black ; those three smaller Leaves that lean upon them, and which cover the Tenons, are arched and split in two, and are much of the same colour, tho' not so deep, and incline to an obscure purple colour : The three upright Leaves are almost a Palm large, and as thin as a Membrane, many Lines running from the bottom to the point of the Leaf, which are partly blackish, and partly of a whitish Ash-colour ; so that they almost resemble the spread Tail of an American Peacock, and somewhat hairy about the bottom on the inside. *Clusius* perceived no Smell in this Flower, which, it seems, is valuable for nothing, but the variety and rarity of its colour. To that succeed (but very seldom) thick triangular heads, which are three, four, and sometimes five inch-

es long, and contain many brown, rugged seeds, which are almost as large as Pease.

This Species was brought from Constantinople. 'Tis not able to bear the Winter-Colds so well as the other kinds of *Iris*, it flowers more seldom, and commonly bears but one Flower, in the Month of May. The Seed is ripe in the beginning of July.

9. *Iris latifolia*, minor, albo, oris cœruleis, Suvert. Small, white, broad-leav'd Flower-de-luce, with blue Borders.

10. *Iris latifolia*, minor, alba, oris dilutè purpureis, H. R. Par. Small, white, broad-leav'd Flower-de-luce, with white purple borders.

11. *Iris Asiatica*, cœrulea, polyanthos, C. B. Pin. 31. Many-flower'd blue Asiatick Flower-de-luce. *Iris Asiatica*, cœrulea, omnium Iridum amplissima, Dalmaticæ affinis, J. B. 2. 716. *Iris Dalmatica*, major, Lob. Icon. 61.

This has six, seven, or eight Leaves, the largest of any of the *Flowers de-luce*, that spread very wide, of a green colour, mixed, as it were, with Rust, and embrace one another. Among which rises a stalk a Cubit and half high, sometimes even two Cubits high, and better, firm, thicker than the former, smooth, jointed, and divided into many branches, on which stand a great many large flowers in husks, with Leaves bending downwards, of a faint, purplish colour inclining to blue, many purplish veins running from the bottom lengthwise, and to the sides, and a yellow fringed border. The split Leaves are whitish ; but their Rib is of a faint purplish colour ; and the three upright Leaves are striped with short purple veins on the narrower and lower part ; but on that part where they are broad, they are of a bluish colour, which, however, is not so deep as in the bending Leaves ; and smell somewhat like Alder-flowers, but stronger. To these succeed Seed-vessels, or large, thick, triangular heads, that have a blunt point, which gaping when ripe, are found to contain thick, angular, hard, yellowish Seed, of the same size with the former. The Root is thick, big and knotted, and furnish'd with many long, thick fibres, propagating it self at the sides like the rest, and if clean and dry'd, of a sweet smell.

Clusius had this Species from *Constantinople*.

12. *Iris Asiatica*, purpurea, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *Purple, Asiatick Flower-de luce.* *Iris Asiatica*, purpurea, major, latifolia, *J.B.* 2. 717. *Iris latifolia*, major, v, five *Asiatica*, purpurea, *Clus. Hist.* 219.

The Leaves are like those of the *blue Asiatick Flower-de-luce*, but a little shorter and narrower; among which rises a stalk a Cubit high, and a Finger thick, divided into some branches, which put forth Flowers in membranous bags, which are smaller than the former, and somewhat sweet-smelled, whose Lips or Leaves bending downwards, are of a deep purple colour, and marked with several veins towards the bottom, where that hairy and pale fringe runs. On these lean other three pretty broad split Leaves, which cover whitish Tenons; then at the sides rise three other Leaves, dy'd of a beautiful purple colour, much like the Flower of the *Lusitanica Biflora*, but broader. To these succeed triangular Pods or Husks with a blunt point, containing uneven seed. The Root is tuberous, and like the second of *Clusius*.

This was also sent from *Constantinople*. It flowers in May.

13. *Iris peregrina*, fubrubens, inodora, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *Reddish, foreign Flower-de-luce without smell.* *Iris major*, latifolia, flore purpureo, cum aliqua rubedine, *J. B.* 2. 717. *Iris major*, latifolia, 6 *Clus. Hist.* 219.

The Stalk of this is a little bigger than the former; the flowers are all alike, but somewhat larger, and without smell, of which the three upright Leaves seem to have some tincture of Red in them.

14. *Iris peregrina*, odore *Oxyacanthæ*, *C. B. Pin.* 32. *Foreign Flower-de luce smelling like Haw-thorn.*

15. *Iris major*, latifolia, Romana, cœrulea *Clusio* 24, *J. B.* 2. 718. *Greater broad-leaved, blue Roman Flower-de luce.* *Iris major*, latifolia, xxiv, *Clus. Hist.* 223.

16. *Iris Dalmatica*, major, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *Greater Flower-de-luce of Dalmatia.* *Iris Dalmatica* major, flore vulgari minus violaceo, *J. B.* 2. 715. *Iris Chalcædonica*, 2 *Tabern Icon.* 646.

This Species is remarkable for its beauty and size, having a round stalk two Cubits high, as thick as one's little finger, and furnish'd with many fibres; on the top of which stand many large flowers, which are all blue, except a few oblique stripes of various colours, on the wings of the bottoms, and the *Saffron-Fringe* of every other Leaf, which is narrow indeed, but rising: But the Leaves are broader than any other, being sometimes three inches broad, and represent the spread Wings of an Eagle, the last always receiving the next in its bosom, as in the other Species, and are of a grey colour.

17. *Iris Byzantina*, purpuro-cœrulea, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *Purple blue Flower-de luce of Constantinople.* *Iris major*, latifolia, *Byzantina*, *Dalmatica*, à *Pancio missæ* similis, *J. B.* 2. 716. *Iris major*, latifolia, xviii, *Clus. Hist.* 221.

The Leaves are not unlike those of the 12th Species; but the Stalk is somewhat shorter, and divided into some branches, which sustain Flowers that rise out of the husks or bags, and are a little lesser than in the before mentioned Species, being of a Violet purple colour.

18. *Iris Damascena*, polyanthos, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *Many-flowered Flower-de luce of Damascus.* *Iris major*, latifolia, five *Damascena*, cœrulea *Clusio* 4, *J. B.* 2. 717. *Iris major*, latifolia, 4, five *Damascena*, *Clus. Hist.* 218.

'Tis not unlike the 16th Species either in the Leaves or Root. The Stalk is a Cubit high or better; and the Flowers are like those of the 12th Species both in number, size and colour; but the three bending Leaves are of a fainter purplish colour, inclining to blue; the three split ones are gibbous, narrower, and of a sort of Ash-colour; but the three upright Leaves are blue, sometimes striped with broad and whitish Veins on the outside, and smell like the Flowers of the 12th Species.

19. *Iris latifolia*, Germanica, odore suavi, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *Broad leav'd German Flower-de-luce with a sweet smell.* *Iris latifolia*, major, purpurea, quibusdam *Illyrica*, *J. B.* 2. 717. *Iris major*, latifolia, vii *Clus. Hist.* 219.

It has long broad Leaves, almost as large as those of the 16th Species, and a Stalk not lesser, that bears fewer and lesser flowers, the bending Leaves being of a faint purple or Violet-colour, and not striped with any Veins unless towards the bottom, a fringe possessing the middle rib of the Leaf, which is furnished with white *Stamina* tipped with yellow Summits. The upright Leaves are much of the same, but fainter colour, as are likewise the three split ones which cover the Tenon, and lean upon the Fringe. The smell is pretty pleasant.

Clusius observ'd it in the Gardens at *Francfort*.

20. *Iris latifolia*, Germanica, odore Sambuci, C. B. Pin. Broad-leaved German Flower-de-luce smelling like Elder. *Iris major, latifolia*, cui in flore crassæ venæ purpureæ, J. B. 2. 717. *Iris major, latifolia* viii *Clus. Hist.* 219.

The Leaves of this are much like the former, but purplish about the bottom. The Stalk is a Cubit high and better, bearing many flowers in Bags, which are striped with purplish Lines; the three crooked Leaves being marked with many thick purple Veins, and having a fringe stretch'd out at the bending lip, which is furnish'd with capillary *Stamina* tipped with yellow Summits; the three upright Leaves being generally split, and having an obsolete colour, in which appears some tincture more or less of a deep purple; and the narrow winged Leaves that lean upon the Fringe are of the same colour with the upright Leaves, except the middle Nerve that runs lengthwise, which is of a purple blue colour. The Flowers smell like Elder. In short, 'tis very like the *Iris obsoleta Belgica*.

21. *Iris latifolia*, Germanica, ochroleuchos, C. B. Pin. 31. Broad leav'd, pale white German Flower-de-luce. *Iris major, latifolia*, ochroleuchos *Clusio* 28, J. B. 2. 721. *Iris major, latifolia*, xxviii *Clus. Hist.* 223.

It has many Leaves that embrace one another, as in the other sorts of *Flower-de-luce*, and are an inch broad: Among which rises a jointed, round, green Stalk, a foot long, bearing at top two membranous bags, of a pale green colour; out of which comes forth a flower shap'd like those of

the other Species, but of a different colour: For 'tis of a pale white colour; and the three bending Leaves from the bottom to the Points, are striped with yellowish Veins, and have a whitish fringe; but yellowish so far as it is cover'd with the split Leaves, which are of the same colour, only the back has something of Purple in it. The upright Leaves are narrow at the bottom, and striped on the inside with many Veins of an obsolete purplish colour spreading to the edges, but of a pale white colour on that part where they are broadest. *Clusius* perceived no smell in this flower.

22. *Iris latifolia*, Germanica, candido-purpurea, C. B. Pin. 31. Broad leav'd white purple German Flower-de-luce. *Iris major, latifolia*, purpurea, foliis repandis, candidantibus, purpureis venis distinctis *Clusio* 21, J. B. 2. 719. *Iris major, latifolia*, 21 *Clus. Hist.* 222.

This Species has as large Leaves as the *Iris latifolia*, humilior, versicolor C. B. among which rises a round, jointed, green Stalk, a foot high, bearing green membranous bags, which are somewhat purplish about the borders; out of which come forth two or three flowers, somewhat lesser than those of the Species just mention'd, the bending Leaves being narrow at bottom, white within, finely marked with Veins of a deep purple colour, but all over purple on the broad part: The hairy fringe is yellow underneath, and purple on the upper part, and the split Leaves, under which it is hid, of a bright purple colour; as are also the three upright Leaves. The flower has but little smell.

23. *Iris latifolia*, odore Oxycanthæ, C. B. Pin. 31. Broad leav'd Flower-de-luce smelling like Haw-Thorn. *Iris exotica*, colore quasi pallido fuligine perfuso *Camerarii*, *Clusio* 14, J. B. 2. 719. *Iris major, latifolia*, xiv *Clus. Hist.* 220.

This has large Leaves, which are both longer and broader than in some others of this sort, very green, rugged, somewhat curled, having a crooked point, in the midst of which rises a smooth, round, green Stalk, a Cubit high, and better, divided into some branches, which bear, in greenish bags, pretty large flowers, which are a little sweet-smelled, and much of the smell

of common *Haw-Thorn* flowers ; of which the three bending Leaves are pale, and furnish'd with many broad purple Veins from the bottom of the Leaf, and from the Fringe to the borders, the Lips also shining with a deep Purple : Those three leaning Leaves, under which the Tenons are hid, are of a pale Soot colour, as are also the three upright Leaves, but more dark. I have not yet found it to bear any seed, says *Clusius*, altho' I have cultivated it for many years.

24. *Iris latifolia*, Pannonica, colore multiplici, C. B. Pin. 31. Broad leav'd Hungarian *Flower-de-luce* with many Colours. Iris lutea, foliis florum repandis variegatis, J.B. 2. 720. Iris major, latifolia, xv. *Clus.* Hist. 221.

This Species has rugged Leaves, but not so broad, long and green as in the former, and sometimes all over purplish at the Root ; in the midst of which rises a smooth, green Stalk, a Cubit high, furnished with some branches, on which stand flowers coming out of Bags ; which flowers are large, either without any scent, or smelling like the Flowers of common *Haw-Thorn*, and valuable for the variety of their colour : For the three upright Leaves rarely embrace one another, or bend at the point, and are generally upright, unless when they begin to wither, as in the bulbous *Flower-de-luce*, but are a little convex and narrower, of a yellow colour, as are also those that cover the Tenons and Fringe ; but the three that bow downwards, are pale about the bottom, and whitish every where else ; but many purple Lines adorn the borders in a very beautiful manner, running from the bottom to the edges of the Leaf, which is generally of a deep purple colour in the flowers of those Plants, which have no tincture of Red about the bottom. The hairy Fringe or Tuft is yellow on that part where it is covered, but whitish at the top, and the Tenons are pale. The Heads are large, triangular, and have a blunt point. The Seed is of the size of *Orobis* or bitter *Vetch*, brown and rugged. The Root is knotted, like that of common *Flower-de-luce*, yellowish on the outside, and furnish'd with many fibres on all sides, which being clean'd and dry'd, has a very sweet smell, and may vye with

that of *Illyricum*, which is used in the Shops, for the agreeableness of its smell.

Clusius observed it on the Mountains of Hungary.

It flowers in May, and produces ripe Seed about the latter End of June.

25. *Iris latifolia*, alba, viridis, C. B. Pin. 31. White and green broad leav'd *Flower-de-luce*. Iris major, foliis duobus coloribus distinctis, albo & viridi *Clusio* 16, J.B. 2. 719. Iris major, latifolia, xvi. *Clus.* Hist. 221.

It is very much like the former ; and *Clusius* is of opinion that it was raised from the same Seed ; but its Leaves are shorter, and (which is rare) are generally of two colours, white and green ; so that sometimes the white runs lengthwise, and possesses half of the Leaf, and sometimes almost the whole, and sometimes only a part of it ; sometimes also the Husks that enfold the flowers, consist of the same colours, which are not much different from the flowers of the former Species ; only the Fringe in the crooked Leaves is wholly yellow, and the bottoms of the upright Leaves are bestrew'd on the inside with purple spots.

26. *Iris latifolia*, candida, caule aphylo, C. B. Pin. 32. Broad-leav'd white *Flower-de-luce* with a naked Stalk. Iris major, latifolia, purpurea, caule nudo, alia, *Clusio* 26, J.B. 2. 723. Iris major, latifolia xxv & xxvi *Clus.* Hist. 223.

This Species has broad rugged Leaves, which are almost a foot long, and a little purplish about the Root : The Stalk does not rise among the Leaves, as in other Species ; but separately without Leaves, and is a foot long, bearing three or four large flowers, that come out of purplish Bags, of a deep shining purple colour, without smell, of which the three Leaves which bend downwards, are striped with white Lines, from the very bottom to the end of the Fringe, which is altogether white. To these succeed large triangular Seed-vessels with a blunt point, containing large seed, like the other *Flowers-de-luce*. The Root is thick and jointed, white within, and covered with a dusky Bark and pretty sweet-smelled, having much the scent of *Rhu* or *Garden-Valerian*.

This has a particular Mark from the other *Flowers-de-luce*, viz. that it retains no Leaves in Winter, but all of them fade, wither and fall off; and then it produces new Buds in the beginning of the Spring.

27. *Iris latifolia, candida, purpureis venis distincta, C. B. Pin. 32. Broad leav'd, white Flower-de-luce, striped with purple Veins. Iris major, latifolia, candida, cum multis fibris purpureis Clusio 27, J. B. 2. 720. Iris major, latifolia, xxvii Clus. Hist. 223.*

This Species is like the former both in Leaves, Root and Situation: But on the same Stalk stand single or double flowers, coming out of Husks of a pale greenish colour, like the former, but varying in colour: For the three bending Leaves are whitish faded purple Veins running along their sides from the very bottom to the very extremity of the Fringe, which consists of bluish hairs; but the three leaning Leaves which cover the Tenon or *Stamina*, have white, but their back bluish. The three upright Leaves are also white, and striped with many purple Veins from the very bottom, till they begin to spread into breadth. To the flower succeeds a triangular Head almost two inches long, and pretty thick, which being ripe in *July*, gapes and presents brownish rugged seed, about the bigness of *bitter Vetch*. The Leaves perish in the Winter.

Clusius does not doubt but this Species sprung from the fallen Seed of the former Species, altho' the Flower of this be not valuable for its smell, which in the other was pleasant: For they vary wonderfully, especially such as rise from the Seed, no less than early and doubtful *Tulips* and *Poppies*, as I have learnt, says *Clusius*, by long Experience.

28. *Iris latifolia, Belgica, odore Sambuci, C. B. Pin. 32. Broad leav'd Dutch Flower-de-luce, smelling like Elder. Iris Lufitanica, verna, violacea & Clusii major, latifolia, nona, cum venis purpureis, J. B. 2. 717. Iris major, latifolia ix Clus. Hist. 219.*

It has shorter Leaves than the 8th Species of *Clusius*; otherwise they are not unlike, and are equally of a purple colour about the Root, where they embrace one another. The Stalk is a Cubit high, and better, and divided into branches, on which are many flowers consisting of nine Leaves, of which three that bend downwards are bluish about the edges, and are of a whitish yellow colour at bottom, and then furnished with many large deep purple Veins running lengthwise. The Fringe of the *Stamina* is like that of the foresaid Species. The three upright Leaves are of a bluish white colour; their edges are somewhat yellow, and their bottoms striped with smaller Veins; and the split and winged Leaves that cover the Fringe, are of a whitish yellow colour. The smell is as in the other just mention'd.

29. *Iris latifolia, Belgica, versicolor, odore Sambuci, C. B. Pin. 32. Broad leav'd changeable Dutch Flower-de-luce smelling like Elder. Iris latifolia, major, cui oræ ad flavum obsoletum accedunt, J. B. 2. 718. Iris major, latifolia, x Clus. Hist. 219.*

This Species is a little lower than the former; nor are its Leaves of a purplish colour about the Root. The Stalk is tenderer, and divided into Branches, which bear flowers of the same form with the former, but of a different colour: For the three bending Leaves which resemble those of the former, have edges that incline to an obsolete yellow colour, and Veins somewhat paler. The three upright Leaves are of an obsolete colour, mixed of yellow and purple, not unlike the Leaves of the *changeable Flower-de-luce* that *Clusius* had from *Cammerarius*; but somewhat fainter and yellow lower at the bottom, and striped with smaller purple Veins. The narrow and winged Leaves are of the same colour, excepting the middle Nerve, which inclines more to purple. The smell of the Flowers is also like that of *Elder*.

It seems to be only a Variety of the former.

30. *Iris latifolia*, Belgica, odore Sambuci, altera, C. B. Pin. 32. Broad leav'd Dutch Flower-de-luce. *Iris latifolia*, major, cum oris purpurascens, J. B. 2. 718. *Iris latifolia*, major, xi *Clus.* Hist. 220.

The Leaves are as large as the former; among which rises a Stalk a Cubit high, and almost equal to the former, bearing three or four Flowers in green Bags that have purplish borders; of which the three crooked or bending Leaves are not much unlike xivth Species of *Clusius*; but the Fringe consisting of Hairs, is longer than that it can be all cover'd with the split and gibbous Leaves, which are of a darker and deeper colour; as are also the upright Leaves, which are sometimes bestrew'd with dark spots. The smell is the same as in the former; and it flowers a little later.

31. *Iris latifolia*, Belgica, variegata, C. B. Pin. 32. Broad-leaved variegated Dutch Flower-de-luce. *Iris latifolia*, major, flore vericolor, J. B. 2. 718. *Iris major*, latifolia, xii *Clus.* Hist. 220.

'Tis like the former in colour; but has this peculiar in it, that the bending Leaves are distinguish'd into two different colours lengthwise, viz. answering to the colour of the other Leaves on one part, and different from it on the other.

This rose from Seed, with other Flowers de-luce, some of which had only one variegated Leaf, and others only a various-colour'd Nerve cutting the Leaf in the middle, and that either larger and broader, or narrower; so that it is wonderful to behold how mightily Nature varies in these Flowers.

32. *Iris Belgica*, cœrulea, vericolor, C. B. Pin. 32. Blue, variegated, Dutch Flower-de-luce. *Iris latifolia*, major, vericolor, cœrulea, dilutor *Clusii* 13. J. B. 2. 718. *Iris major*, latifolia, xiii *Clus.* Hist. 220.

This Species also rose from Seed, and is remarkable for its variety of Colours, like the former: However, it is not so beautiful, but of a pale Ash-colour; so that it may be call'd *Iris vericolor*, cœrulea, dilutor.

This seems to be only a variety of the former, and not a distinct Species.

33. *Iris latifolia*, ex albo pallescens, striata, C. B. Pin. 32. Broad leav'd whitish pale, channelled or striped Flower-de-luce. *Iris major*, latifolia, pallescens ex albo, purpureis venis, J. B. 2. 719. *Iris major*, latifolia, xvii *Clus.* Hist. 221.

It has a round, jointed Stalk a foot long, bearing two or three flowers in membranous bags; of which the three that bend downwards are of a pale white colour, with many purple Veins running from the bottom, which is narrow to the sides, and from the Fringe which is yellow, to the sides of the Leaves, on which are strewed two purple spots, and sometimes but one. The split Leaves that cover the Fringe, are of a pale white colour; and the three upright Leaves have many purple Veins running to the sides, except at their narrow bottoms, which are yellowish.

34. *Iris latifolia*, humilior, purpurea, C. B. Pin. 32. Broad leaved, low, purple Flower-de-luce. *Iris major*, latifolia, angustioribus foliis, purpureis floribus minoribus *Clusio* 19, J. B. 2. 718. *Iris major*, latifolia, xix *Clus.* Hist. 221.

This Species is as large as the purple Flower-de-luce of Constantinople, but has narrower Leaves; and a slender Stalk, which is a foot, or a foot and half, and sometimes even a Cubit high, and divided into branches, on which sit flowers smaller than all the former; the bending Leaves being of a faint purple colour, but the three upright ones of an obsolete purple colour, such as is to be seen in some of the common kinds. The Root is small and knotted.

35. *Iris latifolia*, humilior, vericolor, C. B. Pin. 32. Broad leaved, low, variegated Flower-de-luce. *Iris major*, latifolia, surrectis floris foliis, flavis & purpureis lineis distinctis *Clusio* 20, J. B. 2. 721. *Iris major*, latifolia, xx *Clus.* Hist. 222.

It does not differ from the former Species either in the slenderness of the Stalk, which is also parted into branches, or in the narrowness of the Leaves, or in the Root. The Flowers are also of the same size, but of a different colour: For the three that bend downwards are of a faint and obsolete purple colour, having many deep purple Veins

Veins that spread from the Fringe to the edges. The Fringe it self consists of yellow *Stamina*; the split Leaves covering it are of an obsolete yellow colour; and the three upright Leaves are narrow below and yellow, but striped with purple Veins; but of a pale colour on their broad part, but a little tinged with a gentle Purple, which is scarce discernible. It smells like *Elder*, but stronger.

36. *Iris biflora*, flore minore, odore *Lilii Convallium*, *C.B. Pin. 32.* Flower-de luce with two small flowers smelling like Lilly of the Valley. *Iris biflora Lusitanica*, flore violaceo, *Clusio 22, J.B. 2. 722.* *Iris biflora Lusitanica*, *Dod. Pempt. 244.*

The Leaves in these are shorter and narrower than in the common sort; otherwise they are not very much unlike them. On the top of the Stalk, which is a foot long, stands a Flower in purplish husks, of a Violet or deep purple colour, which shines most intensely on the bending Leaves; and the hairy Fringe with which it is furnished is altogether white. The single stalks commonly bear but one Flower, and sometimes, but rarely, two, and very rarely three, each wrapt up in its own bag, and smelling most deliciously, like the *Lilly of the Valley*. It bears, tho' but seldom, angular rugged seed, in a pretty thick triangular head. The Root is knotted, jointed and solid, an inch thick, gibbous, white within, at first of a disagreeable, and soon after of a burning taste, adhering to the surface by many fibres, and afterwards divided into many Roots coming from its sides.

It grows in many parts of *Portugal* above the *Tagus*, either in rich ground, or in the Corn fields, or in rugged and stoney places.

It flower'd in the Spring, and afterwards in Autumn, in *Audomar's Garden*; for which reason *Clusius* called it *biflora*.

37. *Iris Illyrica*, flore majore. Flower-de-luce of *Illyrium*, with a large Flower. *Iridi bifloræ affinis*, flore majore, *C. B. Pin. 32.* *Iris major*, latifolia, *xxiii Clus. Hist. 223.*

This does not seem to differ much from the former: For it sends up five or six Leaves from every head of the Root, which are very like its Leaves. The Stalk is sel-

dom bigger, which bears at top a flower in purplish bags, very much resembling the *Portuguese* kind in shape, but a little smaller and tenderer, and not quite so sweet-smelled, tho' it is pretty near it. The Root is knotted and jointed as in the former, of a disagreeable smell when green, but agreeable enough when dry, and of an insipid taste at first, but afterwards most fiery and burning.

38. *Iris Dalmatica minor*, *Clus. Hist. 284. Lob. Icon. 62.* Small Flower-de luce of *Dalmatia*. *Iris major*, latifolia, *xviii Clus. Hist. 221.* *Iridis bifloræ affinis*, *C. B. Pin. 32.* *Iris Dalmatica*, minor, flore purpureæ dilutioris, *J.B. 2. 716.*

'Tis like the *Portuguese*, or double flowering Flower-de-luce, says *Clusius*, which *Pancius* sent me by the name of *Dalmatica minor*, except that it seems to have a somewhat narrower Leaf. The flowers are of a fainter purple colour, and grow three or four on every stalk, adhering to an oblong Footstalk. In a shorter triangular Husk is contained angular, pale and rugged seed.

It flowers late in the Spring.

39. *Iris sativa*, lutea, *C. B. Pin. 32.* Yellow Garden Flower-de-luce. *Iris sativa floribus aureis*, *Math.*

40. *Iris lutea*, variegata *Clusil, Lob. Icon. 66.* *Clusius* bis yellow variegated Flower-de-luce.

41. *Iris media*, longissimis foliis, lutea, *C.B. Pin. 32.* Middle yellow Flower-de-luce, with very long Leaves. *Iris Tripolitana*, foliis longissimis, flore aureo, *J. B. 2. 730.* *Iris Tripolitana*, *Clus. Hist. 227.*

This is one of the tallest kinds of *Flower-de luce*, having Leaves much larger than any other *Clusius* had seen, viz. two Cubits long, and of a middle breadth, betwixt the broad-leav'd and narrow-leav'd *Flower-de luce*, i.e. an inch broad, greener than the Leaves of the other kinds, but not shining like those of *Gladdon*. The Stalk which rises among the Leaves, is five foot high and better, round and firm, tho' not very thick, jointed and furnish'd with shorter Leaves, on the top of which sit two or three flowers that come out of the husks, with sinuated Leaves, shaped much like the flowers of the bulbous *Flower-de-luce*, with a yellow Flower, and of a golden colour, of which the three largest

largest bend very much downwards; and the three other smaller Leaves that lean upon them are winged, and cover the yellow Tenon: The other three that come from the sides of the larger ones, rise like those of the *bulbous Flower-de-luce*, and are split at the point. To the Flowers succeed triangular Heads (a double Rib or Nerve running along each side) which are not unlike the Heads of the greater *narrow-leav'd Flower-de-luce*, and full of such like seeds. The Root is as thick as one's finger, blackish and knotted, like the Root of the narrow-leav'd kinds.

42. *Iris palustris, lutea, Tabern. Icon. 643. Yellow Marsh Flower-de luce. Acorus Adulterinus, C. B. Pin. 34. Iris palustris, lutea, five Acorus adulterinus, J. B. 2. 732.*

This Species shoots down oblique, complicate and very fibrous Roots, which, by reason of the Vestiges of the Leaves, and the Remainders of the Veins, are hairy and black; but reddish within, of a porous substance, and as it were veiny and thready, of a very astringent taste, having new Eyes every Year, like the Buds of *Water Cattail* or *Reed-Mace*. The Leaves are long and pointed; of which, those next to the Root are sometimes reddish. The Stalk is two Cubits high, and sometimes better, upright, smooth, round and spongy, sometimes naked a good way up, and divided into branches. The Flowers are yellow and without smell; of which, three Leaves are larger than the other six, turn back, and are yellow, with a Fringe resembling an Eye-brow, and variegated on the edges with black lines. Betwixt these are placed three upright Leaves alternately, which are very narrow and short, and all over yellow; as are also the inner Leaves, which resemble those of the common *Violet Flower-de-luce* in their split Crest, and the rest of their Make, excepting only their yellow colour; to whose backs adhere *Stamina* of a whitish yellow colour. The whole Flower has a most burning taste, which burns the Mouth worse than any Pepper.

The Pods are long as in *Gladwyn*, and contain reddish seed. The whole Plant has not a scent.

It grows every where in plashy Meadows, marshy places, and along the Banks of Rivers.

43. *Iris palustris, pallida, Raii Synopsis 234. Pale Water Flower-de luce.*

44. *Iris foetidissima five Xyris. The most stinking Flower-de-luce, or Gladwyn. Gladiolus foetidus, C. B. Pin. 30. Spatula foetida, Dod. Pempt. 247. Spatula foetida, plerisque Xyris, J. B. 2. 731.*

According to *Dodoneus*, the Root is crooked, but round in young Plants, and like the Head of a *Bulb* or *Onion*; at which hang thick fibres, which in old Plants are many, long and jointed, twisted with one another, composing as it were a great Turf, and lastly resembling *Flower-de-luce* both in shape and intense Acrimony. The Leaves are many, a Cubit or Cubit and half long, and end in a Point like a Knife, narrower than those of common *Flower-de luce*, of a shining dark green colour, and having a stinking smell when rubbed or bruised. In the midst of these rise several upright, smooth and pretty thick Stalks, each of which bears a *Flower-de-luce* Flower in a channelled Cup, but smaller, consisting of nine Leaves, of which the three split Leaves of a sooty colour, that hide Tenons of the same colour, rest upon the three Leaves that bend back, which are of an obsolete whitish purple colour, striped, and not furnished with any hairy Fringe. The other three are pretty upright, brown from the bottom as far as the middle, and then of a whitish purple colour. To the Flowers succeed oblong Pods, or as *Cordus* says, little Bags, like those of *Wild Flower-de-luce*, but a little larger and triangular; which, when ripe, gape like *Peony*, and present round and red seed, as big as a small Pease, and of a burning taste.

It grows along Hedges and Thickets here in *England*, but not very commonly. *Lobel* and *Ray* also observed it on the Sea-shores. It is to be met with every where on Banks near the Sea about *Montpelier*.

45. *Iris palustris*, lutea, five Acorus Aulterianus, foliis glaucis brevioribus, *H. L. Bat.* Yellow Marsh Flower-de-luce, or Bastard Water-Reed with short grey Leaves.

46. *Iris pratensis angustifolia*, folio fœtido, *C. B. Pin.* 32. Narrow-leav'd Meadow Flower-de-luce with a stinking Leaf. *Iris pratensis angustifolia*, 1 *Clus. Hist.* 228.

It bears many long stiff Leaves, which are narrower and blacker than those of the *Tripoli* Flower-de-luce; and when bruised, breathe an unpleasant and nasty smell, very much like that of the former Species, but not quite so strong: Among which rise oblong taper Stalks a Cubit high and better, bearing four or five Flowers in lateral Bags, not much unlike the Flower of *variegated bulbous Flower-de-luce* in shape, and dyed of a deep blue colour. To which succeed oblong, reddish triangular heads, much firmer, and more cartilaginous than those of the Broad-leav'd Flowers-de-luce, and of the same size with those of the *Tripoli* kind, with Angles that stick out, and are in some sort double; which coming to gape, present Seed in a double Row, which is somewhat flat and angular, as hard as a Bone, and cover'd with a brown Skin.

The Roots are oblique, long and knotted, smaller than in the broad-leav'd kind, and of the same size as in the *Tripoli* kind, blackish on the outside, whitish or pale within, of an acrid and burning taste, and spreading many long fibres. 'Tis likewise found sometimes with Leaves that do not sink.

It grows in Meadows both in Germany and Hungary.

47. *Iris pratensis*, angustifolia, non fœtida, altior, *C. B. Pin.* 32. Taller narrow-leaved Meadow Flower-de-luce without stink. *Iris tenuifolia*, major, flore cœruleo & striato, angustifolia, 2 *J. B.* 2. 727. *Iris sylvestris*, Byzantina, peramœna, *Lob. Icon.* 69.

The Leaves are a Cubit long, and sometimes longer, and very narrow, not exceeding the breadth of one's little finger, or half an inch; green, but not shining, sharp-pointed, and of a purplish colour at bottom, where they are hid under-ground, and of no disagreeable smell. The Stalks are a Cubit and half, and sometimes two Cubits high

and better, upright, round and firm, tho' they are hollow, jointed and green, and parted at top into two or three branches, on each of which sits a single Flower, shap'd like the flower of Broad-leav'd variegated bulbous Flower-de-luce, and sweet-smell'd; of which the three bending Leaves are of a dark brown colour on the lower part, and so far as they are cover'd with the split and winged Leaf that hides the Tenon; but sometimes of a whitish, and sometimes of a Violet or purple colour on the other part, which is sometimes shorter and broader, and sometimes more oblong and narrower, with shining deep purple Veins running along the Leaf both longwise and broadwise, and without a Fringe. The three upright Leaves are narrower, and of a deep purple or Violet-colour, with those split Leaves that cover the whitish Tenons. Then succeed short Pods, or triangular Heads, which are shorter than in the former, and neither so much pointed, nor furnished with a double Rib, which gape when ripe, and contract a blackish colour. The Seed is uneven, angular, somewhat flat and hard. The Root is small, black, hard and knotted like the former, and furnish'd with small, hard fibres.

Clusius found this Species in some Meadows in Austria and Hungary.

48. *Iris pratensis*, angustifolia, humilior, *C. B. Pin.* 32. Lower, narrow leav'd Meadow Flower-de-luce. *Iris minor*, five tenuifolia, *Dod. Pempt.* 246.

49. *Iris angustifolia*, maritima, major, *C. B. Pin.* 32. Greater narrow-leaved maritime Flower-de-luce. *Iris sylvestris*, maritima, Narbonensis, an medium Dioscoridis, *Lob. Icon.* 68.

From a knotted Root it produces many firm Leaves, that are longer than in the former, and narrower than its Leaves, of a deep green colour, and somewhat stinking: Among which rises a firm Stalk a Cubit high, bearing some flowers that are longer than in the 47th Species, and much of the same size with those of the 46th, but of a much deeper Purple, and as it were black colour: To which succeed Heads much like those of the 46th Species, and full of such like Seed. The Root, as has been said, is knotted and hard, black without, as

big as one's little finger, of a whitish yellow colour within, advancing on the forepart and at the sides, as in the other narrow leav'd Flowers-de-luce, and at length spreading as it were in a Circle (which is common to all the Species) being furnished with many slender fibres, which are hard and dry, but tough, and not easily broke; of which the young ones are thickest, softest, and white.

50. *Iris angustifolia, maritima, minor, C. B. Pin. 33.* *Smaller narrow-leaved maritime Flower-de-luce.* *Iris angustifolia, minor Clusii iv, J. B. 2. 726.* *Iris angustifolia iv Clus Hist. 230.*

This is lower than the former, with lesser, narrower, and fainter-coloured Flowers, but deeper however than the Flowers of the 46th Species; otherwise exactly like it. Both these Species grow on the Coasts of Spain and France.

51. *Iris angustifolia, hortensis, versicolor, C. B. Pin. 33.* *Variegated, narrow-leaved, Garden Flower-de-luce.* *Iris angustifolia, flore violaceo, reflexis foliis lacteis & pureis venis variis Clusii v, J. B. 2. 730.* *Iris angustifolia v Clus Hist. 230.*

It does not much differ from the 49th Species, either in the shape of the Leaves, or in the Roots, except that the Leaves do not seem to be of so dark a green colour: But the Flowers differ very much; for the three upright Leaves are of a purple or Violet-colour: But the three bending Leaves are somewhat broader, and produce a very agreeable and delightful variety, by the many milky and purple Veins, mixed alternately, which rise from the bottom of the Leaf, and spread thro' the Leaf both longwise and broadwise.

It flowers with the Sea-kind, in the Month of June, and bears ripe Seed in the beginning of September.

52. *Iris angustifolia, candida, lineis rubentibus notata, C. B. Pin. 33.* *White, narrow-leaved Flower-de-luce, striped with reddish Lines.* *Iris angustifolia, flore albo, J. B. 2. 728:* *Iris candidis floribus, angustifolia, Lob. Adv. Part 2. 479.*

53. *Iris angustifolia, bicolor, C. B. Pin. 33.* *Narrow-leaved Flower-de-luce, with a flower of two colours.* *Iris altissima bicolor, cœruleo, obsoleto cinereo mixta, J. B. 2. 718.* *Iris cœruleo obsoletove cinereo flore, polyflora. Iris maritima quorundam, Lob. Icon. 60.*

54. *Iris angustifolia, Prunum redolens, minor, C. B. Pin. 33.* *Smaller narrow-leaved Flower-de-luce, smelling like a Prune.* *Iris graminea, cui pereunt quotannis folia, J. B. 2. 727,* *Chamæiris, Dod. Pempr. 247.* *Iris angustifolia vi Clus Hist. 230.*

55. *Iris angustifolia, Prunum redolens, major, C. B. Pin. 33.* *Greater, narrow-leaved Flower-de-luce, smelling like a Prune.* *Chamæiris angustifolia, Tabern. Icon. 649.*

These two last Species have slender stalks a Palm-high, that rise from a Root without smell, smaller and slenderer than in the other Flowers-de-luce, knotted and covered with black bark, oblique and forming a large Turf in a little time; so that it is hard to dig it up. The beautiful Flower sits in a Cup, and has six deep Furrows upon it, and as many high Ridges, consisting of nine Leaves, as in the other Species, but very different: For the three outer ones that bend back, are variegated on the borders, with oblique, white and Violet-coloured stripes; then the Leaf grows gradually broader, is of a purple colour on the sides, and has no hairy Fringe in the middle; but, instead of that, is supplied with a broad yellow Line adorned with Purple stripes; to which answers a greenish yellow Rib on the outside. On these lean in like manner, those three bending split Leaves, which are of a Violet purple colour in the middle, but of a pale red Ash-colour at the sides; to the back side of which adhere pretty broad Stamina, shaped like a Knife, and of a Rusty Colour. Among these are placed alternately three Leaves smaller than the rest by one half, of a Violet-colour, not meeting at top as in the other Species, but distant from one another, with their Points folded in.

56. *Iris humilis, major, saturatè purpurea, biflora.* *Greater, low, deep-purple Flower-de-luce, with two flowers.* *Chamæiris major, saturatè purpurea, biflora, C. B. Pin. 33.* *Chamæiris latifolia, biflora, Eyst.*

57. *Iris humilis*, flore atropurpureo, H.L.
Bat. Low Flower-de-luce with a dark purple flower.

58. *Iris humilis*, variegata. Low, variegated Flower-de-luce. *Chamæiris variegata*, C. B. Pin. 33. *Puffillæ Iridis latifoliæ*, varietas, Lob. Icon. 64.

This is a very small Plant, and has a white, thick, rugged, acrid Root; from which rise some Leaves that resemble the Leaves of common Flower-de-luce, being half an inch broad, and two or three inches long. The Stalks are very short, viz. not above three inches high; and the Flower is Violet and purple-coloured, as in common Flower-de-luce; but every way smaller, and without any remarkable smell.

Lobel says, that this Plant has no Stalk in its native soil, and that the Flower, Seed and Pod are like those of *Stinking Gladdon*; That being transplanted into *England* and *Holland*, and planted in a cold and moist Soil, it produced a Stalk nine inches, and sometimes a foot long, and bore white, yellow, Violet, pale red, or striped Flowers, &c.

Clusius says, he observed it in *Portugal*, in stony places within reach of the Sea-Air, above *Lisbon*, with Leaves almost as broad as those of *Lusitanica biflora*, but shorter; with a little jointed and oblique Root; having sharp-pointed Heads on a low Stalk scarce rising above the surface of the ground, which were triangular and large for the size of the Seed. As to the variety of the colours in the Flower, he says nothing different from *Lobel*.

Mr. Ray observed it on the Rocks upon the Sea-shore near *Leghorn* in *Italy*, and at a Place called *Les Garrigues* near *Montpellier*.

59. *Iris humilis*, flore saturè violaceo. Low Flower-de-luce with a deep Violet-flower. *Chamæiris flore saturè violaceo*, C. B. Pin. 33. *Chamæiris latifolia*, major, *Clus. Hist.* 225.

This Species has commonly short Leaves, tho' sometimes they are a foot long, broad as those of common Flower-de-luce, and generally purplish about the Root: Among which come forth many flowers out of Bags standing on single footstalks, nine

inches high, a little smaller than the common sort, and much like those of the *Lusitanica biflora* both in size and colour, which is a deep or black Violet, especially the three Leaves that bend downwards, which have a bluish purple and hairy Fringe, as far as to those split Leaves which cover the Tenons, but yellow under the Tenons or *Stamina*: But all the Leaves, as well the upright ones, as those that bend back, are variegated with some white Lines on their lower and sessile Part. Now these flowers are either a little sweet-smelled, or have no smell at all. The Heads are large, triangular and pointed; in which is contained pale Seed as big as bitter Vetches, which contracts, wrinkles or grows shrivelled and yellow when it is dry. The Root is jointed, as in the other Flowers-de-luce, and propagates it self by shoots.

That which rises from Seed, sometimes varies in the colour of the flower, which is blue.

60. *Iris humilis*, minor, flore purpureo. Smaller low Flower-de-luce with a purple flower. *Chamæiris minor*, flore purpureo, C. B. Pin. 33. *Iris humilis*, latifolia minor, J. B. 2. 724. *Iris violacea*, parva, Lob. Icon. 63.

The Leaves of this are a little shorter and narrower than in the other Species, such as the Leaves of the 46th Species; the Flowers are a little smaller: The Heads are triangular, pointed and also smaller. The Seed is also less. In the Flowers there is the greatest variety imaginable: For tho' almost all of them have the hairs of their Fringe blue above the *Stamina*, yet they are yellow underneath. Of these *Clusius* has set down a few varieties; for it is very difficult to describe them all.

1. The first has a deep purple and sweet-smelling flower; but sometimes of a faint purple colour, and without any smell, with upright Leaves, as well the orbicular, as the longer and split ones.

2. The second has a sweet-smelling flower, with bending Leaves, somewhat purplish; but the upright ones of a blue colour.

3. The flower has somewhat of a Red in it, and is sometimes of a fainter and pleasant Redness, and as it were of a flesh-colour: The upper part of the hairy Fringe is whitish, but the under part is yellow. 'Tis either sweet-smelled, or without smell. The *Stamina* of all these are blue.

4. The flower is large, of a palish colour, and sometimes whitish; of which the upright Leaves are marked immediately from the bottom with purplish Lines; but the bending Leaves are of a whitish pale colour, and of a greenish pale colour: The pale smells perfectly like the flower of common Haw-Thorn; but the other is without smell.

5. The fifth differs from the fourth only in the yellowish colour of the flower; the upright Leaves being marked with purplish Radiated Stripes, and the bending Leaves with blackish or faint Purple in the middle. The flower of this is sweet-smelled, and the *Stamina* both of this and the 4th are white.

All of them grow on the naked and open Hills of Hungary and Austria. But it is without all doubt, says *Cusius*, that this notable variety arises from the Seed that falls of its own accord: They may therefore vary in infinitum, and new Varieties may be had every year from the sown Seed. And therefore *C. Bauhinus* had no reason to reckon them distinct Species: For if we should allow all those varieties to be different Species, the Number of them wou'd be uncertain and infinite.

61. *Iris humilis, candicans, venis & ora cœruleis.* Low whitish Flower-de luce with blue Veins and Borders. *Chamæiris minima, candicans, venis & ora cœruleis, H. R. Par.*

62. *Iris humilis, Pyrenaica, foliis repandis & luteo virescens.* Low Pyrenean Flower de luce, with greenish, yellow, bending Leaves. *Chamæiris Pyrenaica, foliis repandis, & luteo virescens, H. R. Par.*

63. *Iris humilis, foliis repandis, virescens cum lineis cœruleis.* Low Flower-de-luce having greenish bending Leaves with blue Stripes. *Chamæiris Pyrenaica, repando, virescens, lineis intersecto cœruleis, H. R. Par.*

64. *Iris humilis, minor, flore purpureo-cœruleo.* Smaller low Flower-de-luce with a purple blue flower. *Chamæiris minor, flore purpureo-cœruleo, C. B. Pin. 33. Chamæiris latifolia, minor, 2 Clus. Hist. 225. Iris humilis, latifolia, minor, altera, J. B. 2. 725.*

65. *Iris humilis, flore rubello.* Low Flower-de-luce with a light red flower. *Chamæiris minor, flore rubello, C. B. Pin. 33. Iris humilis, latifolia, minor, elegantissima, variè picta, Clusio Chamæiris 7 J. B. 2. 725. Chamæiris latifolia, flore rubello, Lob. Icon. 65.*

66. *Iris humilis, minor, flore variè picto.* Smaller low Flower-de luce with a variegated flower. *Chamæiris minor, flore variè picto, C. B. Pin. 33. Iris humilis, latifolia, minor, elegantissima, variè picta, Clusio Chamæiris 7 J. B. 2. 725. Chamæiris latifolia, minor, vii Clus. Hist. 227.*

The three bending Leaves of this flower are marked with various pale purplish stripes, which run from the bottom to the top, and from the middle to the sides, and are tinged on the edges with a light blue colour: The Fringe which possesses the Leaf to the bending, consists of many hairs, which are yellow, so far as they are covered with the split Leaf; but of a pale blue colour on the other part; the gibbous Leaves that cover both it and the Tenon, are of a whitish blue colour, which is a little deeper both on the Rib and Borders; but the three upright Leaves are of a bluish yellow colour, narrow at bottom, and furnished with many purple Veins that run to the sides; on their broad part they are bestrewed with purplish spots. To the Flower succeeds a pretty long triangular head.

It bears a Flower with the other low kinds in April, which is not valuable for its smell.

67. *Iris humilis*, flore purpureo, flavescente. *Low Flower-de-luce with a purple and yellowish flower.* Chamæiris flore purpureo, flavescente, C. B. Pin. 33.

Iris humilis, latifolia, minor, flore vario, ejus foliis valde incurvis, Clusio Chamæiris 8, J. B. 2. 725. Chamæiris flavo & purpurascente flore, Eyst.

68. *Iris humilis, flore pallido & albo: Low Flower-de-luce with a pale and white flower.* Chamæiris flore pallido & albo. C. B. Pin. 33. *Iris humilis, latifolia, minor, iv. J. B. 2. 725. Chamæiris latifolia, minor, iv Clus. Hist. 226.*

69. *Iris humilis, minor, flore variegato. Small, low Flower-de-luce, with a variegated flower.* Chamæiris minor, flore variegato, C. B. Pin. 34. *Chamæiris latifolia, minor, v Clusii Hist. 225. J. B. 2. 725. Iris humilis, latifolia, minor, v J. B. 2. 725.*

70. *Iris humilis, flore candido. Low Flower-de-luce with a white flower.* Chamæiris flore candido, C. B. Pin. 34. *Iris humilis, latifolia, seu Chamæiris nivea, J. B. 2. 723. Chamæiris nivea, aut candida, Lob. Icon. 65.*

71. *Iris humilis, flore luteo. Low Flower-de-luce with a yellow flower.* Chamæiris flore luteo, C. B. Pin. 34. *Chamæiris lutea, altera, Lob. Icon. 66.*

72. *Iris humilis flore obsoletè pallido. Low Flower-de-luce with an obsolete pale colour.* Chamæiris flore obsoletè pallido, C. B. Pin. 34. *Chamæiris latifolia, minor, 6 Clus. Hist. 226.*

This does not differ from the Seven last mentioned Plants, either in the Root, Leaves or Make of the Flower, and consequently not in the Species. The bending Leaves of this Flower have an obsolete colour mixed with a pale colour; and from their bottom to the extremity of the Fringe, which is pale, there run purple Veins: The three feathered Leaves which cover the white *Stamina*, are of a pale white colour; but the upright Leaves are pale, but striped about the bottoms with obsolete purplish Lines.

This Species was dug up about Buda in Hungary. That which was raised by Clusius had a very short Stalk, scarce three inches long, on which sat two Flowers.

73. *Iris humilis, flore pallidè luteo. Low Flower-de-luce with a pale yellow flower.* Chamæiris flore pallidè luteo, vel Chamæiris minor, ochroleucos, C. B. Pin. 34. *Chamæiris latifolia, minor, ix Clus. Hist. 227.*

74. *Iris humilis, candicans, venis variis distincta. Low, whitish Flower-de-luce, striped with various Veins.* Chamæiris candicans, venis variis distincta, C. B. Pin. 34.

Iris humilis, latifolia, minor, flore vario, foliis reflexis, candicantibus. Clusio Chamæiris latifolia, minor xi J. B. 2. 726. Chamæiris latifolia, minor xi Clus. Hist. 227.

75. *Iris humilis, saxatilis, Gallica. Low, Stone, French Flower-de-luce.* Chamæiris saxatilis, Gallica, C. B. Pin. 34. *Iris humilis, latifolia, colore violaceo & saxatilis eadem, J. B. 2. 723. Perpusilla saxatilis Iris latifolia, acaulis ferme, Lob. Icon. 64.*

This is the smallest and rarest of all the Flowers-de-luce, and not unlike the Flower-de-luce of *Illyricum*, in its plaited Root, compact substance and colour; but it has no Stalk, especially in its native Soil. The Root is pretty broad, stiff, pointed, a Palm high, as in the *Gladiolus*. The Flower, Seed and Pods are like those of *Stinking Gladdon*.

It grows in great plenty in Narbonne, in dry and stoney places, called *Garrigues*, near that Cave which is a Mile and half distant from *Montpelier*, in the Road as you go to *Frontignan*.

76. *Iris humilis, latifolia, saxatilis Lusitanica, Low, broad leaved, Stone Portugal Flower-de-luce.* Chamæiris latifolia, saxatilis, Lusitanica, C. B. Pin. 34. *Iridis humilis aliud genus, Clus. Hist. 224.*

77. *Iris humilis, latifolia, major, acaulis, J. B. 2. 724. Greater, broad-leaved, low Flower-de-luce without a Stalk.* Chamæiris latifoliae genus alterum, Clus. Hist. 224.

78. *Iris humilis, orientalis, flore dilute ianthino & veluti leucophæo.* Low oriental Flower-de-luce, with a pale Violet-coloured, or as it were pale white flower.

Dioscorides says, this Genus is called *Iris*, from the resemblance it bears to the Rainbow, which it represents by the various colours of its flowers. *Casaubon* derives it from *εἶρα, dico, nuncio; quia Iris est nuncia Jovis.* From its Colours it is likewise call'd *Tbaumantis & Tbaumantias.*

Dioscorides gives seven Marks of the Flower-de-luce that is best in Physick. 1. That it be solid and compact, such as is the first Species. 2. That it be small and short, consisting of small and almost square Particles. 3. That it be not easily broken, which depends on the First. 4. That it have a very pure and unmix'd smell: For the Plant being excrementitious, it must be very well dried, to prevent its growing musty. 5. That it be of a reddish colour. 6. That it be of an acrid and burning taste. 7. That it excite sneezing, or raise Pustules on the Skin.

Some say, it is naught if it be kept above a Year; but others say, it will keep very well five years.

The Root is the part which is principally if not only used in Physick. That of the first Species is hot and dry in the third degree; is very hydragogick, and creates Sneezing: its chief use is in dreining the Water in Dropical Cases; and applied externally, it cures Tetters or Ringworms, and cleanses the Skin from all other spots or deformities.

'Tis very hurtful to the Stomach, and the other Viscera, and therefore must be corrected by Stomachicks. *Schrod.*

The Preparations of it are, 1. The Juice, which is press'd from the Root, purified by Digestion, and given fresh, to carry off Water. The Dose is from one to three Ounces. This Juice is sometimes thicken'd and kept for Errhines. 2. The Fecula or Lees, which is made of the Juice, according to Art. This does not purge so much as the Juice it self. 3. The infused Oil. *Id.*

The Root of Flower-de-luce suspended in Wine or Beer, keeps the latter from growing stale, and gives the former a pleasant taste and smell, very like that which

is given by *Rasberries*, as some have often found by experience in Red Wine. Bakers likewise make use of it to make a Leaven for their Bread.

Many virtues are ascribed to the Root of this Plant, both by the Antients and Moderns; but especially to that of the Sixth Species. *Schroder* tells us, that it is hot and dry in the first degree; that it cuts, attenuates, expectorates, digests, cleanses and softens; that the principal use of it is in the Mucilage and Tartar of the Lungs, in the Cough, Asthma, Obstruction of the Menstrual Discharges, Gripes in Children; that applied externally, it cleanses the Skin from Spots and Freckles, being mixed with *Hellebore* and *Honey*, and corrects a stinking Breath: And the most frequent use of it with the Moderns, is in Powder for the Hair. The Vulgar call it *Powder of Cyprus*. 'Tis likewise good for a Dropsy and Jaundice.

The Juice of this Root from half an Ounce, to an Ounce and half, is commended for purging the Serum in a Dropsy: And Mr. *Ray* informs us, that a Lady of his Acquaintance affirmed to him, that she had cured several Dropical Persons by the sole use of this Juice, giving every Morning on a fasting Stomach four spoonfuls of it in six spoonfuls of white Wine.

In a desperate Costiveness, the Juice of the Root of *Flower-de-luce* given to the quantity of one Ounce, is found to be a sovereign Remedy. *Schench. Observ. lib. 3.*

Caspar Hoffman says, it primarily purges Phlegm and Water, and secondarily Bile. In our time hardly any thing but the Juice of the Root is used in Dropical Cases; which frequently producing inflammations, not only in the Mouth, but also over the whole Body, some absolutely condemn the use of it. But there is a Distinction to be made here: For tho' that is the common Effect of the First Species, yet it is not so in the Sixth. Moreover, it happens thus in the crude Juice, but not in that which is purged and clarified: For this must be done, if you would cure with safety. The crude Juice is not to be given in any quantity exceeding two Drams; but the purified Juice, and especially the *Italian*, may be given in a larger Dose. *Caspar Hoffman*

Hoffman thinks we ought never to exceed three Ounces, even of the latter.

There is brought hither from *Flanders* in *Limpin-shells* a very beautiful Paint, which in their Language is called *Verdelis*, which is made as follows: They gather the flowers of *Flower de luce*, before they arrive at perfect maturity, which they bray in a Stone-Mortar with a wooden Pestle; then they put the Mass thus brayed in a Glass Vessel, and place it in a Cellar or other moist place for the space of fifteen Days, till it digests and rots; after which they pour the Matter out of the Vessel, and strain it through old Linnen: For it becomes almost all Liquid; and then they put it over the Fire in a Glass Pot, till a third part of it is consum'd; then they put to it some *Roeb-Allum*, more or less, till it is dissolved, become more clear, and acquire a beautiful colour, which you may find, by putting into it a little clean Paper, on which you may see a most charming colour: After which, you may put it in *Limpin-Shells*, and so keep it as the *Flemings* do, *Canepar de arramentis*, Pag. 306.

Mr. Ray observed the same thing four or five times in *Spanish* and *Dutch Flanders*.

Dr. *Tancred Robinson* observed, that the *Dutch* used this Paint for colouring Paper, and for painting wooden and earthen Dishes, which *Canepar* takes no notice of.

The Juice of *Flower de luce* is accounted a powerful Purger of watry Humours, and a good Errhine; but it is hardly ever used for such purposes. Peas made out of the Root are much in use to dress Issues with, to promote their running: But the *Florentine* sort is most used now in the Shops, and is reckoned a good Pectoral; on which account it is in many Compositions of that nature, and particularly in the White Lozenges of the *College-Dispensatory*. It is of a fragrant flavour, and most such Ingredients are Carminative; especially to Infants, where the Contents of their Bowels are very sour and rancid; and is much to be corrected by such things, which give a contrary Sensation. It is also used as a Cosmetick in cleansing the Skin. *Quincy*.

The 42d Species is used in Physick; but whether the Root be hot or cold, is not agreed amongst the Botanists; but that it has a notable astringent quality, they almost all agree, and the taste abundantly confirms; and therefore it is commended for the Dysentery, and other Fluxes of the Belly and Womb, and stops bleeding in any part of the body. And therefore it is wore upon the body to prevent a Dysentery and other fluxes of Blood. From whence it appears in how great a mistake those Apothecaries were, who used the Root of this instead of the true *Acorus*, which has a quite contrary Faculty.

J. Bauhinus writes, that when he was at *Zurich*, he once tasted the Flowers of this Plant, which produced such a burning and inflammation in his Mouth, that he could scarce correct its Acrimony by *Oxycrate*: And therefore, says he, I would not with *Tragus*, advise any one to use so acrid a Flower for an Inflammation in the Eyes.

The *Scotch-Highlanders* make very good Ink of this Root, steeping it in Water for 24 hours, or boiling it a little, and then rubbing a hard white Stone in that Water upon a Knife, or a piece of pure Steel, for some hours.

Schroder says, the Root must be dug up in the Month of *September*; and that it dries, warms, attenuates, binds, strengthens and resolves, and is commended for its peculiar faculty in curing the Distempers of the Nervous System, and the Brain.

The Root of the 43d Species is furnished with that Strength and Acrimony, tho' it smells like *Dogs-Fennel* or *Fleas*, that according to *Dioscorides*, it is good against Wounds and Fractures in the head; and that it draws out any Thorn, Prickle or Dart, without pain; and mixed with a third part of *Verdigrease*, and a fifth of *Centaury-Root*, with *Honey*, and laid on with *Vinegar*, it cures Tumours and Inflammations. The bruised Root steeped in Sack, or any other sweet Wine, and drank, is good for Convulsions, Cramps, Ruptures, Gout, or Sciatica, the Incontinency of Urine, or other Overflowings. A Scruple and half of the Seed drank in Wine is a most powerful Remedy to provoke Urine; and it takes away the Spleen, being drank with *Vinegar*.

Many

Many Country-People in many parts of England purge themselves with the Decoction of the Root of *Gladwyn*, and void much corrupt tough Phlegm and Choler: Yet some who would not have it work so strongly, do infuse the sliced Roots in Ale; and some take the Leaves; which is very convenient for weak and tender Stomachs. The Juice of it procures Sneezing, being put up, or snuffed up into the Nose, and draws down from the Head much Corruption; and the Powder does the same. It is very successfully given to such as have been troubled with any long Fluxes occasioned by the sharp and evil qualities of the Humours; which it stays, having first purged and cleansed them, by its drying and binding quality, even as *Rhubarb* and such like Medicines do. The Root procures Womens Monthly Discharges very effectually, if it be drank after having been boiled in Wine; and at the same time some of the Roots shred and boiled in Wine and Vinegar in equal Parts, and the Woman set over the hot Fumes, close covered till it be near cold. The Root used as a Pessary, produces the same effect: But in Women with Child, it causes Abortion; and therefore must in any such Case, be very carefully avoided.

The Juice of the Leaves and Roots is successfully used for healing the Itch, and all running Scabs or spreading Sores, and takes away Blemishes and Scars on the Skin. From the Acrimony of the Root to the taste (more than of the Seed, which is more drying) some do suppose that it has a corrosive as well as opening quality.

TABLE CXCIV.

GENUS V.

Xiphion, Bulbous Flower-
DE-LUCE.

XIPHION, or *Bulbous Flower-de-luce*, is a Plant with a monopetalous *Lilly*-Flower A, resembling the Flower of the Genus immediately preceding. The Pointal B is likewise furnished with three Leaves; but the Empalement C turns to a Fruit shaped like that of the former Genus; and the Root D is bulbous, or consists of many Coats E.

The Species of *Xiphion* are,

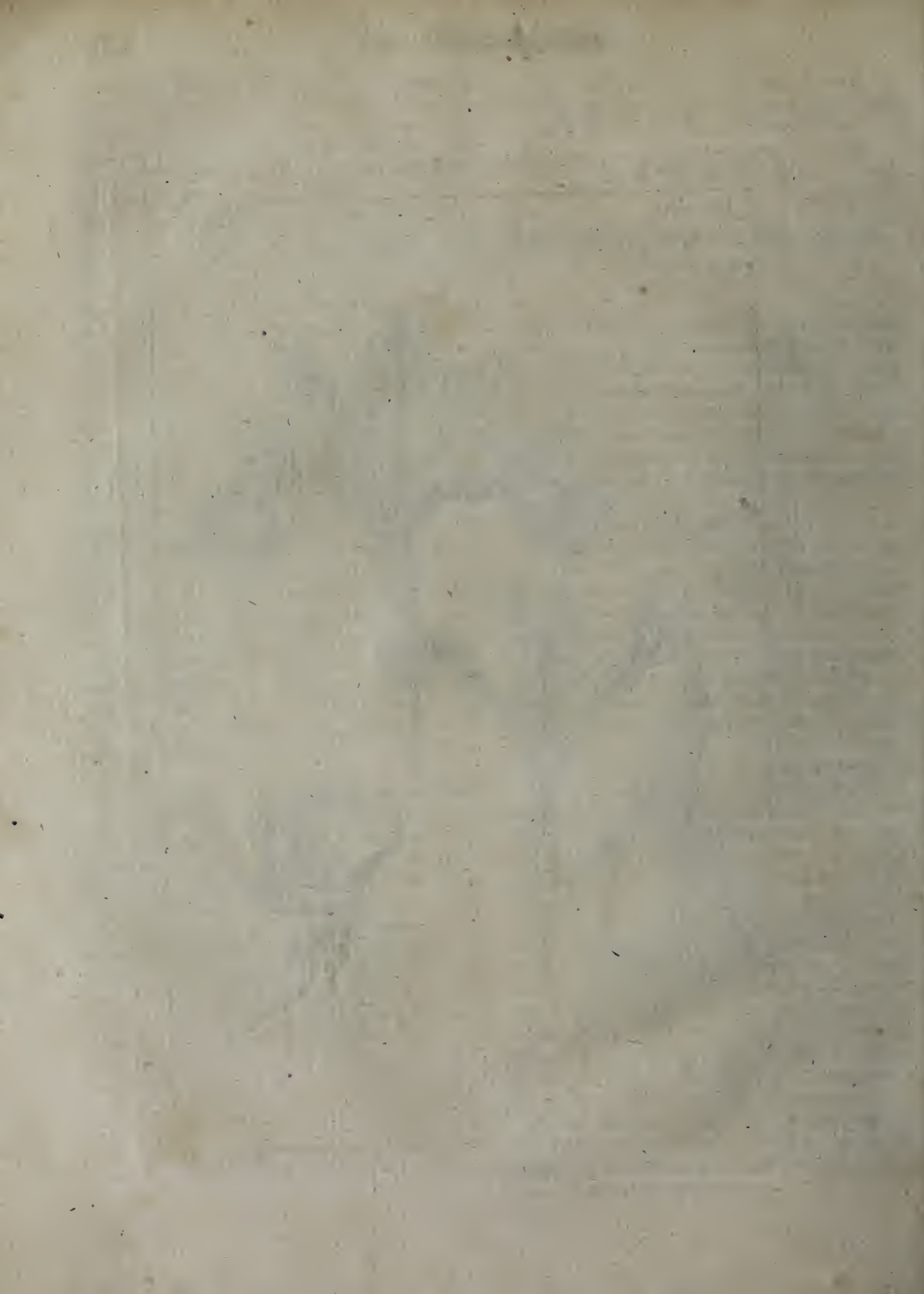
1. *Xiphion latifolium*, acaulon, odoratum, flore cœruleo. Sweet smelling broad leaved bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a blue flower, and without a stalk. *Iris bulbosa*, *latifolia*, *Dod. Pempt. 212.*

It has generally six pretty long and pretty broad Leaves, resembling the Leaves of *Hemerocallis*, *Dod.* or of the *Liliasphodelus*, but shorter, embracing one another alternately, soft, bending down to the Ground, of a pale green colour on the upper side, but hoary underneath: In the midst of which rises a Flower in a membranous Husk or Cover, which is alone, sweet-smelled and blue (tho' sometimes of a milky colour) consisting of nine Leaves, shaped like that of common Flower-de-luce, which, coming to wither, is succeeded by other single Flowers. It has no Stalk; but the Flower sits on a long Footstalk, as in *Saffron*. The Root is bulbous and white, of a sweet taste, like a Hazel-Nut, and covered with a manifold blackish Coat; at which, especially while it flowers, hang some long thick Roots beside the Fibres, as happens sometimes in the Roots of *Hyacinth*.

It is found at the bottoms of the Hills in Portugal and Andalusia, not far from the River of *Guadiana*, and in great plenty about *Cordova* and *Anteguerro*.

Xiphion. Bulbous Flower de-luce.





2. *Xiphion latifolium*, acaulon, odoratum, flore purpureo. *Broad-leav'd sweet-smelling, bulbous Flower de luce, with a purple flower, and without a stalk.* Iris bulbosa, acaulos, odora, flore purpureo, C. B. Pin. 38. Iris bulbosa, latifolia, purpurea, Suvert.

3. *Xiphion latifolium*, acaulon, odoratum, flore lactei coloris. *Broad-leaved, sweet-smelling, bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a Milk-white flower, and without a stalk.* Iris bulbosa, latifolia, acaulos, odorata, flore lactei coloris, C. B. Pin. 38. Iris bulbosa, latifolia, flore candido, J. B. 2. 703.

4. *Xiphion album*, oris cœruleis. *White bulbous Flower-de-luce, with blue borders.* Iris bulbosa, oris cœruleis, Suvert.

5. *Xiphion Persicum*, præcox, flore variegato. *Early Persian bulbous Flower de luce with a variegated flower.* Iris Persica, variegata, præcox, Ferr. Flor. 152. Iris bulbosa, Persica, Park. Par. 172.

This resembles the first Species both in the Root and Leaves; which last, however, are shorter and narrower. The Shape and Form of the flower is much the same; but the Colour is different, being of a reddish blue colour: But the Leaves that turn back, are almost wholly of an obscure purple colour, with a yellow spot in the middle.

With us it seldom flowers.

Ferrarius describes it thus:

The Root of this Species is extremely like the former, but not quite so big. The Leaves are fewer, bedewed as it were with a light Green, and hollowed like a Canal, being six fingers long and two broad. A little while after the Leaves appear, which is about the latter end of February, the flowers likewise peep out, being like the others in Make, but different both in Number and Colour. For these are only four or five in number, according to the strength of every Bulb; and are all over of such a sort of a white colour, that the three upright Leaves are of a beautiful pale colour by an intermixture of a light blue: But the three Leaves under these are of a shining blackish colour, being marked with a Saffron Line, spotted with Violet-coloured stains, and having a large purple Spot like Velvet, on the under-Lip.

Then a Bag of the same form ripens into seed in the Month of June.

6. *Xiphion Porcellana dictum*. *Bulbous Flower de luce called Purflane.* Iris bulbosa Porcellana dicta, H. L. Bat.

7. *Xiphion Chamoletta Lavandulacea dictum*. Iris bulbosa, flore Lavandulaceo. Chamoletta Lavandulacea Belgarum, H. L. Bat.

8. *Xiphion Chamoletta dictum*, flore cœruleo, verticolor. *Bulbous Flower-de-luce called Chamoletta, with a variegated blue flower.* Iris bulbosa, major, flore cœruleo, variegata, five Chamoletta, Joan. Rhea.

9. *Xiphion Chamoletta dictum*, flore purpureo, verticolor. *Variegated bulbous Flower de-luce called Chamoletta, with a purple flower.* Iris bulbosa, flore purpureo, verticolor, Joan. Rhea. Chamoletta purpurea Belgarum, H. L. Bat.

10. *Xiphion latifolium*, caule donatum, flore cœruleo. *Broad leaved bulbous Flower-de-luce furnished with a stalk and a blue flower.* Iris bulbosa, latifolia, caule donata, flore cœruleo, C. B. Pin. 38. Iris bulbosa, Anglica, flore cœruleo, Eyf.

11. *Xiphion latifolium*, caule donatum, flore atro-purpurante. *Broad-leaved bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a dark purple flower, and furnished with a stalk.* Iris bulbosa, latifolia, caule donata, flore atro-purpurante, C. B. Pin. 38. Iris bulbosa, latifolia, flore atro-purpurante, Eyf.

12. *Xiphion latifolium*, caule donatum, flore cœruleo, Lineis violaceis aut purpureis distincto. *Broad leaved bulbous Flower-de-luce, furnished with a stalk, with a blue flower striped with Violet or purple Lines.* Iris bulbosa latifolia caule donata, Lineis violaceis aut purpureis distincta, C. B. Pin. 38.

13. *Xiphion latifolium*, caule donatum, flore cinereo violaceis striis distincto. *Broad leaved bulbous Flower-de-luce, furnished with an Ash-coloured flower, striped with Violet stripes.* Iris bulbosa, latifolia, caule donata, violaceis striis distincta, C. B. Pin. 38.

14. *Xiphion Latifolium, candidum.*
White, broad-leaved, bulbous Flower de luce.
Iris bulbosa, latifolia, candida, C. B. Pin.
 38. *Iris bulbosa, Anglicana, major, flore*
candido, Eyf.

15. *Xiphion foliis amplioribus, macula-*
ris, flore purpureo. *Bulbous Flower de-*
luce, with larger spotted Leaves, and a purple
flower. *Iris bulbosa foliis cepaceis, macu-*
latis, flore purpureo, inodoro, C. B. Pin. 38.
Iris bulbosa, Dod. Pempt. 211.

This Species has a thick broad Leaf much like that of an *Onion*, the inner part being keeled, and bestrewed, as it were, with many silver Studs, and the outside channelled; having a thick and feeble Stalk, which is embraced by four or five Leaves, and generally puts forth two flowers in husks, which succeed one another, and sometimes but one, which consists of nine Leaves, of a most beautiful Violet-colour, but without smell, of which the three Largest bend down towards the ground, as in the common *Flower de luce*, and hang down like Lips: On these rest other three narrow split and winged Leaves, reaching as far as the yellow Spot, which is instead of a Fringe in the Larger ones: And the three other upright Leaves, which are broadest at top, are very narrow at bottom. To the flowers succeed lax triangular heads, containing rugged yellowish Seed as big as bitter *Vetches*, which cracks in the Heads when ripe, if you shake them. The Root is large, and wrapt up in many tough blackish Membranes, being white within, and furnished with fibres at bottom, and puts forth many Kernels at the sides every Year. The Leaves bud forth in the beginning of the Spring.

16. *Xiphion foliis amplioribus, macula-*
tis, flore violaceo. *Bulbous Flower de luce,*
with larger spotted Leaves, and a Violet colour-
ed flower. *Iris bulbosa, foliis cepaceis,*
maculatis, flore violaceo, C. B. Pin. 38.
Iris bulbosa, tota violacea, J.B. 2. 703.

17. *Xiphion foliis amplioribus, macula-*
tis, flore atro-rubente, in summo albo.
Bulbous Flower de luce, with larger spotted
Leaves, and a dark red flower white about the
brim. *Iris bulbosa, foliis cepaceis, macu-*
latis, flore atro-rubente, in summo albo,
C.B. Pin. 38.

18. *Xiphion foliis amplioribus, macula-*
tis, flore niveo. *Bulbous Flower de luce,*
with large spotted leaves, and a snowy flower.
Iris bulbosa, foliis cepaceis, maculatis, flore
niveo, inodoro, C.B. Pin. 38. *Iris bulbosa,*
flore albo, Eyf.

19. *Xiphion angustifolium, flore vario.*
Narrow-leaved bulbous Flower de luce, with a
variegated flower. *Iris bulbosa, Lusitanica,*
Dod. Pempt. 211. *Iris bulbosa, angustifo-*
lia, tricolor, odore Coriandri, C. B. Pin. 38.
Iris bulbosa, cœruleo, & albo varicolor,
J.B. 2. 704.

This Species has five or six small narrow Leaves, a Cubit long, channelled and hairy on the inside, and rugged on the outside, of a green colour, mixt with an Ash-colour, embracing a Stalk a Cubit long, and sometimes longer, and knotted, bearing generally but one flower (seldom two) in membranous Bags, shaped like that of narrow-leaved *Flower de luce*; of which three broadest Leaves that bend downwards, are broadest at the end, and whitish, and marked with a yellow Spot, viz. on that part where the Leaves that lean upon them hide the Tenon, are split in two, and that bend into two small Wings, end; and these are of a bluish colour. The other three are upright, oblong, and of a faint, bluish, purple colour. The whole flower breathes a sweet and agreeable smell, like candied *Coriander*-seed chewed. To the Flower succeeds a long triangular Head, which is slenderer than in other Species, and not lax, containing reddish angular feed. The Root is bulbous, white, sweetish, wrapt up in some Membranes of a Bay-colour, smaller than the Root of the *Iris bulbosa, latifolia candida*, C.B. and producing more Kernels than it, by which it may be very easily propagated by planting them.

20. *Xiphion angustifolium, flore vario,*
alterum. *Another narrow-leaved bulbous*
Flower de luce, with a variegated flower.
Iris bulbosa, angustifolia, tricolor, C. B. Pin.
 38. *Iris bulbosa, tertia, sive varicolor,*
Clus. Hist. 211.

21. *Xiphion majus*, flore luteo, inodoro. *Greater bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a yellow flower, having no smell.* Iris bulbosa, inodora, lutea, major, C. B. Pin. 39. Iris bulbosa, lutea, J. B. 2. 705. Hyacinthus Poetarum luteus, Lob. Icon. 95.

22. *Xiphion majus*, flore luteo-pallescente. *Greater bulbous Flower-de-luce with a pale yellow flower.* Iris bulbosa, pallido colore, five luteo-pallescente, Eyst.

23. *Xiphion majus*, flore luteo, mixto. *Greater bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a mixed yellow flower.* Iris bulbosa, lutea, mixta, Eyst.

24. *Xiphion versicolor & multiflorum.* *Variegated and many-flowered bulbous Flower-de-luce.* Iris bulbosa, versicolor, polyclo-nos, J. B. 2. 704. Clus. Hist. 211. Iris bulbosa, versicolor, ramosa, C. B. Pin. 39.

25. *Xiphion minus*, flore luteo, inodoro. *Smaller bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a yellow flower, having no smell.* Iris bulbosa, lutea, inodora, minor, C. B. Pin. 39. Iris Mauritanica, Clus. Cur. post. in fol. 24.

26. *Xiphion majus & elatius*, versicolor, flore luteo. *Larger and taller bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a variegated yellow flower.* Iris bulbosa, lutea, versicolor, major & elatior, C. B. Pin. 39. Iris bulbosa, lutea, varia, Lob. Adv. Part 2. 510. Iris bulbosa, flavo-varia, hoc est, 1 Classis tertiæ, Clus. Hist. 214.

27. *Xiphion majus & humilius*, flore amplo, flavo-vario. *Greater and lower Flower-de-luce, with a large variegated yellow flower.* Iris bulbosa, lutea, versicolor, latifolia, humilior, quadruplex, C. B. Pin. 39. Iris bulbosa, flavi-varia, Classis tertiæ 2, 3, 4, & 8 Clus. Hist. 214.

28. *Xiphion angustifolium*, versicolor, elatius. *Taller, variegated, narrow-leaved, bulbous Flower-de-luce.* Iris bulbosa, lutea, versicolor, angustifolia, elatior, duplex, C. B. Pin. 39. Iris bulbosa, flavi-varia Classis tertiæ v & vi Clus. Hist. 214.

29. *Xiphion versicolor*, humilius, minore flore. *Lower, variegated, bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a smaller flower.* Iris bulbosa, lutea, versicolor, angustifolia, humilior, tri-p'lex, C. B. Pin. 40. Iris bulbosa, flavo-varia Classis tertiæ 9, 10, & 11 Clus. Hist. 215.

30. *Xiphion luteum*, versicolor, medium. *Middle, variegated, yellow, bulbous Flower-de-luce.* Iris bulbosa, versicolor, lutea, inter Latifoliam & Angustifoliam media, C. B. Pin. 40. Iris bulbosa, flavo-varia 12 Clus. Hist. 212.

31. *Xiphion angustifolium*, flore cœruleo, odoro. *Narrow leaved bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a sweet-smelling blue flower.* Iris bulbosa, angustifolia, cœrulea, Tiliæ odore, C. B. Pin. 40. Iris bulbosa, cœrulea, Lusitanica, J. B. 2. 705. Iris bulbosa, v, five cœrulea, Clus. Hist. 212.

32. *Xiphion cœruleum*, minus. *Smaller, blue, bulbous Flower-de-luce.* Iris bulbosa, cœrulea, minor, C. B. Pin. 40. Iris Hispanica, cœruleo-purpurea, Suvert.

33. *Xiphion cœruleo purpurascens*, vario flore. *Blue purplish bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a variegated flower.* Iris bulbosa, cœruleo-purpurascens, vario flore, C. B. Pin. 40. Iridis bulbosæ versicoloris 13 Genus, Clus. Hist. 215.

34. *Xiphion cœruleo-violaceum.* *Blue, Violet-coloured bulbous Flower-de-luce.* Iris bulbosa, cœruleo-violacea, C. B. Pin. 40. Iris bulbosa, flore cœruleo & purpureo, Eyst.

35. *Xiphion angustifolium*, violaceum. *Violet coloured, narrow-leaved, bulbous Flower-de-luce.* Iris bulbosa, angustifolia, violacea, C. B. Pin. 40. Iris bulbosa, violacea, Pyrenaica, Lob. Adv. Part 2. 511.

36. *Xiphion angustifolium*, violaceum, colore mixto. *Narrow leaved, Violet coloured, bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a flower of a mixed colour.* Iris bulbosa, violacea, colore mixto, Eyst.

37. *Xiphion angustifolium*, album. *Narrow-leaved, white, bulbous Flower-de-luce.* Iris bulbosa, angustifolia, alba, C. B. Pin. 40. Iris bulbosa, alba, Lob. Adv. Part 2. 511.

38. *Xiphion Americanum*, flore d luteo nigricante, Plum. *American, bulbous, Flower-de-luce, with a blackish yellow flower.*

This Genus is called *Xiphion* from $\xi\iota\phi\omicron\varsigma$, *gladius*; because the Leaves are shaped like a Sword or Knife.

No Botanists, that I know of, have ascribed any Virtues to any of the Species of it; only Lemery says, the Root of the first Species is emollient and resolving.

GENUS VI.

Hermodactylus. HERMODACTYL.

Hermodactyl is a Plant with a monopetalous *Lilly* flower, resembling that of *Flower-de-luce*; but a tuberous, and, as it were, digitated Root.

Hermodactylus folio quadrangulo. *Hermodactyl with a square Leaf.* Iris tuberosa, folio anguloso, C. B. Pin. 40. Iris tuberosa Belgarum, & secundum Aldrovandum, prima Lonchitis Dioscoridis, Lob. Icon. 98.

GENUS VII.

Sisyrinchium, SPANISH NUT.

Sisyrinchium is a Plant that differs from *Iris* and *Xiphion* in its double Root, one of them lying upon the other, such as is observed in *Crocus* and *Gladiolus*.

The Species of *Spanish Nut* are,

1. *Sisyrinchium majus*, flore luteâ maculâ notato, C. B. Pin. 40. *Greater Spanish Nut with a flower marked with a yellow spot.* *Sisyrinchium majus*, Clus. Hist. 216. *Iridi bulbosæ* affine *Sisyrinchium majus*, J. B. 2. 708.

This Species has oblong and narrow Leaves, which are softer than the Leaves of the *Bulbous Flower-de-luce*, and very much like the Leaves of *Garlick*, or *Grape Hyacinth*, and are fringed, green, and lye upon the ground; being set on a round, channelled and firm stalk nine inches long, which produces four or five flowers that come forth alternately out of many Covers like Sheaths; so that when one fades 'tis succeeded by another, then by a third, and so on, rather resembling the flowers of *Gladwyn* than of *Flower-de-luce*, being composed of nine Leaves, of which three that bend downwards, have a yellow Spot instead of a Fringe; other three stand up a little, and the last three, which in others used to cover the Tenon, are upright and split at the

top. But the whole flower is very beautiful to the Eye, of a blue colour, excepting some spots, and endow'd with some smell that quickly vanishes.

To the flowers succeed little bags, shut up in certain membranous sheaths or covers, and made of so very fine a skin, that the small, round, reddish Seed contained in them, may be seen through it. When the Plant is in flower, the Root is bulbous and double, one resting upon the other, as in the *Bulbous Flower-de-luce*; the upper one being plump, white, sweet, eatable, and much sought after by Children; but the under one flaccid: For the upper Bulb draws the whole substance to it self, as in *Crocus* and *Xiphion*, and at last decays with the Fibres that adhere to it: But it is covered with a black, thick, netted skin, like the Root of *Bulbous Flower-de-luce*, and propagates it self by its Appendages.

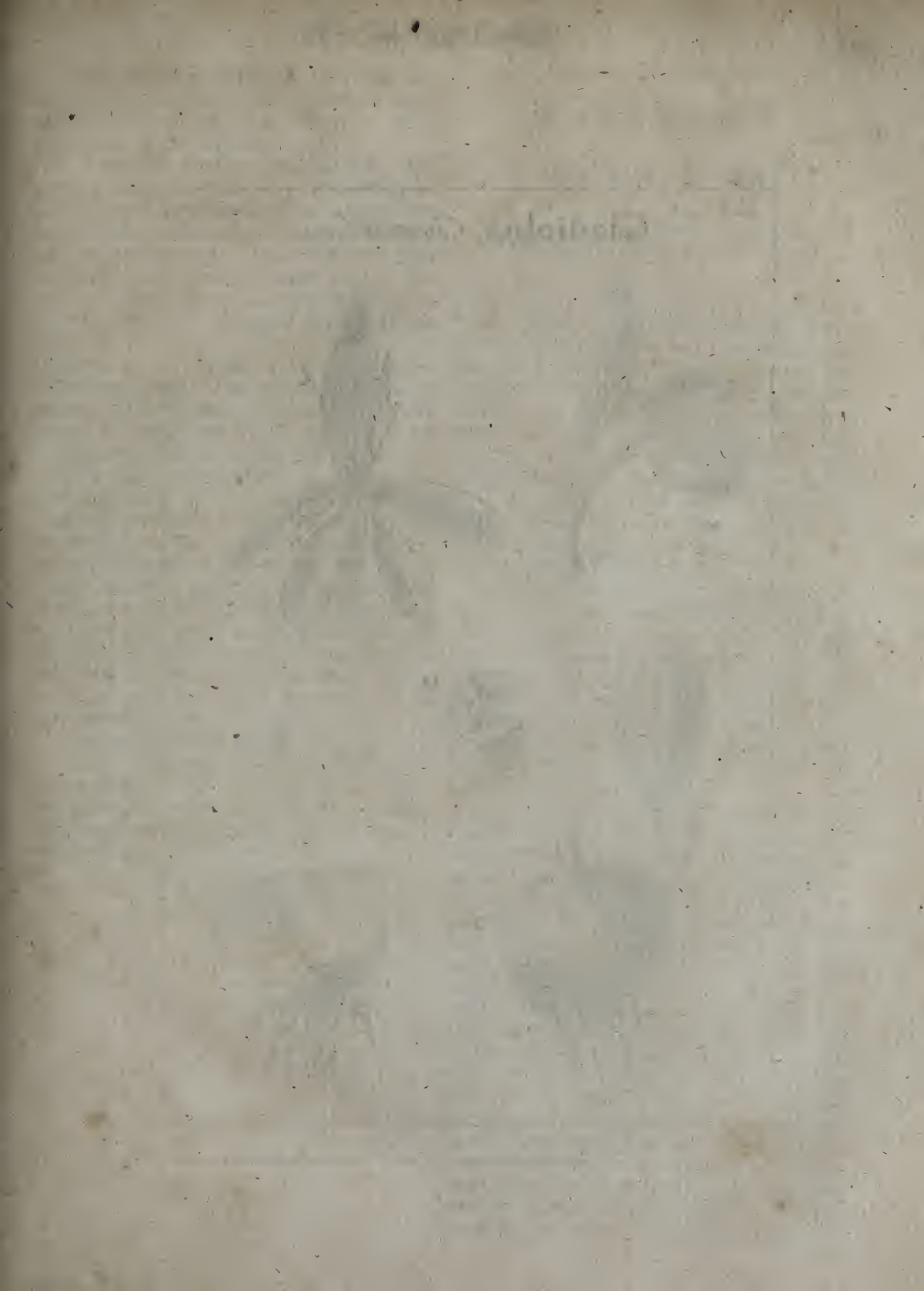
In its native Soil it flowers in *March*; but in *Holland* not till *May*, and sometimes not till *June*, and that very rarely: For it generally rises but every other Year, and generally decays by degrees, till at last it perishes entirely.

The *Portuguese*, says, *Clusius*, call this Plant *Nozelhas*, as if you should say Small Nuts; because the Children in that Country are very fond of that Bulb, and eat it as they do *Hazel-Nuts*.

William Boel contradicts him, and denies that those Bulbs are called *Nozelhas* in those Parts; for that they are insipid, and not fit to be eaten; but that the Root of the small or common variegated *Crocus* is so called, which is sweet to the taste, and greedily sought after both by the Children and Shepherds of that Country.

2. *Sisyrinchium majus*, flore albâ maculâ notato, C. B. Pin. 41. *Greater Spanish Nut with a Flower marked with a white spot.* *Sisyrinchium Mauritanicum*, Clus. Cur. post. in fol. 25.

This seems to be only a variety of the former, as differing in nothing from it, except in the white Spot on the Flower, and in the colour of the Flower it self, which is not blue, as the former, but a pale Purple.





3. *Sisyrinchium medium*, C. B. *Pin.* 41. *Middle Spanish Nut.* Iridi bulbosæ affine *Sisyrinchium minus*, J. B. 2. 705. *Sisyrinchium minus*, *Clus.* Hist. 2 16.

It is like the First Species, but is smaller, and has slenderer Leaves. The Flowers coming out of their Covers, are of the same colour with those of the First Species, but have more smell. The Bags are likewise lesser, and contain smaller Seed. The Root is also smaller, but double, and no less covered with a netted Bark than the other.

Clusius says, it grows in the Kingdom of *Valentia* in *Spain*; but he found it in much greater plenty in that of *Murcia*, especially three Leagues above *Murcia*, formerly call'd *Murgin*, the Capital of that Kingdom.

It flowers at the same time with the First Species.

4. *Sisyrinchium Creticum*, montanum, angustissimo folio. *Mountain-Sisyrinchium of Candy with a very narrow Leaf.*

Sisyrinchium comes from two Greek Words, *ῥῖsus*, and *ῥῖστρον* *rostrum*; as if one should say, a Sow's Snout; both because of the shape of the Root, and because the Hogs tear up the Earth with their snouts in order to come at the Root, of which they are very fond.

It contains abundance of essential Salt and Oil; and is carminative, and proper to allay and remove the Gripings of the Guts. But after the eating of this Root, the Body must be exercised with Leaping, in order to make it digest and operate.

TABLE CXCIV.

GENUS VIII.

Gladiolus, CORN-FLAG

Corn-flag is a Plant with a monopetalous Lilly-flower A, shaped at bottom like a Funnel, spreading into two Lips, the upper one being imbricated, and the under one divided into five segments. The Empalement B, on which the Flower rests, turns afterwards to an oblong Fruit C, which is divided into three Cells D, and full of roundish Seeds E, wrapt up in the Cover F. To these Marks must be added, a double fleshy tuberous Root H, one of which G lies on the other K.

The Species of *Corn-flag* are,

1. *Gladiolus maximus*, Indicus, C. B. *Pin.* 41. The greatest Indian *Corn-flag*, *Gladiolus maximus Promontorii Bonæ Spei*, flore rubro incarnato, *Suvert.*

This Species has but one Bulb (and not two, as in the common sort) and that much larger and more plump, but plain and flat like the *Nux vomica*. The innermost Flesh has a colour like the Dregs of Wine, and bites the Tongue extremely.

This Bulb is covered with many Coats, each of which is fringed with nervous Filaments drawn into themselves, and woven as it were into a Net. The Leaves resemble common *Flower de luce*, both in their size and shape; but differ in their Length, as in the common *Corn flag*. Among the Leaves breaks forth a *Thyrus*, which is sometimes single, and sometimes branched, round, brittle, smooth, without joints, and of a somewhat purplish black colour. The Buds of the Flowers are prettily ranged on both sides, as in the *Hordeum Disticum*; and stand on the top of the *Thyrus* as it were in a scarlet spike. All these Buds do not blow at the same time; but some of them break forth long after the others, and then they bend gently like Little Horns, and form a sinuated Pipe of a yellow colour; but the Footstalk by which the Pipe is joined to the

the Stalk is red, and is not discernible, unless you look very narrowly at it, being covered on both sides with two dark green Leaves. While the top of this Tube or Pipe gapes, it is divided into six jaggs, and forms as many Leaves, of which three are blunt and longer than the rest, and are of a bright Scarlet colour; but the other three are very short and sharp; of a purple colour on the outside, and Saffron within, striped with some Scarlet Lines. Now, they are ranged in this order: The uppermost is the broadest, and those under it on both sides very small: In one word, the short ones are intermixed with long ones. From the cavity of this Flower rise four *Stamina*, which stretch along the bosom of the uppermost Leaf, tho' unequal in Length: The two underneath are the shortest; but the third is longer: Each of them is tipped with a purple Summit, which is split at top, but marked at bottom with two Clay-coloured Lines. The fourth *Stamen* wants a Summit, and appears with three Furrows, like a Serpent's tongue.

This beautiful Species of *Corn-flag* was brought from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

2. *Gladiolus major*, Byzantinus, *C.B. Pin.* 41. *Greater Corn-flag* of Constantinople. *Gladiolus Byzantinus*, atro-purpureus, *Suvert*.

This differs from the *French Corn-flag* in the Largeness of all its parts, in its black purple Flowers, which are ranged on one side, and blow later than all the rest, and in its more tender Root, which cannot so well bear the Cold.

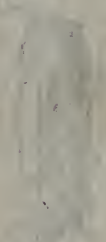
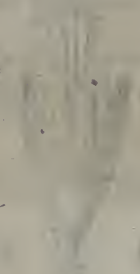
3. *Gladiolus floribus uno versu dispositis*, major & procerior, flore purpureo-rubente, *C.B. Pin.* 41. *Larger and taller Corn-flag*, with reddish purple flowers ranged on one side. *Gladiolus five Xiphion*, *J.B.* 2. 701. *Gladiolus*, *Dod. Pempt.* 209.

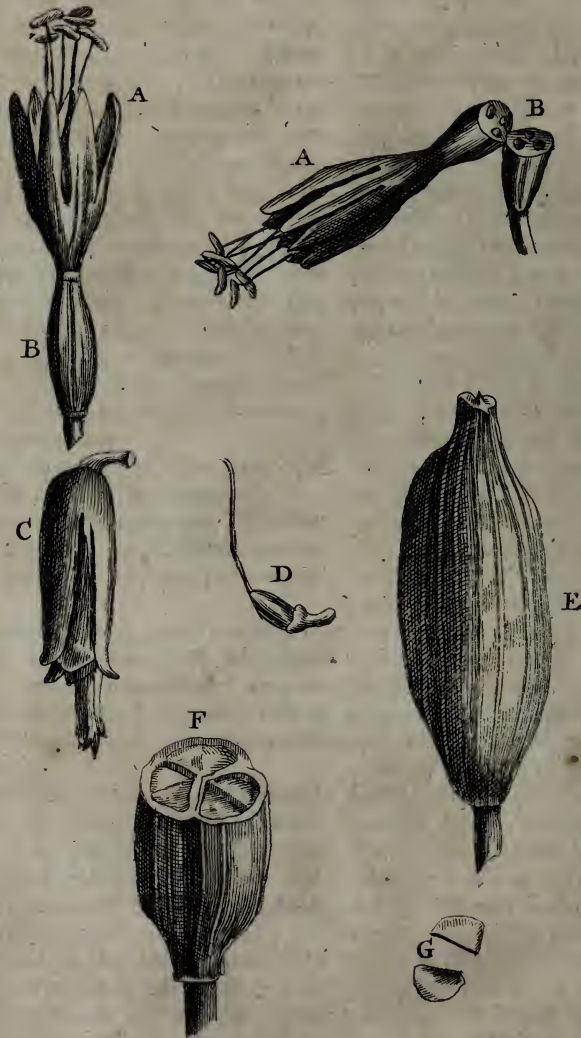
This puts forth a streight and pointed Leaf, from which break forth other two or three, like those of *Flower de luce*, but much narrower, channelled on both sides, and inserted into one another, as in *Iris*, and embracing a smooth, round, rusky stalk above a Cubit long; on the top of which sit five, six or seven flowers, of a fine shape and colour, which blow when the Sun enters *Cancer*, being placed at some distance from

each other, inclining to one part of the Stalk, and bending downwards. These Flowers consist of six Leaves above an inch long, which rise at one place; of which four are above half an inch broad, of a Rosy colour, but much more beautiful and fresh; and in the day time, when the Sun shines upon them, they as it were flame and blaze on the outside, like blazing sparks of Fire, and represent the figure of a deep Cup, with their Lips turning back. The other two Leaves are much smaller than the former, stick a little farther out, and have a white, long, broad spot in the middle, which is circumscribed and terminated every way by a purple Line. Under the upper Leaf of the flower stands a *Stamen*, that is divided into three parts, and betwixt that and the Leaf a single Chive. It flowers a few days, beginning underneath: For when the upper flower begins to blow, the under one shrinks and closes.

To the Flowers succeed Bags, which are of a round and somewhat oblong Figure, marked with small Veins, as big as a Hazel-Nut, which gape in three places when they are ripe, and, and present small, chaffy and yellow seed, in which there is a small, reddish and cartilaginous Kernel. It has a small, round bulbous Root, narrow at bottom, and broad above, and begirt with hairy and netted Coats, as it were with thongs; which being taken off, there appear two small, white, fleshy Bulbs one leaning on the other, of which the upper one is smallest and freshest in the beginning of the Spring, and the under one larger and broader, but flaccid and fungous: For the Bulb of the former year perishes, and begins to turn flaccid the beginning of the Spring, when the other grows upon it; and so it has a dwindling and increasing Root at the same time. Sometimes also there is a third Bulb under the second, but so flaccid and fungous, that it is left behind in the digging, as not worth taking notice of. While the Plant flowers, the upper and smaller Bulb increases, and gets the better of the lower one, both in solidity and quality: For when the Flower begins to fade, it becomes as thick as ones finger, and acquires a globular figure, and puts forth small white Fibres from the bottom of the under Bulb.

oil





Bulb. The Root has a more remarkable taste than any other part of the Plant, viz. sweet and somewhat acrid: For it leaves in the mouth for some time an Acrimony that burns the tongue and jaws a little, and makes the water come. *J. Bauhinus* says, the Flowers and the Leaves do the same.

This is commonly found in Corn-fields in hot Countries. Mr. Ray found it in great plenty about *Leghorn* in *Italy*; and it grows every where among the Corn about *Montpelier*. In *Italy* and about *Montpelier* it flowers in *April* and *May*; but not before *June* and *July* in colder Countries.

4. *Gladiolus floribus uno versu dispositis, major & procerior, flore candicante, C. B. Pin. 41.* Greater and taller Corn-flag, with whitish flowers ranged all on one side.

Gladiolus flore albo, Suvert. 42. Flesh-coloured Corn flag.

6. *Gladiolus floribus uno versu dispositis, minor & humilior, C. B. Pin. 41.* Smaller and lower Corn-flag, with flowers ranged on one side.

7. *Gladiolus floribus uno versu dispositis, minor, C. B. Pin. 41.* Smaller Corn-flag, with flowers all ranged on one side.

It is smaller than the third Species, having flowers of the same colour, but lesser, leaning all one way on a slender stalk a foot long. The Leaves are likewise smaller by one half. The Root is like that of *Spanish Nut*, or *Small Corn-flag*.

8. *Gladiolus minor, floribus uno versu dispositis, incarnatis, H. L. Bat.* Smaller Corn-flag with *Carnation-Leaves* looking all one way.

9. *Gladiolus utrinque floridus, C. B. Pin. 41.* Corn-flag with red flowers on both sides.

Gladiolus Italicus, purpureo-violaceus, Suvert.

10. *Gladiolus utrinque floridus, flore rubro, C. B. Pin. 41.* Corn-flag with red flowers on both sides.

Gladiolus Italicus, flore rubro, Eyst.

11. *Gladiolus utrinque floridus, floribus albis, H. R. Monsp.* Corn-flag with white flowers on both sides.

12. *Gladiolus angustifolius, gramineo folio, C. B. Pin. 41. Prodr. 26.* Cornflag with a narrow Grass Leaf.

13. *Gladiolus Africanus, folio gramineo, floribus carneis maculam rhomboideam inscriptis, uno versu positis, Boer. Ind. 2. 127.* African Corn flag, with a Grassy Leaf, and Flesh-coloured Flowers, marked with a purple Rhomboid Spot, ranged all on one side.

This Genus is called *Gladiolus* from the form of the Leaves, which do somewhat resemble a Sword in shape.

TABLE CXCVI.

GENUS IX.

Aloe, ALOES.

ALOES is a Plant with a monopetalous Lilly-flower A, C, which is joined as it were like Boards, and cut into six segments; whose Empalement B in some Species, but in others the Pointal D, turns to an oblong Fruit E, which is commonly Cylindrical, divided into three Cells F, and full of plain, and as it were semicircular Seeds G.

The Species of Aloes are,

1. *Aloe vulgaris, C. B. Pin. 286.* Common Aloes. Aloe, J. B. 2. 696. Dod. Pempt. 359.

This is the *Aloe vulgaris, five sempervivum marinum* Ger. & Park.

It puts forth many Leaves at the Root, which are ranged in a Circle, embracing one another below, oblong and succulent, a finger thick; of a pale green colour, dented with stiff teeth, ending in a Point; of which with us the outer ones bend a little downwards, but are upright in their native soil, being perpetually green; so that when they are put up in hot Houses, during the Winter-Months, they do not wither or fade, having no bitter taste, but rather a cooling one, both with us, and in their native soil. In the midst of the Leaves there rises a thick stalk, which is divided into two or three branches, being a foot and half, or

two foot high, bearing from the middle to the top, many flowers shaped like Flaggons, bending or hanging downwards, whitish with us, but yellowish in hot Countries, and divided into six jaggs at the borders. To these succeeds the Seed, which is shut up in Husks like those of *Asphodel*. The Root is thick, a foot long, spreading into thick fibres, and putting forth small ones at the sides. The Stalk retains the Vestiges or Marks of the fallen Leaves, as in *Colewort*.

It grows commonly on the Houses and Walls both in *Sicily* and *Malta*. *Clusius* observed it in *Spain*.

2. *Aloe vera, costâ spinosâ, Munt. Hist.* 310. True *Aloe* with a prickly Rib. *Aloe Africana, foliis erectis, superficie muricatis, Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 129. Fig. 2.*

3. *Aloe succotrina, angustifolia, spinosa, flore purpureo, Breyn. Prodr. 2. H. Amstel. in fol. 91.* Narrow-leaved, prickly *Aloes* of *Socotra, with a purple flower.* *Aloe Americana, Ananæ folio, floribus suave-rubentibus, Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 240. Fig. 4.*

This Species has a tuberous Root, which is covered with an Ash-coloured Bark, and puts forth dark green Leaves, which are a foot and half long, narrow, thick and succulent, ending in a Point, and armed with small, pale, thick-set and soft Prickles.

In the midst of these rises a round, smooth *Thyrsum* or Stalk, which is a foot and half long and better, cloathed at top with brown Leaves, and is adorned with very thick-set spiked flowers, consisting of six faint, purple, bending Leaves, which blow successively from the bottom to the top: These Leaves grow together at the bottom, among which rise some reddish *Stamina*, which peep out above the flowers. When these are past, they are succeeded by triangular Seed-vessels. When the Stalk perishes, new shoots or buds rise from the sides of the Plant, which multiplying, there come forth several *Thyrsi* at the same time. In a warm place it will flower in the Month of *February*; otherwise it flowers later. It bears a sharp Winter very well.

The Juice of this is better, and has a more agreeable smell than that of the common *Aloes*, agreeing with the true *Aloes Succotrina*.

4. *Aloe folio in oblongum aculeum abeunte, C. B. Pin. 286.* *Aloes with a Leaf ending in an oblong Prickle.* *Aloe Americana, J. B. 3. 701.* *Aloe ex America, Dod. Pempt. 359.* *Aloe Americana florida, Ald. H. Farnes. 94.*

This Species has many Leaves as high as a Man, of a deep green colour, which seems to be strewed with something of an Ash colour, as in the Leaves of some *Tulips*, three or four fingers thick at bottom, and smooth, somewhat keeled, very broad, and embracing one another, like the Leaves of common *Aloes* or *Asphodel*, ending gradually in a Point, which is nothing else but a Prickle, which is brown and thick, sometimes an inch and half long, and so firm, that the *Americans* use it instead of an Awl, and point their Arrows with it instead of Steel: The sides of the Leaves are thinner and furnished with Prickles of the same colour, but shorter, having a broad bottom, and crooked, as in the *Rhamnus tertius*. The Leaves are fibrous within, and full of juice, but not bitter. In the midst of them rises a Stalk as thick as one's Arm, and as long as a short Spear: The Root is thick, long and crooked, and as as it were jointed, from which Joints come forth other Plants alternately at the sides, as the Germs or Buds are ranged at the Joints of Reeds.

Sometimes this Plant sends up a prodigious great Stalk in a very short space of time.

James Fontaine, in a Letter to *Blasius*, Governour of *Avignon*, writes concerning a certain *Aloes* cultivated in the Garden of *Mr. Doins at Avignon*, which was supposed to have been there an hundred Years, and had not yet bore flowers: A Stalk began to rise, says he, on the ninth Day of *May* 1599, which in forty five Days grew thirty two Palms high. From the middle of this Stalk to the top of it put forth twenty nine Branches or Shoots, formed in the same manner as the Branches of Candlesticks hung up in great Hall or Churches, streight at first, and then turning up; on the very
top

top of which sprang many not unlike the of *Yellow Asphodel*, to which on the upper part adhered Flowers of a *Saffron* colour, being of the same size of the flowers of *Roses* that adhere to *Capillaments*.

Peter Borelli writes, that a certain *Aloe* having remained a long time without a Stalk, it broke forth at last with a great Noise, and the whole Plant was turned into Stalk; and that it grew so very large, to the astonishment of all that beheld it, that it equal'd a moderate Oak, and acquir'd the height of 30 Palms, and the thickness of ones thigh, being bedeckt with flowers at top: And, which is more amazing, it arrived at that bigness in four or five days, so that you might plainly see it growing with your Eyes. Such a thing was lately seen at *Montpelier*, &c.

Mr *Ray* saw eight or ten Plants of this kind, on the 20th of *August* 1663, in the Duke of *Bavaria's* Gardens at *Munich*, which had already produced Stalks as tall as a Spear, and as thick as ones Arm, loaded with many Flowers at top, which issued from the Stalk, almost in the same manner as is described by *James Fontaine*, but not yet quite blown: But the Gardiner told him nothing of the prodigious Eruption of the Stalks with a thundering noise, nor of their very sudden growth. 'Tis true, the Stalk will shoot up to that height, and grow to that thickness, that it will appear as a large Tree, in the space of one Summer, or half a year; but this will neither seem prodigious nor incredible, if you consider the Largeness of the Leaves and the rest of the Plant. And therefore these Authors labour to no purpose to find out the reason of this Phenomenon. The flowers consist of six Leaves; and the Seed is contained in 3 Cells,

5. *Aloe Americana*, folio in oblongum aculeum, abeunte, minor, *Prodr. Par. Bat.* *Smaller American Aloes, with a Leaf ending in an oblong prickle.*

6. *Aloe Americana*, ex vera Cruce, foliis latoribus, glaucis, *H. Beaumont.* *American Aloes from Vera Cruz, with broad grey Leaves.*

This has a brown Root that is seldom thicker than a Goose-Quill, and furnished with many fibres, which are whitish at first. The Leaves embrace one another at bottom, and then part from one another and spread, being two foot long, and two inches and a half broad, and ending in a purplish Prickle, which is very large and strong for the length of the Leaves. The Leaves are guarded with prickles on the edges, and are of a very grey colour, and strewed over as it were with white Dew; so that they will keep the Mark of your finger a good while after you have touch'd them: They are saltish to the taste. *Commelin* says, it had not yet flowered in their Garden at *Amsterdam*, and therefore they propagated it by shoots.

7. *Aloe Americana*, sobolifera, *H. L. Bat.* *Prolifick American Aloes.*

8. *Aloe Africana* sobolifera, spinis paucioribus, *Prodr. Par. Bat.* *Prolifick American Aloes with few prickles.*

9. *Aloe Americana* sobolifera, foliis elegantior variegatis, *Prodr. Par. Bat.* *Prolifick American Aloes with Leaves beautifully variegated.* *Aloe Americana*, foliis ex albo & viridi elegantior variegatis, *H. Beaumont.*

10. *Aloe Americana*, foliis erectis, aculeis robustissimis armatis, *Prodr. Par. Bat.* *American Aloes with straight Leaves armed with very strong prickles.*

11. *Aloe Americana*, lævis, latissimo folio splendente, *Cat. H. Amstel.* *Smooth American Aloes with a very broad shining Leaf.*

12. *Aloe Americana*, Surinamensis, foliis latoribus, lucidis, serratis, *H. Beaumont.* *American Aloes of Surinam, with broad, shining jagged Leaves.*

13. *Aloe Americana* minor, foliis per margines frequentissimis & molliusculis spinis armatis, *H. L. Bat.* 16. *Small American Aloes, with Leaves guarded at the edges with very thick-set and soft prickles.* *Aloe vera*, minor, *Munt. Aloed.* p. 2.

This differs from the First Species in its Leaves, which stand more upright, and are hardly above a foot high in *Holland*, nor above a fingers breadth at the middle, ending in a sharp Point; not of an Ash or whitish colour, as in that, but of a deep

green colour; not furnished with so many and so large white spots on both sides, but only with a few small ones, and these placed by one another at the very point, but not shining; and furnished on both sides with many little thick prickles, with a broad bottom, of a pale white colour, little or nothing pungent but soft, and much closer set than in the First Species, else very much like them. *Munting* did not see it in flower.

14. *Aloe Brasiliensis*, *Caraguata dicta*, *Raii* Hist. 1199. *Margrave's* Brazilian *Aloes* called *Caraguata*.

In the Root it agrees with the *American Aloes* of *Dodonaus*, and in the Leaves with the common *Aloes*, viz. from a thick short Root rise twenty or more thick, succulent or pointed Leaves, dented or prickly on both edges, one or two foot long, of a pale green colour, and strewed on both sides with grey spots. Among the Leaves rises a Stalk 3 or 4 foot high, and divided into two branches, each of which sustains a spike of yellow flowers: Now each flower is hollow, as long as ones finger, cut at the brim into six segments, containing as many *Stamina* tipped with yellow Summits. Every flower stands on its own short footstalk, and when it blows hangs down; but whilst it is yet shut, it stands up at the sides. It has no smell.

Some who have given us accounts of the *Indies*, suppose that *Ambergreefe* is the concrete Juice of a certain *Caraguata*, *Manguay* or *Meth*, that grows in great plenty on Stones and Rocks; which being carried away by the force of the Sea, or by Fishes, is driven from one Place to another, and so coagulates, and sometimes gathers into a great Mass, by the Coalescence of several Parts. Dr. *Tancred Robinson* says, that Dr. *Topham* observed in this succulent Plant a certain thick, viscous and bituminous Substance very like *Ambergreefe*.

15. *Caraguata secunda*, *Margrav lib.* 2. cap. 16. A second *Caraguata*, or Brazilian *Aloes*.

From a thready Root founded on the Stump or Branches of Trees, rise nine, ten or more Leaves, from one to five foot long, and as thick as the Leaves of *Nana*, three or four fingers broad, and hollow like

a Canal, and dented round the edges with sharp, brown, upright prickles. In the midst of these Leaves rises a whitish round Stalk, as thick as ones little finger, about two foot long, ligneous and full of Pith, on which are set heads in pairs, but generally five at the top, shaped like *Artichokes*, as big as *Walnuts*, consisting of thick prickly Leaves of a beautiful *Carnation* colour.

16. *Aloe Brasiliensis* *Caraguata Guacudicta* *Margravii*, *Raii* Hist. 1199. Brazilian *Aloes* called *Caraguata Guacu*.

This is a larger Species; from whose gravelly Root, which is very like an *Onion* both in size, figure and colour, and has many Filaments at bottom, at first rise three, four or five thick, succulent, green, hollow Leaves; then there rise more, shaped like a very acute Triangle, and very upright, growing in a Circle, being, eight, ten or fifteen foot long, and a foot broad, pointed at top, and guarded underneath at the sides by sharp reddish dents. From one Root rise 30 or 40 Leaves. In the midst of the Leaves, when the Plant is come to a good growth, rises a Stalk or Trunk as thick as a Man's thigh, upright, spongy or soft, furnished with small triangular Leaves, and about eighteen or twenty foot long. At top it spreads into tender branches like a Tree, and these branches are again divided into other branches, which bear many Conical Husks almost as long as ones finger, which open and present a flower composed of five Leaves of a greenish yellow colour, and as large as the flowers of *Ibabiraba*, with some little *Stamina* in the middle, the flower is shaped like a Star. This plant rises very high in a little time.

Of the Leaves of this Plant may be made excellent Cloth, far exceeding Linnen for goodness. From the Substance of the Conical Husks before they open into flowers, may be drawn white Threads like Cotton. The fresh Roots or Leaves of this Plant bruised and put into Water, will presently kill Fishes, and make them swim on the surface; so that you may take them up with your hand. The dried Wood burns like a Torch; and you may make Fire by rubbing a piece of hard Wood against it.

17. Aloe Africana, foliis planis, conjugatis, verrucosis, caule & flore Corallii colore, Boer. Ind. 2. 131. African Aloe with plain conjugated, furrowed, warty Leaves, and a Stalk and Flower of a Coral colour.

18. Aloe Africana, foliis longis, conjugatis, supra cavis, margaritifera, flore rubro, elegantissima, Boer. Ind. 2. 131. A most beautiful African Aloe with long conjugated Leaves, hollow above, adorned with Pearls and a red Flower.

19. Aloe Africana, minima, atro-viridis, spinis herbaceis numerosis ornata, Boer. Ind. 2. 131. The smallest dark green African Aloe adorned with numerous, herbaceous prickles.

Both the Greeks and Latins, as well as the Druggists, call not only the Herb it self *Aloes*, but likewise the thickened Juice. Now it seems to be called *Aloe*, because commonly it grows near the Sea. The Moderns call it *Sempervivum*, and *Sempervivum maritimum*; because it continues long green, and in all its Strength and Verdure, as the *Evergreens* do.

Because *Aloes* is very much used in Physick, and has been much celebrated as well by the Antients as by the Moderns; I shall here present the Reader with a more compleat and full Account of it from the most curious and industrious Authors that he can possibly meet with any where else: And first, I shall begin with *Pomet's* Account of it, as you have it in his *History of Drugs*; which is as follows:

Aloes is a Plant that is of a larger or smaller size, according to the Soil and Climate it meets with; which has given occasion to some to say, that it rises as high as some of our tallest Trees; which is not altogether false: For there is found in *Spain*, especially on the Mountains of *Sirna Morena*, *Aloes*-Plants of an excessive height; the Leaves whereof are so thick, hard and sharp, that some of them will saw a Man asunder. In the midst of the Leaves rises a Stalk that bears white Seed extremely light, and semicircular.

I shall not spend time in relating what a great many Authors have written concerning the *Aloes*-Plant; that it flowers not in an hundred Years; and that when the flowers-blow, they make a great noise, which is entirely false; Since we have seen the *Aloes*-Plant blow several times in the Royal Garden at *Paris*; and when the flower opens, it is done without any noise, or at least, so small, that 'tis hard to discern it. And it is easie for me to prove what I advance, from these Words in the *Hortus Regius Parisiensis*, Page 1. *Floruit in Horto Regio Anno 1663 & 1664, quod ignotum hactenus fuerat Lutetia, idque nullo strepitu, nulla subitanea floris eruptione, ut perperam multi fabulantur. It flowered in the Royal Garden in the Years 1663 and 1664, which it was never known to have done before in Paris, and that without any Noise or sudden Eruption of the Flower, as many have senselessly given out.* I shall only say, that abundance of People were surprized, that I should affirm, *Aloes* produced its Fruit in Clusters. But what I advance, answers to the Cut given me by Mr. *Tournefort*, who gathered the same from a Plant he met with in *Spain*. He had besides in his hands, about half an Ell of Lace four fingers deep, and of a reddish colour, which was made of the Silk drawn from the Leaves of this Plant.

At present we sell three sorts of *Aloes*, according as they are finer or coarser; and likewise in regard to the Places whence they come, and where they are made. The finest or purest is the *Succotrine Aloes*, which is so called, either because *Aloes* is a concrete Juice, which in Latin they call *Succus concretus*; or because the best comes from *Succotora* or *Socotra*, in or near *Moco* in the *East Indies*. The Inhabitants of that Island draw this Juice from the Root of the Plant; and after it has settled, they pour it off by Inclination, into a Vessel able to bear the Fire: And when it is reduced to an Extract, they put it into very fine Bladders for the Conveniency of Carriage; and in that condition it will keep a long time, as we find by experience.

Chuse the finest, clearest and smoothest *Aloes*, which when broken appears transparent, and being powdered is of fine golden yellow colour, of a bitter taste and without smell. The smallest, thinnest and lightest Bladders are accounted the best. The Succotrine kind is said to be fit for medicinal use without any other Preparation; but the following Extracts are much gentler, and more proper for all the intentions of Physick. Dissolve the purest *Aloes* in the Juice of *Roses* or *Violets*; then strain and coagulate with a gentle Fire, to the Consistence of an Extract or Pill, which is called the *Frankfort* or *Angelick Pill*; the latter of which Names is very incongruous; because the *Angelick Pill* is a Composition of several Ingredients mixed together, of which *Aloes* is indeed the Basis.

Fo. Baubinus delivers the Method of collecting the three kinds of *Aloes*, distinguished into Succotrine, Hepatick and Cabaline or *Horse-Aloes*, after the following manner: They take the Herb called *Aloes*, cut it in pieces, bruise and press the Juice out of it, which they put up into a long round Vessel, letting it stand for the space of 25 days: In the mean while they take care to clear off the useless scum, and throw it away; as also the upper part of the Juice, till such time as some difference appears in its Colour and Consistence. The purer part of this Juice being concreted, is called *Succotrine Aloes*; the remaining part of it being of a little darker colour, is called *Hepatick Aloes*; and from the Dregs or Settlings of it is made that sort, called *Cabaline* or *Horse-Aloes*.

At *Paris*, in the beginning of the Spring they obtain a most pure *Aloes*, by cutting off the Leaves of the common *Aloes*, and hanging them up by a small Thread, and then putting a Dish or Platter under them, into which will drop a yellowish and exceeding bitter Juice; which afterwards coagulates into a pure and clean sort of *Aloes*, which loosens the Belly, destroys Worms and subdues a preternatural Acid. It likewise removes Putrefaction, or prevents it, being given in substance from half a Dram to two Scruples. It is also good in Obstructions of the Womb, and the Green-Sickness, and particularly prevalent in recovering a dejected

and languishing Appetite.

Aloes is seldom or never prescribed in Potion, by reason of its intense bitterness; but it is often prescribed in Pills, being the Basis of all, or most of those purging Pills to be met with in Authors and Dispensatories. In the City of *Goa*, as *Garcias* relates, they give *Aloes* well bruised and mixed with Milk, to such as are afflicted with Ulcers in their Kidneys or Bladder, and void purulent Urine; by which means they are cured in a little time. You must forbear giving *Aloes*, or any Medicine containing *Aloes*, to such as are subject to the bleeding Piles, and the overflowing of the Monthly Terms; as also to such as are subject to spitting or vomiting of Blood, and Women with Child, unless it be first corrected as hereafter taught. But on the other hand, it may be given properly and successfully enough to Persons subject to Melancholy, the Jaundice, and other Distempers where the first Passages are tainted with vicious Crudities.

Aloes consists of two Parts or different Substances, whereof the one is saline, or a saltish Substance; the other sulphureous: The saltish part is dissolved by watry Menstrua, such as common Water, distilled Waters, and the Juices of Plants. The sulphureous part is dissolved by Spirit of Wine or any other inflammable Liquor: They commonly make use of the Juice of *Roses* or *Violets* to dissolve it in; but it is far better in fair Water: For by that means the saline part is wholly separated from the gross sulphureous part, which is viscous and like a Jelly; nay, it appears to be nothing else but the grosser part of the Jelly of the Leaves mentioned before. This gross Substance adhering too closely to the Intestines, is apt to produce a fruitless desire of going to Stool, commonly termed a *Tenesmus*, and sometimes bloody Stools: For by its opening the Mouths of the Arteries answering to the Hæmorrhoidal Veins, the Blood is poured forth. Therefore its Extract prepared with Water is a great deal better than the crude *Aloes*, and more advantageous and proper than the *Rose-Aloes*, &c.

Some prescribe *Aloes* toasted; by which means it is deprived of its harsh Sulphur. This has been found by experience to be very helpful in all sorts of Hemorrhages or Fluxes of Blood. When *Aloes* is dissolved in the Juices or Decoctions of Plants, it is called the *Insuccation of Aloes*, or *Aloes insuccated*. Wherefore according to the different Intention of the Physitian, it may be dissolved in *Asarabacca*, Infusion of *Sena*, or the Tincture of *Scammony* or *Jalap*, that its purging Quality may be increased. By a Chymical Resolution, *Aloes* afford a large quantity of Oil, but a very inconsiderable quantity of urinous Spirit.

Of Hepatick Aloes, by the same Author.

Within these few Years last past, we have brought us from the *American* Islands, a thick Juice, which the *French* make from the Root and Leaves of the *West India Aloes*. This *Aloes* is brought in Gourds or Calabashes of different sizes and weight; that is to say, from two to an hundred pounds and more, which is very extraordinary: Yet I have been satisfied of the truth of this by those who have seen Gourds of this *Aloes* of an hundred and two hundred pounds weight.

Chuse such as is of the colour of a Liver, from which it takes its Name of Hepatick *Aloes*, from the Greek and Latin Word *Hepar*, which signifies a Liver. Of this there are two sorts; the *Hepatick*, properly so called, and the *Caballine*. The *Hepatick* is the finer of the two, and is given both to Men and Horses. It is of a light Liver-colour, fine and clear, and not very fetid in smell. The *Caballine* is the coarser sort, being black, difficult to be broken, and frequently adulterated: This is Horse-*Aloes*, and ought not to be given to Men: And the common *Hepatick Aloes*, which is sold in our Shops, is scarce any thing else but the *Caballine*, of a strong and fetid scent, and very coarse. Besides this, is the *Barbadoes* or *West India Aloes*, which is of a fetid smell, but much finer, and brought over in Gourds, Pots and Casks; that in Gourds is the best and finest; that in Pots

indifferent, but not so good as the other; but that in Casks is moist, and the worst of all. Thus far *Pomet*. Let us now hear *Lemery*.

Aloes, says he, is a thick or concreted Juice of a Plant, called by the same Name, that grows of several sizes, according to the Soil and Climate it meets with. We find it in *Spain* and several other hot Countries, and some of those Plants equal large Trees both in height and thickness. The Root is of the shape of a Stake fixed in the ground; the whole Plant is extremely bitter, and grows in the Southern Climes, such as *Ægypt*, *Arabia*, *Spain* and *America*.

Some Naturalists have affirmed, that the Plant *Aloes* did not flower but from one hundred years to another; that when the flower opened or blowed, it made a Report like a Musquet, and that then the Stalk rose all at once, and grew prodigiously in a little time: But this Opinion has not been confirmed in the Royal Garden at *Paris*; [nor any where else;] on the contrary, we have seen the *Aloes* flower there, without any such Prodigy happening: But it may be said, that tho' this does not happen in our temperate Climate; yet it may heppen in larger sorts of *Aloes*, and in warmer Countries: To which I answer, that we have neither Appearances, nor sufficient proofs concerning this pretended Fact, to give credit to it.

Aloes is divided into three kinds; *Succotrine*, *Hepatick* and *Caballine Aloes*.

The first is called in Latin, *Aloes Succotrina vel Succotrina*; because formerly great quantities of it were brought from the Isle of *Socotra*, which is the finest and best of all. It is clear, of a brown and black colour, shining on the outside, of an Orange-colour within, brittle, resinous, pretty light, very bitter to the Taste, of a disagreeable Smell, and yellow when powdered. It is drawn out in a Liquor by Incisions made in the Plant, which is afterwards set in the Sun to thicken.

The second is called in Latin *Aloes Hepatica*; because when it is broke, it has a Liver-colour: It differs from the *Succotrine* in nothing, but in its being of a darker colour: But People commonly confound these two sorts of Aloes, and take the one for the other.

The third is called in Latin *Aloe Caballina*; because it is hardly ever used but for Distempers of Horses. This is the coarsest, the most earthy, and the worst of all. In order to get this, you bray the Plant, and press out the Juice of it; then you set that Juice in the Sun, or on the Fire, till it acquire a solid consistency. It is very black, compact and heavy.

Aloes contains abundance of Oil and Essential Salt.

It is very purgative, rarifies the Blood, provokes the Monthly Discharges and Hemorrhoids, purges and strengthens the Stomach, provided you take it after having eat: For if you take it on an empty Stomach, it will give you severe Pains and Gripings, and purge but very little. It is proper to kill Worms, and carry them off by Stool: It cleanses, dries and consolidates Wounds; it attenuates and dissolves phlegmatick and tough Humours, and resists Corruption, being applied externally.

The Mass is made up of a watry and a resinous part: The purgative Faculty resides in the watry part: The resinous part is of no use for this purpose, but rather of bad consequence, being that which causes Gripes. For this reason 'tis always washed or cleansed before 'tis used, and then it may be taken with ease and safety.

This you must carefully observe, That *Aloes* is not to be given too often, nor in too great quantity, lest it fret the Stomach and Bowels; nor to such as are troubled much with a flux either of the Womb or Belly, or such as have a Dysentery, or Women with Child; nor to such as are hectical, or have burning Fevers, or are of a hot and dry habit of Body, or who are emaciated, lean and wasted away; nor to Children of thin, hot and dry Constitutions, especially in hot weather, when the Air is extremely dry.

That inspissated Juice, commonly known by the name of *Aloes*, is got from the Leaves of this Plant in the Island of *Socotra*, in some Provinces of *Persia* and the *East Indies*, from whence it is brought to these parts. Formerly it was believed, that it would not yield such a Juice in *Italy*, where it both grows wild, and thrives well when planted; because of the difference of the Climate and Soil. But the most ingenious *Fabius Columna* hath published the Method by him invented of drawing out the Juice, in his *History of Rare Plants*; which is this:

Having placed a broad Earthen glazed Dish, he hung over it the Leaves pulled up from the very Roots, and let the yellow Juice (which he observed was contained only in the Veins) descend and fall down by Drops, and at last squeezed the Leaves downwards with his hand, and scraped off that which stuck to the sides of the Leaves. Having therefore got abundance of Juice from many Leaves, he set that Vessel three Days in the Sun; and having every day scraped off that hard part which stuck to the sides of the Dish (for immediately a little sticks) and mix'd with a more liquid part, and that several times in a day; and having put up the Vessel in the Night-time, the next day he found all the Juice to be concentered and friable. When it begins to thicken, says he, it is of a reddish Orange-colour; but when it is actually concentered, it becomes more dark and blackish, and acquires a sort of dark red colour, like congeal'd Blood, or rather very like a Liver, being pellucid, smooth, of a heavy aromatick smell, and a very bitter and abominable taste. And what is very strange, is, that if you but touch it with your hand, the Air will be infected with its Vapour, and you will find your Throat bitter, as if you had swallowed some of the Juice. This Juice, as *Dioscorides* observes, having been very well dry'd and rubb'd betwixt your fingers, may be easily reduced to the smallest Dust; and being infused in Water, it presently melts, is dissolved, and becomes of an Orange-colour, as it was before its Concretion.

This had all the Marks of the best sort of Aloes; and, compared with the choicest *Succotrine Aloes* of the Shops, it seemed to excel it; and that it had the same Virtues, and answered the same ends in Physick, *Columna* learned by experience. This being so, it seems probable that Aloes is obtained from the Leaves of this Plant, in the Eastern Countries, either after this or some such method; and not by cutting the Leaves in pieces, and then pressing the Juice out of them, in the manner described by *J. Bæubinus*: For the taste of the Leaves is not at all bitter, but rather gently cooling. And *Columna* tells us, that by cutting either the Leaves or the Root, you get no bitter Juice, but rather a sort of mucous Substance, which is perfectly insipid.

The method of gathering it, as communicated to Mr. Ray by Dr. Palmer, from the Dictates of Professor Herman, is as follows.

From the Leaves plucked up by the Roots, and gently squeezed either with your Hand or an Instrument, the Juice drops into a receiving Vessel. The thick and gross parts subside in the Night-time [afterwards they expose it to the Sun;] but the rest swim above. Next day they pour it into another Vessel, and set it in the Sun, that so it may thicken and dry; at which time it acquires a dark red or brown colour, which is the *Aloe Succotrina* of the Shops. But the coarse part which remains behind, is pour'd out into another Vessel, and set in the Sun, that so it may acquire a Liver-colour, and is called *Hepatick Aloes*. And the grossest part of all is called *Caballine Aloes*. The Juice that drops from the Leaves obliquely cut, has a golden colour.

This Method is agreeable to that above found out by *Columna*.

We are of opinion, that Aloes flows from an Opening or Incision made in the Leaves: For Aloes seems to be the proper and essential Juice of the Plant, analogous to Blood, contained in the larger Vessels, and exalted by Coction into a Quintessence, as they call it, in which consists the whole strength and vigour of the Plant, as such; and not that crude and limpid Juice, which is in the Fi-

bres and Rarenchymie of the Leaves. Now this Juice insipifies or thickens by the heat of the Sun. This Opinion is confirmed by the Authority of *Pliny*.

Beside, a purgative Aloes contains a drying and warming Virtue; it opens Obstructions, clears the passages, and purges bilious and pituitous Humours.

Aloes is almost the only Medicine that opens the Belly, and strengthens the Stomach, and at the same time does no injury by any contrary quality. *Galen, Plin. &c.*

C. Hoffman says, this Medicine wants to be corrected: For it is, says he, a Purgative, properly so called; by which alone it carries something along with it contrary to Nature, which, while we endeavour to correct by *Mastick, Saffron* and *Cinnamon*, we tacitly own its fault. The more Aloes is wash'd, it strengthens the Stomach; the less it is washed, it purges: For together with the Impurities, are carried off some fiery and acrid Particles, which would otherwise vellicate and fret the Stomach.

That the frequent use of Aloes, says *Fuchsius*, opens the hemorrhoidal Veins, I have observed a thousand times; and of an hundred of those who use Aloes for a Purge, you will see ninety troubled with a Flux of the Hemorrhoids; and again find those Veins shut, upon forbearing the use of it. That it opens the Orifices of the Veins is beyond all dispute; and is therefore to be carefully avoided by such as are subject to Hemorrhages of the Nose, Belly or Womb; and therefore it is hurtful to Women with Child. *Tho. Bartholinus* gives an instance of one that pissed Blood, by using too much Aloes, *Act. Med. ann. 1673. Obs. 64.* But you will say, it is a powerful Astringent. It is so, applied outwardly. For a Medicine's producing a certain effect externally, is no reason why it should produce the same effect internally.

Aloes kills and expels Worms in the Guts; and mixed with Vinegar and Ox-Gall, and so laid on the Navel, it has the same effect. It banishes the Yellowness of the Jaundice, and prevents all Putrefaction, and preserves dead Bodies free from putrefaction and Corruption very long, especially being mixed with Myrrh and other such things. For this reason some have affirmed, that it had

all the Virtues of Mummy, and that this was nothing else but Aloes mixed with human Fat. Three of these Pills given for some days, bring away the Monthly Discharges in great plenty. I had a Servant-Maid, says *C. Hoffman*, in whom I could by no means bring down the Terms, but by the use of the *Pilule de tribus*.

The Powder of Aloes strewed on the Hemorrhoids, stops the bleeding of them. Being dissolved in Wine, it cures the falling off the Hair; and mixed with Honey, it cures all Ulcers of the secret Parts; as also Fistula's, and all putrefaction of the Mouth and Gums, and corrects a stinking Breath. It shuts the Mouths of the Veins, stops bleeding, and thickens and dries, being applied externally. The Powder wonderfully conglutinates fresh Wounds, and such as are very hard to be cured.

In giving of Aloes, some Cautions are to be observed.

1. That it be not given to such as only labour under a bad habit of body, without Matter: For such do not want Evacuation, far less a Medicine that dries powerfully, and which, instead of Evacuating, brings on a Consumption. On the other hand, 'tis given with great advantage to such as are of a cold and moist Constitution.

2. That it never be given to old Men, or any one that is dry from any Cause whatsoever, unless there be an absolute necessity for it.

3. That it be not too frequently, and consequently not daily used, as some do. For that Evacuation which is caused by purging Medicines, is only good for such as want it very much, and have not been purged of a long time.

4. As *Agarick* is forbid to Women with Child; so is Aloes, and all Compositions in which Aloes is an Ingredient. And hence, one Ounce of the *Elect. de Hiera* is prescribed, with a whole Scruple of *Saffron*, in the most obstinate Obstructions of the *Menstrua*.

There are three things in Aloes, says *Le Brun*, that want Correction:

1. That it is of slow Operation; which is corrected by adding Spices of a more fine and subtil Essence, and acrid; such as Mace, Nutmeg, Cloves, Cinamon, Spike-nard, Calamus Aromaticus, Cubebs, Camels Hay, Saffron, &c.

2. That it is of a weak Operation; which is concreted, by adding Turpentine, or any other acrid Resinous Substance. Others wash it in the Decoction of Rhubarb, or the Infusion of Roses, and so make it stronger.

3. That it is anastomatick, or opens the Orifices of the Veins; which is corrected, by mixing with it Tragacanth, Mastick, Bdellium, and the like; or by washing it in Endive or Succory-Water.

Of the 5th Species, *Franc. Hernandez* writes thus: This Plant alone, says he, is able to furnish whatever is necessary for human Life, provided Men would keep within the bounds of Moderation. For the whole Plant will serve for Fences to hedge in Fields, and answer the Design of Timber; the Stalks will serve for Beams or Rafters, and the Leaves for Tiles to cover Houses; of which also may be made large Plates and Basons: The Nerves and Fibres of those Leaves will answer the same purpose, as to making of Linnen, Shoes and Clothes, as Flax, Hemp, Cotton, &c. with us. Of the Points are made Nails, Awls and Bodkins, which the *Indians* made use of to bore their Ears, in order to emaciate themselves, when they worshipped evil Spirits; as also Needles, Pins, Galtraps, and Brushes which Weavers make use of for disentangling their Yarn. Besides, which is very wonderful, Wine, Honey, Vinegar and Sugar are prepared from the Juice which runs from the inner Buds, or Germs pluck'd off from the tender Leaves, into a large Cavity; of which Liquor one Plant will yield sometimes fifty Rundlers or Kilderkins: For by Distillation the Juice becomes sweeter and thicker, till at last it comes to the consistency of Sugar. Of the same Juice diluted with spring-Water, is made Wine, by adding the Peels of Oranges, Lemons, and such like

like Fruits. Of the mentioned *Sugar* is prepared *Vinegar*, by dissolving it in *Water*, and setting it in the *Sun* for nine days. The same Juice provokes the Monthly Discharges, purges by *Urine*, and cleanses both the *Bladder* and *Kidneys*, softens the *Belly*, and breaks the *Stone*. Of the *Root* are made very strong *Ropes*, which are proper for many uses. The *Grosser Part* of the *Leaves*, and the *Trunk* decocted under *Ground*, are proper to be eaten, and taste like *candied Orange-Peel*. They likewise wonderfully conglutinate fresh *Wounds*: For by *roasting*, the Juice becomes *Glutinous*, which is naturally cold and moist. The *Leaves* also *roasted*, and laid on the part affected, will cure a *Convulsion*, and allay pains or aches (especially if the Juice be drank warm) tho' they should even proceed from the *Taws*, which is the *Indian Pox*; will blunt the Senses, and bring on a *Torpor* or *Stupefaction*. The Juice of the *Roots* cures the *Pox* among the *Indians*.

The extreme bitterness of this *Drug* has occasioned some *Writers* to call it *Fel Natura*. There are two kinds of it in the *Shops*; the *Succotrina*, so called, from a *Place* where it grows much, which comes chiefly from *Arabia* and *Egypt*, in *Skins* of a blackish colour in the lump, but of a shining *Golden Hue*, when broke and powder'd, and has but little smell. The other is called *Hepatica*, from its dark *Liver-colour*, and comes chiefly from *Barbadoes* in the *West Indies*, in large *Shells*, or *Gourds*, and is of a strong offensive scent. The former sort is always expected for inward use, being mild and safe; the other is so nauseous and offensive to the *Stomach*, that 'tis used in little else than for *Cattle*, and is a mighty *Purge* for *Horses*. It is the Juice of a *Ferulaceous Plant*, that we have some Specimens of in *Physick-Gardens* here in *England*. *Ludovicus*, *Ermuller*, and many others, will have this composed of two sorts of Substances; the one *Resinous*, which is soonest dissolved, and taken up by a *spirituous Menstruum*; and the other *Mucilaginous* or *Gummy*, which soonest joins with the *Water*, and *Menstruums* of that kind. The former is reckoned rougher in *Operation*, and by its *Adhesion* to the *Coats* of the *Sto-*

mach and *Bowels*, to cause grievous *Gripings*; but the latter is accounted milder. Hence the *Dissolvent* in this case is to be more or less *spirituous*, as the intention is for brisker or milder *Purgation*. In the *resinous parts* likewise, which mix with a *spirituous Liquor*, is supposed to consist the *Quality* which makes it so good a *Vulnery*.

Its *Bitterness* makes it so nauseous, that it is not much used in *liquid forms*; but generally made into *Pills*, where half a *Dram* is a mean *Dose*. *Salt* of *Tartar* is its best *Correcter*: And *Ermuller* insinuates, that so much may be mixed with it, as will quite destroy its *purgative quality*. There are hardly any of the *Official purging Pills* without this in their *Composition*. There is certainly a *Dexterity* in bringing this to be little more than an *Alterative*; and *Tinctura sacra*, which is an *Ingredient* of the *Species Hiera* (of which this is the chief *Ingredient*) as it is ordered usually in the *Shops*, with many will not operate till a long time after taking. And I have known *Instances*, where it has been so managed, as not to work sensibly till after a third or fourth *Dose*.

It appears, that many ancient *Physicians* had a skill to use it thus: And in cases where the *Vessels* are stuffed, and as it were almost glued up with *Viscidities*, if this be so ordered, as not to go off by the first *Discharges*, but gradually to mix with the *Blood*, it cannot but very powerfully break and deterge the *Humours* in the smallest *Vessels*, so as to fit them for some *Evacuation*. And this is the reason, that frequently after repeated *Doses*, when it once begins to operate, it continues to do so long together: For having in its many *Circulations* at last so much fused the *Juices*, they flow thro' the *intestinal Glands* in great quantities, and run off by *Stool*. But in these cases great caution must be had, that the *Evacuation*, when it once begins, does not continue long enough to make a waste of the necessary *Fluids*; which, the strength of the *Patient* is the surest Rule to know by.

It is a good Cathartick in watry, cold, corpulent Constitutions, as it heats and attenuates very much: But it is bad for thin and heetical Persons. It is accounted very efficacious in promoting the menstrual Discharges, and is very proper to be mixed with Steel coarſes. It is alſo good to deſtroy Worms, and ſcour away thoſe ropy viſcid humours, ſo apt to breed them in the Bowels of Children.

The *Heparick Aloes* is ſo penetrating in its ſcent, as to purge, and kill Worms, applied only to the Belly in Plaſter. It is of great account among Surgeons, in the Tincture of *Myrrh*, for external intentions. In ſhort, there is not any one Drug of more univerſal uſe in Medicine than this is, and of more efficacy for many important ends. All this from the ingenuous Dr. Quincy.

T A B L E CXCVII.

GENUS X.

Cannacorus, INDIAN CANE.

Indian Cane is a Plant with a monopetala Lilly flower A, ſiſtulous as it were, and divided into ſix Segments, of which one puts forth a long Tongue or Tenon B, which ſeems to ſupply the place of a Poin- tal; and beſides, as if it were likewise in the room of a *Stamen*, it is furniſhed with a Point C. But the Em- palement D, E, which is tubulated, embraces the Flower, and then turns to an oblong, roundiſh and membranous Fruit F, which is parted into three Cells G, and commonly full of globular Seed H.

The Species of *Indian Cane* are,

1. *Cannacorus latifolius vulgaris*. *Common broad leaved Indian Cane*. *Arundo Indica, florida*. *Cannacorus quorundam, Lob. Icon. 56.* *Arundo Indica latifolia, C. B. Pin. 19. J. B. 2. 489.* *Tum & Cana ſive Arundo Indica, quibuſdam.* *Flos Cancræ, J. B. 2. 752.*

This is the *Canna Indica, flore rubro, & flore luteo, punctato* Park.

This Foreigner riſes with a jointed Stalk a Cubit or a Cubit and half high; with large Leaves for the ſize of the Plant, which at firſt budding reſemble little Paper-Horns folded together; but when they open are very large, being two Palms broad, and three or four long, tender and membranous, ending in a moderate Point, with little oblique Veins, ſtretching to the edges from the middle Nerve that runs lengthwiſe. The top of the Stalk is adorned with Flowers of a deep Scarlet-colour, not much unlike the Flowers of *Corn-Flag*, reſting on a rugged Chapter, which grows bigger after the Flower falls, and becomes triangular, and as it were prickly, ſays *Cluſius*, like the Fruit of *Ricinus* or *Palma Chriſti*, in which is contained black or brown round ſeed, as large as the *Faba Veterum*. The Root is jointed and furniſht with thick Fibres, having other Joints growing to it, which ſend up Shoots as well as the Parent-Root.

It is not able to bear the Cold of our Winters, unleſs it be put in a Pot, and taken into a Stove or Hot-houſe.

Margrave deſcribes this Plant more fully, in his *Natural Hiſtory of Braſil*. The ſucculent Green Stalk, ſays he, which is a Finger thick, riſes eight or ten foot high, and is encompaſſ'd by the Leaves, which are ſet one by one. The Flowers conſiſt of Leaves ſhaped like a *Tongue*, about two Fingers long and upright, which are encompaſſed by other ſharp-pointed and folded Leaves; but in the middle are two narrow Leaves a little twiſted, and in the middle of theſe one ſhaped like a little *Tongue*, having a *Stamen* at its ſide, that ſticks out a little. The Flower has no ſmell. The Fruit is Divided within into three Cells, having in each Generally twelve Grains or Seeds, which are very hard, and when broken with an Hammer, contain a very hard white Subſtance within, which has a Cavity within it like a Wine-Glaſs, and within that, a little Subſtance like a *Maggot* in Cheeſe, from whence it buds. The Root is as thick as a Man's long, of a ſhining whitish yellow colour, having reddiſh coats like an *Onion*, and full of Juice; but at Diſtances it has here and there

Cannacorus Indian Cane.



there Knobs, from whence it puts forth new shoots. *Clusius* observes, that when the old shoots are wounded, they drop a white, sweetish and clammy Tear like *Tragacanth*; and that in the old Leaves there is a certain subtle excrementitious Substance that tastes like Nitre.

2. *Cannacorus flore luteo punctato.* *Indian Cane with a yellow spotted Flower.* *Arundo Indica, latifolia, flore luteo, punctato, C.B. Pin. 19. J. B. 2. 490.* *Canna Indica, lutea, rubris maculis punctata, vel flore croceo, guttato, Eyst.*

3. *Cannacorus amplissimo folio, flore rutilo.* *Indian Cane with a very large Leaf and a red Flower.* *Arundo Indica, latissimo folio, flore rutilo, H. R. Par.*

4. *Cannacorus flore coccineo, splendente.* *Indign Cane with a shining Scarlet Flower.* *Canna Americana, flore fulgenti cocco splendente, H. L. Bat.*

5. *Cannacorus angustifolius, flore flavescente.* *Narrow-leaved Indian Cane with a yellowish Flower.* *Canna Indica, angustifolia, flore flavo, H. L. Bat.*

The Leaves of this are narrower and more pointed than in the first Species, and Generally break out of Husks at the bottom of the Stalk. The Flowers are a little larger, each of which consists of three Leaves shaped like a Spoon, three fingers long, and crooked, in the middle of which there is also a narrow Leaf a Finger and an half long, standing strait up like a Spear.

In the hinder part of the Flower, after those three larger Leaves, there likewise stand out two pointed Leaves; so that the whole Flower consists of 8 Leaves, and has besides a yellow *Stamen* in the middle, that is brown at top, as in *Corn Flag*. In all other respects it agrees with the First Species.

6. *Cannacorus radice croceâ, five Curcuma officinarum.* *Indian Cane with a Saffron Root, or Curcuma of the Shops.* *Crocus Indicus, Arabibus Curcum, officinis nostris radix Curcumæ dicta, Bont. 116.*

The Description of it by *Bontius* runs thus: This Plant has broad Leaves, not unlike the Leaves of *White Hellebore*, unless that that they are not so much channelled, but are smooth. The Root is much like that of *Gentian*. The Flower is of a most

beautiful purple colour. The Root is dyed of a *Saffron-colour*; for which reason *Garcias* calls it *Crocus Indicus*.

The Fruit of this *Curcuma* or *Turmeric* is echinated or prickly, like our *Chestnuts* in *Europe*; and when they open, they present round Seed like *Peas*; which boiled in Puller or Kid-Broth, yield both an excellent Nourishment and Medicine.

The famous *Herman* describes it thus: *Curcuma*, says he, consists of a round tuberos Root, that grows transversely, resembling *Ginger*, as thick as ones Finger, being composed of many shoots at the joints, with circular Girdles on the surface, and putting forth some thick Fibres at the joints, ponderous, pale on the outside, and pretty rugged, of a *Saffron-colour* within; and in process of time inclining to purple, solid, and as it were closely compacted of a condensed *Saffron-juice*, of an acrid, aromattick, fat taste, and a fragrant smell. Every joint of this thrusts forth fresh, green, plain Leaves, a span long, and one or two palms broad, ending in a moderate Point, so very much like the Leaves of a young *Indian Cane*, that it is very hard to discern the difference. And I find, *Bontius* in this mistakes, who, in his Natural and Physical History of the *East Indies*, *Lib. 7. C. 30.* has, instead of *Curcuma*, described the *Indian Cane*, which is very common in the *Indies*, and familiar in our Gardens. From the fresh and more vigorous Knobs of the Root rises a round succulent shaft nine inches high, about the bigness of a Goose-Quill, of a pale green colour, naked underneath, but from the middle to the top formed into a thick round spike, which is composed of a pale green colour at bottom, but then of a reddish yellow colour, or pale yellow colour, two nails broad, gradually ending in a crooked point, and ranged like scales; betwixt whose junctures is concealed a clammy viscous moisture, that gathers there from the Dew which falls in the Night-time. Besides, from every scale come forth oblong Flowers successively, resembling the Flowers of *Indian Cane*, but three times smaller, being composed of four pale yellowish or purplish Leaves, the upper one turning up obliquely, the two lower ones stretching out directly, but the middle or intermediate

one somewhat twisted and fringed. To these succeed small, membranous, tricapular Seed-Vessels, containing round, brown Seed, smaller than the Seed of *Indian Cane*.

Curcuma or *Turmerick* is so common in the *Indies*, that you will scarce find a Garden all over the East, in which it is not cultivated. The Root is ripe, and fit to be dug up after the Flowers are withered. It is propagated as well from the Seed, as by the Knots or Germs cut off from the Root. It is furnished with oily volatile Salt, immersed in soft and viscous matter. Thus far *Herman*.

Mr. *Tournefort* is of opinion, that the Flower is monopetalous, and cut into several segments, as he judges from a dry Flower he had from the *Indies*; and not composed of four Leaves, as *Herman* affirms.

Cannacorus is compounded of *Canna* and *Acorus*, as if it were of a middle nature betwixt both.

It is very likely, that *Curcuma* or *Turmerick* is the *Cyperus Indicus* of *Dioscorides*; which, he says, hath a Root like *Ginger*, of a yellow colour like *Saffron*, bitter to the taste, and effectual for taking away Hair. All which Notes agree very well with this Species of *Cannacorus* called *Curcuma*; and therefore we may the more wonder, why *Dioscorides* should refer it to *Cyperus*. But this is not the *Curcuma* of *Serapio* or *Avicenna*, as *Matthioli* has well observed, which is no other than the *Great Celandine*, whose Root is yellow; and therefore the Apothecaries in former times took it for *Curcuma*, and put it into the Composition called *Dia-curcuma*. *Garcias* and *Christopherus à Costa* call it *Crocus Indicus*, and say, the *Indians* call it *Alad*; and *Manjale*; the *Arabians*, *Habet* and *Curcum*; the *Turks* and *Persians*, *Saroth* and *Darjard*; that is, *Lignum luteum*.

It is much in use with many for the Yellow Jaundice, either in Powder or Decoction: For it is thought to open the Obstructions of the Gall and other parts. It is of very good use in old inveterate Pains and Sickneses, or the ill Habit of Body called *Cachexia*, and is very good against

the Dropsy. It is much used to colour Wood wical instead of *Saffron*; and the *Indians* make great use of it both to season and colour their Meats and Broths; because they can have it cheaper than *Saffron*. *Garcias* says, it is put into those Medicines that are made for the Eyes, and for the Itch, if some Juice of Oranges, and the Oil of the *Indian Nut* be mixed with it.

The *Malaians* boil the Root both with Fish and Flesh, as well to season them, as for its Wholsomeness; which is likewise practised by the *Hollanders*, who probably learnt it from those people: But especially they salt their Fish in a Pickle made of this Root; because, they say, it both gives them a delicious taste, and an agreeable yellow Colour.

It is a most excellent Remedy in the Obstructions of the Bowels, viz. of the Lungs, Liver and Spleen; as also in the Stoppage of the Meseraick Veins, and in Nephritick Pains. It is an effectual Remedy for the Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys, provokes the Monthly Discharges, and gives great ease to Women in Labour: But that, for which it is chiefly valuable, is, that it is a peculiar and specifick Remedy for the Jaundice; for which it has been often found very successful. And for this reason the *Chinese* candy it with Sugar, and use it upon Occasion.

The *Indians* bray this Root with the Powder of *Saunders*, and other sweet-smelling Flowers, in a Marble-Mortar, to the Consistency of an Ointment; and with this both the Men and the Women anoint their Bodies. And tho' this looks very ugly to such as have not been used to see it, yet it is an exceeding great Relief against Feverish Heats, and the Warmth of the Sun, as also against the very troublesome Bitings of Fleas and other Vermin. In short, this Root deserves the chief place among Deobstruent or Opening Medicines.

Bontius observed, that the *Chinese* made a Snuff of this Root, as we use to do of *White Hellebore*.

Pomet in his History of Drugs, gives this Account of it: *Turmerick*, says he, which some call *Curcuma*, and others *Crocus* or *Cyperus* of *India*, *Malabar* and *Babylon*, is a Root which is yellow quite through, and produces very large green Leaves: The said Root puts forth Flowers, which grow like Ears of Corn, as may be seen by the Engraved Figure in Mr. *Herman's* Book. This little Root is much like *Ginger*: It is brought to us from several parts of *India*, by the Company of Merchants trading thither; and likewise great quantities of it come from the Island of *St. Lawrence*.

Chuse your *Turmerick* large, fresh, resinous, not easie to be broken, and rather heavy than such as is Worm-eaten, or inclinable to be rotten.

There are many people about *Paris*, who ask for the *Red Turmerick*, as believing there are two sorts, when in reality it is nothing but the Age of it that turns it brown, which, when it is powdered, shews redder, according as it is older or newer.

This Root is chiefly used by the Dyers, Glovers, and Perfumers: The Founders

make use of it to tinge their Metals; and the Button-makers to rub on their Wood, when they would make an imitation of Gold. The *Indians* use it to tinge and give a yellow colour to their Bread or other things, as we do *Saffron*.

It grows, says *Bontius*, in *Cananor*, *Calecut* and *Goa*; and great quantities of it are brought to the *Arabians*, *Turks* and *Persians*, who all confess it comes from the *Indies*; in whose Woods it grows in so great Abundance, that from thence you may have whole Ship-Loads of it. There is no Plant more in request among the *Indians* than *Turmerick*; nor have they any commoner Sauce either for Fish or Flesh; but its chiefest use is in topical Medicines, as well to be given inwardly, in all Obstructions of the *Viscera* and *Mesentery*, as in the Diseases of Women. No other Medicine is so highly extolled by the Women of *Malaia* as this, which they celebrate with Divine Praises, for its extraordinary Virtues in facilitating Womens Labour, in curing the Strangury and the Diseases of the Kidneys. And it is accounted a specifick Remedy for the Diseases of the Womb.

S E C T. III.

Of Herbs with a tripetalous Lilly-Flower.

TABLE CXCVIII. Fig. 1.

GENUS I.

EPHEMERUM.

Ephemerum is a Plant with a Lilly-Flower A, consisting of three Petals B, sitting in the Empalement D, which is likewise three-leaved C. But the Pointal turns afterwards to an oblong Fruit E, which is divided into three Cells F, and full of Seed G, like a Grain of Wheat.

The Species of *Ephemerum* are,

1. *Ephemerum Virginianum*, flore cœruleo, majori. *Virginian Ephemerum*, with a large blue Flower. *Phalangium Virginianum*, flore amplo cœruleo, *Mor. H. R. Bles.*

2. *Ephemerum Virginianum*, flore purpureo, majori. *Virginian Ephemerum*, with a large purple Flower. *Phalangium Virginianum*, amplo flore rubro, *Mor. H. R. Bles.*

3. *Ephemerum Virginianum*, flore azureo, majori. *Virginian Ephemerum*, with a large azure Flower. *Phalangium Virginianum*, amplo flore azureo, *Mor. H. R. Bles.*

4. *Ephemerum Virginianum*, flore cœruleo, minori. *Virginian Ephemerum*, with a small blue Flower. *Phalangium Ephemerum*, *Virginianum*, *Joannis Tradescanti*, *Park. Par. 15*, *Virginian Spiderwort*.

From a fibrous Root, that creeps far and wide under Ground, it puts forth Ash-coloured green Leaves two or three together, seldom more, embracing one another at bottom, long, narrow, and as it were grassy, from a pretty broad bottom gradually ending in a sharp point, somewhat rough about the edges, full of Nerves, and

rising higher than the Stalks. Among the Leaves rises a pretty stiff jointed Stalk a Palm long, and cloathed at every Joint, with a Leaf that embraces it; from whose bosoms sometimes come forth branches. The top of the Stalk commonly parts in two Leaves, much after the manner of *Cyperus*; betwixt which come forth many Flowers as it were in an Umbel, sometimes twenty in number, composed of three Leaves, pretty large, dyed of a deep purple blue colour, and likewise shut up in a three-leaved Flower-Cup before they blow, hanging at small Footstalks, which Growing longer when the Flower begins to blow, stand strait up. The middle of the Flower is possessed by a Head which is surrounded by six reddish plumed *Stamina* tipped with yellow Summits. The Flower blows and opens in the Day-time, but shuts again in the Evening; then it withers and droops down, while at the same time the Cup contracts it self. The Knob in the middle, hid by the Flower-Cup, swells to a Seed-vessel, containing small, blackish, oblong Seed.

Jo. Tradescant the Elder received it from a Friend, who brought it from *Virginia* to *England*.

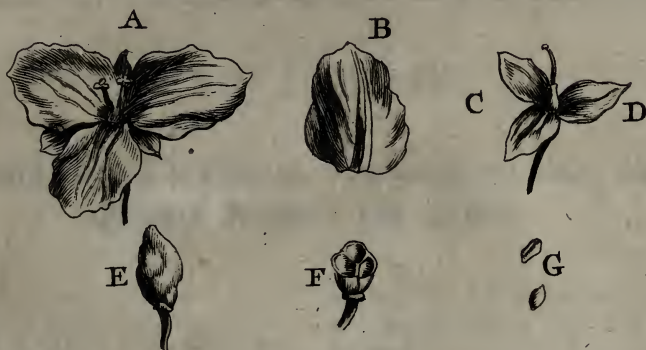
5. *Ephemerum Virginianum*, flore purpureo, minori. *Virginian Ephemerum*, with a small purple Flower. *Phalangium Virginianum*, flore purpureo, *H. R. Par.*

6. *Ephemerum Virginianum*, flore albo, minori. *Virginian Ephemerum*, with a small white Flower. *Phalangium Virginianum*, flore albo, *H. R. Par.*

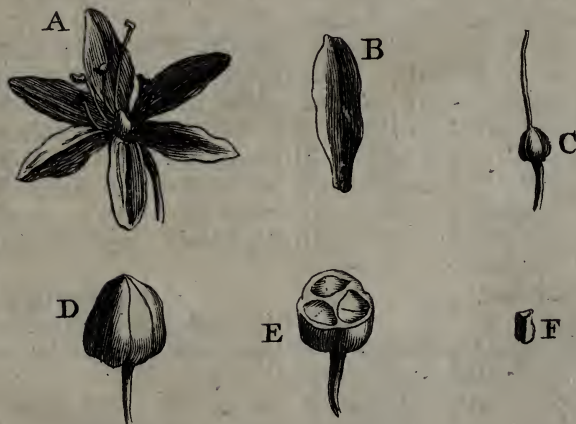
7. *Ephemerum Virginianum*, flore candido, mox cœrulescente. *Virginian Ephemerum*, with a white flower, which quickly turns of a bluish colour. *Phalangium* flore candido, mox cœrulescente, *Hoff. Flor. Altorf.*

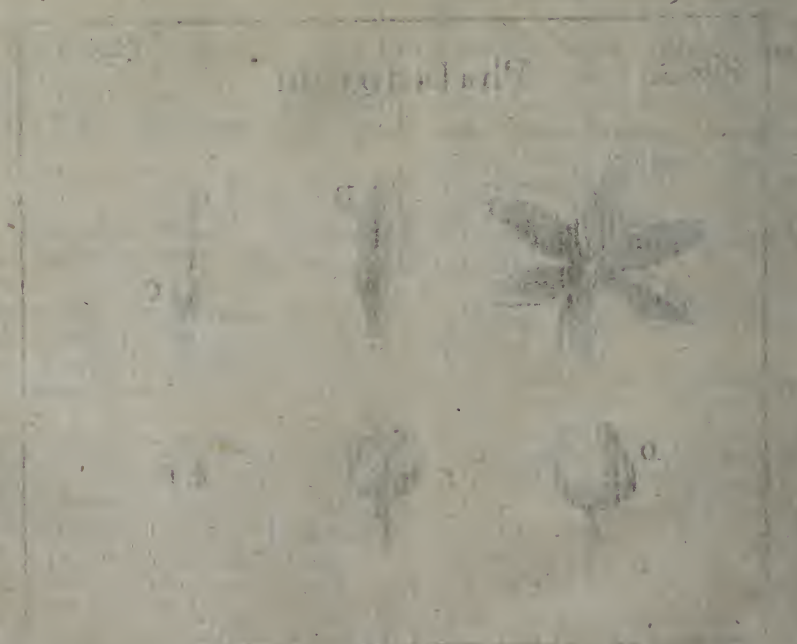
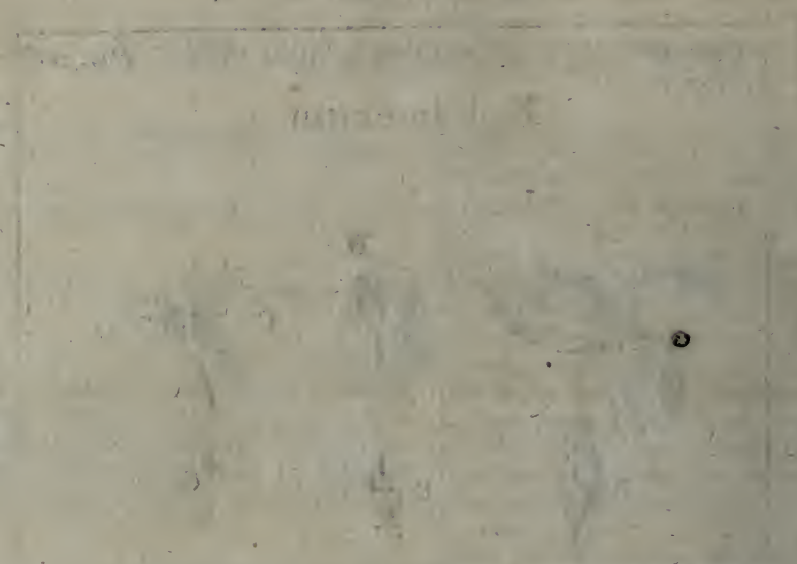
8. Ephe-

Ephemerum.



Phalangium.





8. *Ephemerum Virginianum*, flore ex albo & violaceo vario. *Virginian Ephemerum*, with a Flower variegated of white and Violet. *Phalangium Virginianum*, flore ex albo & violaceo varium, Hoff. Flor. Atcorf.

9. *Ephemerum Americanum*, folio Can-

nacori, Plum. *American Ephemerum*, with an Indian Cane Flower.

10. *Ephemerum Indicum*, Ari folio. *Indian Ephemerum*, with a Wake-Rebin, or Cuckow-Pint Leaf.

This Genus is called *Ephemerum*, because the Flower lasts but a Day.

SECT. IV.

Of Herbs with a Lilly-Flower, consisting of Six Petals, whose Pointal becomes the Fruit.

TABLE CXCVIII. Fig. 2.

GENUS I.

Phalangium, SPIDERWORT.

Spiderwort Is a Plant with a Lilly-Flower composed of six Petals B, from whose Center rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to a roundish Fruit D, which is divided into three Cells E, and full of angular Seeds F. To these Marks must be added, a fibrous Root, in order the more easily to distinguish it from *Ornithogalum*.

The Species of Spiderwort are,

1. *Phalangium ampliore folio*, non ramosum. *Spiderwort with a large Leaf, and without Branches*.

2. *Phalangium parvo flore*, non ramosum, C. B. Pin. 29. *Spiderwort without Branches, with a small Flower*.

It has many Leaves, very much like the Leaves of branched Spiderwort, but a little broader; the same sort of Stalk, but not branched; many white Leaves, a little larger, and representing a Spike; to which succeed longish Heads, in which are contained round Seeds.

C. Bauhinus makes two Species of this;

a greater, with a broader and longer Leaf, and larger Seed; and another lesser in all its parts.

Clusius mentions another besides these, whose Leaves are much larger, longer and thicker than those of the former, and the Stalk much taller, which also bore Flowers at greater distances from each other. Perhaps all these are only varieties of the last. They are found in the Pyrenean Mountains. Mr. Ray observed that now described, on Mount Saleva near Geneva.

3. *Phalangium parvo flore*, ramosum, C. B. Pin. 29. *Branched Spiderwort with a small Flower*. *Phalangium quibudam*, parvo flore, ramosus, J. B. 2. 635. *Phalangium ramosum*, Dod. Pempt. 106.

From a perennial Root composed of pretty thick, white, sweetish, glutinous Fibres, rises a single, smooth, small, round Stalk a Cubit high, whose shaft ending in some branches, sustains many Star-fashioned Flowers, which are as pure and white as Lillies; to which succeed globular Seed-vessels, as large as the Heads of Flax, gaping when ripe, into three parts, and full of black Seed, like that of *Melanthium*, but not angular as that is. The Leaves are grassy, smaller than Leek-leaves, channelled, sometimes above a foot long, and even a Cubit long, which rise but very little, but bend down, and lean upon the Ground.

This

This Species grows in great abundance on Hilly and Mountainous Heaths, about Frankfort, Basil, Geneva, and elsewhere in Germany.

4. Phalangium Alpinum, palustre, Iridis folio. *Marsh-Mountain Spiderwort, with a Flower de luce Leaf.* Pseudo-asphodelus Alpinus. C. B. Pin. 29. Pseudo-asphodelus quibusdam, J. B. 2. 634. Pseudo-asphodelus secundus, Clus. Hist. 198.

This Species has numerous Leaves, that embrace one another, as in the yellow Water-Asphodel and Orris, and are narrow, short, green, hard, of a bitterish hot taste; in the midst of which rises a slender stalk, which is sometimes a foot high and better, with some small Leaves sometimes set on it bearing a Spike of Flowers that consists of six Leaves, like that of the other, but smaller, of a pale herby yellow colour, and without smell; to which succeed triangular, and sometimes quadrangular and pentagonal Heads, containing very small reddish Seed. The Root has hardly any Body; but consists only of some small fibres.

Mr. Ray says, he never found this Species growing wild in England, nor ever heard from any one he could depend on, that it was found by others; but he found it frequently in foreign Parts, for instance, in the Marshes of Saleva near Geneva, and elsewhere in Germany.

5. Phalangium Anglicum, palustre, Iridis folio. *English Marsh Spiderwort, with an Orris-Leaf.* Pseudo-asphodelus palustris, Anglicus, C. B. Pin. 29. Pseudo-asphodelus luteus, Acorifolius, palustris, Anglicus Lobelii, J. B. 2. 633. Pseudo-asphodelus 1 Clus. Hist. 129. Lancashire Asphodel, or Rastard-Asphodel.

It has Leaves two inches and an half or three inches long, which are broadest at bottom, and become gradually narrower, and end in a sharp point. The Stalk seldom rises a foot high, is smooth, and furnished with a few Leaves; the top of which is possessed by a spike of beautiful Star-fashioned Flowers, consisting of six yellow Leaves; to which succeed longish triangular, and sometimes quadrangular pentagonal Seed-Vessels, containing small reddish Seed.

It grows in many watry, marshy, and boggy parts of England, and flowers in Summer.

6. Phalangium Scoticum, palustre, minimum, Iridis folio. *The smallest Scotch Marsh Spiderwort with an Orris-Leaf.* Pseudo-asphodelus palustris, Scoticus minimus, Raii Hist. 1195.

It is three or four times lesser than English Marsh-Asphodel, with very narrow Orris-Leaves, an inch and half long, and ending in a point. The Stalk is a Palm long, and either naked, or furnished with one, and that a very small, Leaf. The Spike of the Flowers is short, and the Flowers themselves white, as Mr. Ray guesses; to which succeed short and roundish Seed-Vessels. The Roots are fibrous, as in the last Species.

Mr. Ray found this Species in Scotland along the side of a little Brook near Berwick.

Phalangium is so called from the Greek Word *φαλαγγιον*, which is a kind of Spider. For Dioscorides says, that the Leaves, Seed and Flowers drank in Wine, are very good against the Bites of Spiders, and the Stings of Scorpions, Lib. 3. cap. 122.

The 5th Species is said to be of wonderful efficacy for curing of Wounds. Vide Philos. Transf. N. 177. p. 398.

The young Women dye their Hair yellow with the Ley in which the Flowers of this Species have been macerated.

TABLE CXCIX.

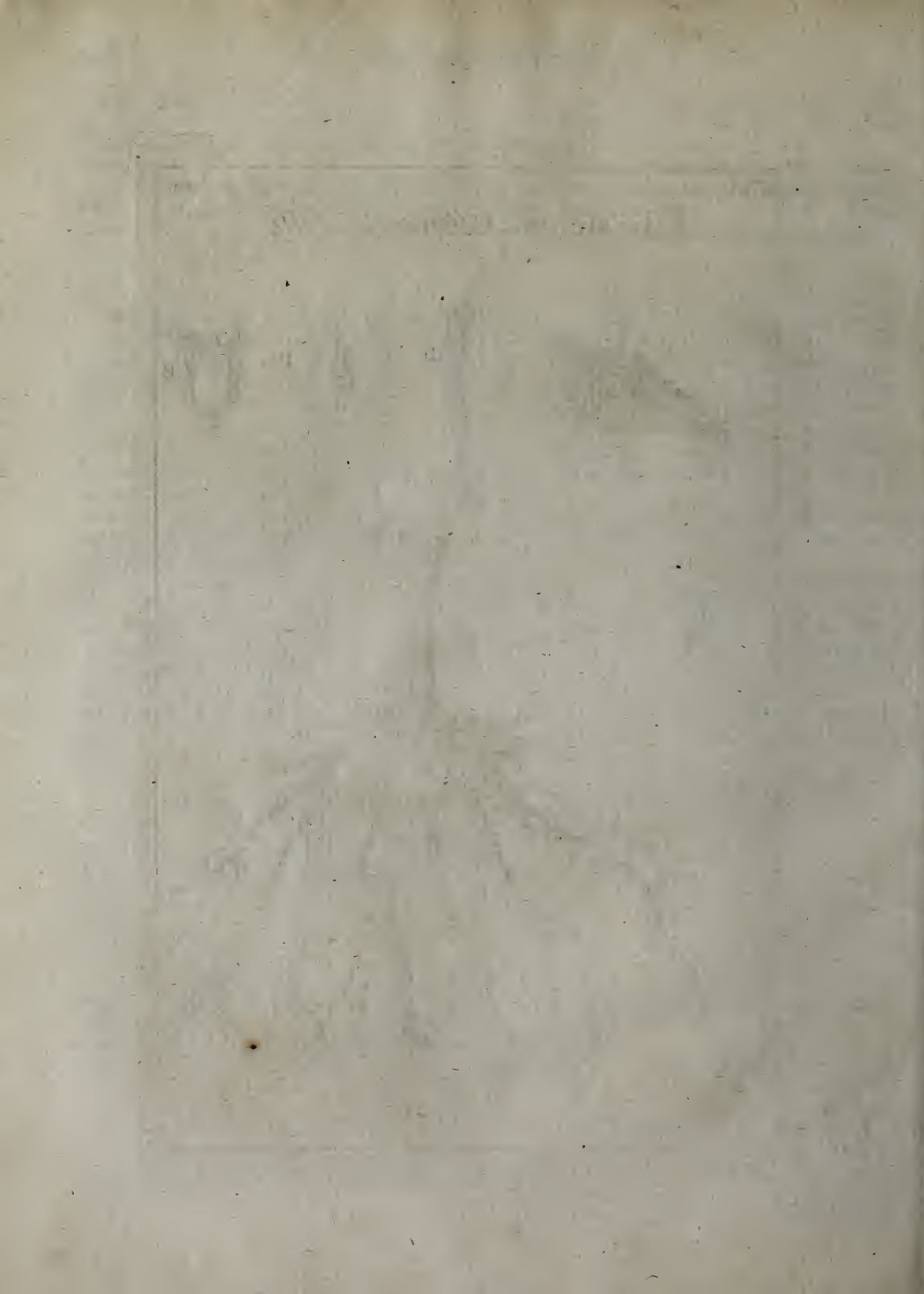
GENUS II.

Liliastrum, St. BRUNO'S LILLY.

ST. Bruno's Lilly is a Plant with a Lilly-Flower A, composed of six Petals B, and shaped like the Flower of common Lilly. From the Center of the Flower rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to an oblong Fruit D, which gapes in three parts E, is divided into three Cells F, and full of angular Seeds G. To these Marks

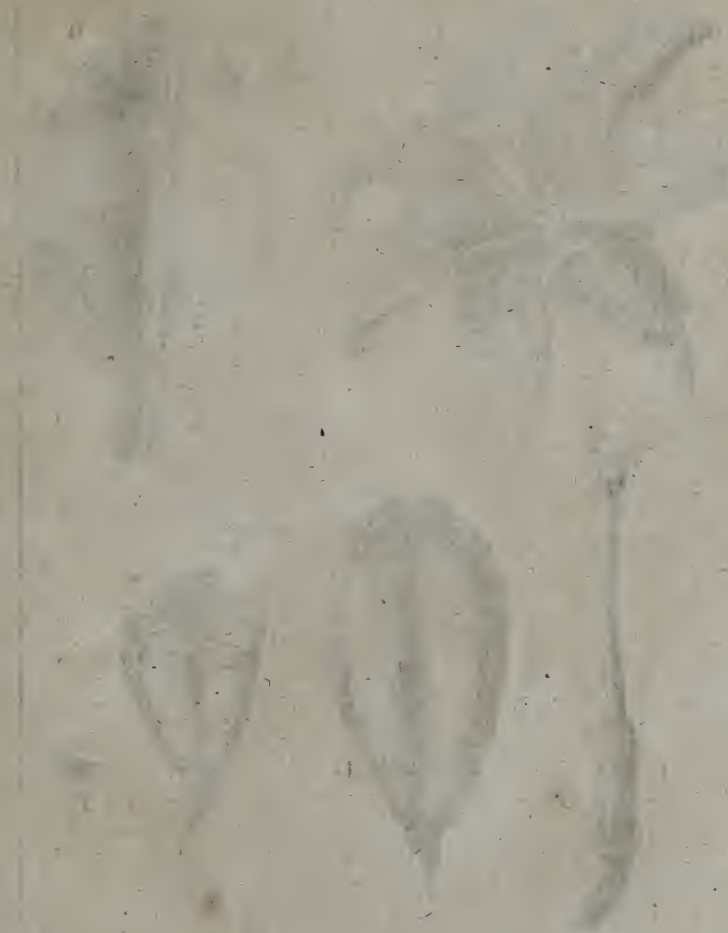
Liliastrum. S^t Bruno's Lilly.



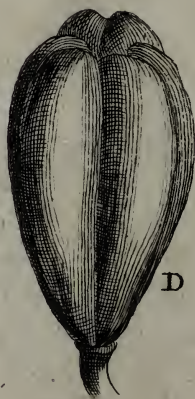


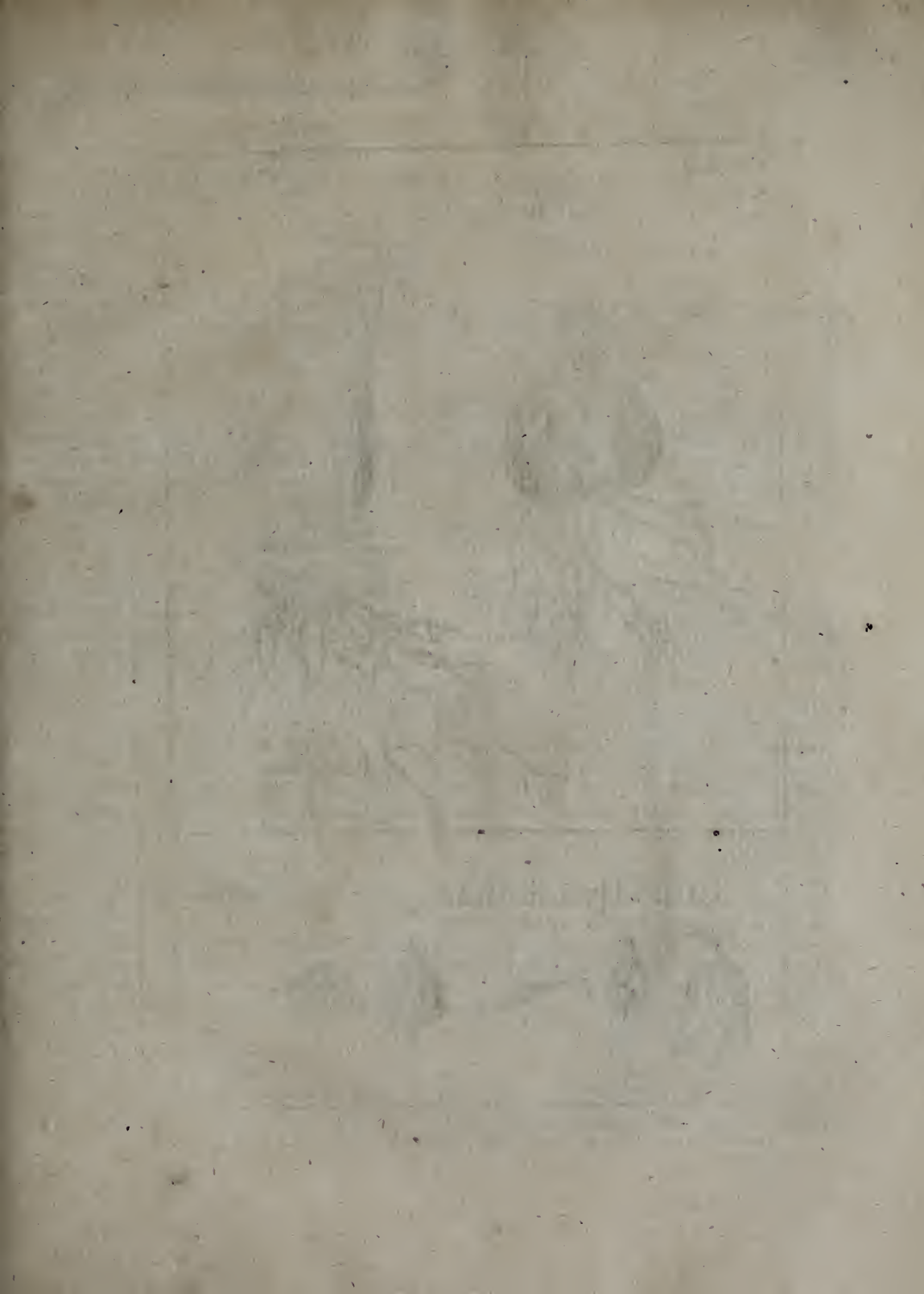
1798

1798



Lilium. *Lilby.*





Tab. 201.

Fig. 1.

Lillium. *Lilly.*

Pag. 300.

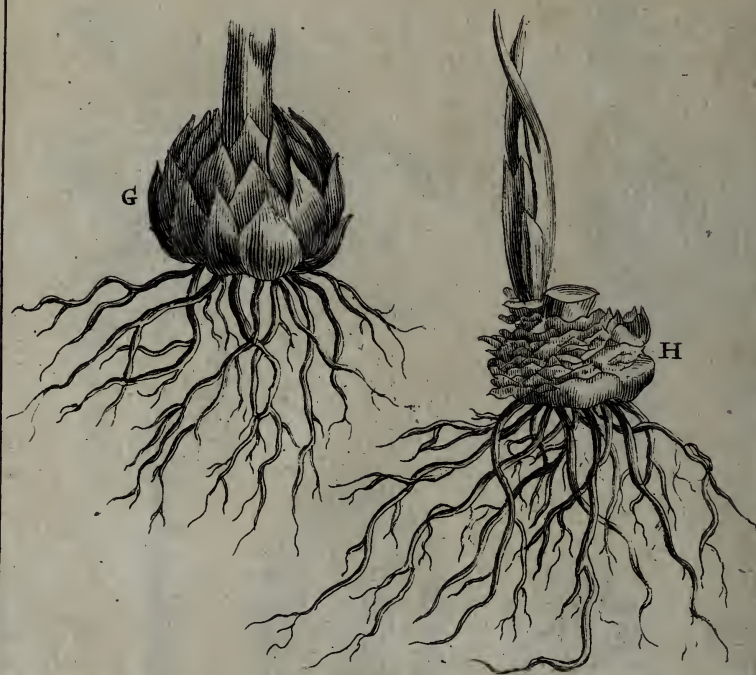


Fig. 2.

Pag. 317.

Lillio-Hyacinthus *Lilly-Hyacinth*



must be added, *Navel-Roots* hanging at one Head H.

T A B L E 200, and 201.

G E N U S III.

Lilium, LILLY.

LILLY is a Plant with a Bell-shaped Flower A, composed of six Perals B, that turn back, sometimes more, and sometimes less. From the Center rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to an oblong Fruit D, that is commonly triangular, divided into three Cells E, and full of bordered Seeds F, lying upon one another in a double Row. To these Marks must be added, a bulbous Root consisting of several fleshy Scales or Coats G, adhering to an Axis H.

The Species of *Lilly* are,

1. *Lilium album vulgare*, C. B. *Pin.* 76. *Common white Lilly.* *Lilium album.* flore erecto, & vulgare, J. B. 2. 685. *Lilium candidum*, *Dod. Pempt.* 197.

From a bulbous Root consisting of many Kernels, rises a single, round, upright Stalk, a Cubit or a Cubit and half high, and better; to which, from the bottom to the top adhere pretty broad and oblong, green, smooth, and shining Leaves, without any Footstalks, being gradually lesser and narrower towards the top of the Stalk. On the Shaft are set several Flowers in a row, which do not all blow at one and the same time, are of a very sweet smell, as white as Milk, imitating a Cup, with their six bending Leaves; in the midst of which stands a pretty long, whitish green Pointal with three furrows in it, surrounded by six white *Stamina* tipped with *Saffron-Summits*.

2. *Lilium album, inodorum, flore pleno*, H. R. *Par.* *Double-flower'd white Lilly without smell.* *Lilium Canadense*, imperfectis floribus & irregularibus, multis, albis, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* Part 2. 410.

The Species of *St. Bruno's Lilly* are,

1. *Liliastrum Alpinum, majus.* *Greater Mountain St. Bruno's Lilly.*

2. *Liliastrum Alpinum, minus.* *Lesser Mountain St. Bruno's Lilly.* *Phalangium magno flore*, C. B. *Pin.* 29. *Phalangium flore Lillii*, J. B. 2. 636. *Phalangium Allobrogicum, majus*, *Clus. Hist.* App. 2.

Clusius says, it produced five or six keeled, pretty firm, upright, green Leaves, pointed at top, and embracing one another at bottom, like those of *Spiderwort*; among which rose a Stalk a foot high, or higher, green, round and firm, bearing at top ten or more Flowers of a snowy colour, larger than in *common Spiderwort*, hanging down on the fore part (the three inner Leaves being a little broader and curled, and the outer ones furnished with green Points) somewhat resembling the Flowers of *small Lilly* in shape, and sweet-smelled; from whose Navel or Center rose six small *Stamina* an inch long, but three of them a little longer than the other three, crooked at the end, and tipped with yellow Summits, with a slender oblong Pointal in the middle; so that, in the opinion of *Clusius*, they seem to be very properly compared to *small white Lilly*. To the Flowers succeeded triangular Heads, containing uneven brown seed. The Root was divided into many thick, white and long fibres, and seemed not unlike the Roots of *Spiderwort*, and propagated it self by its Appendages.

It grows wild on the Mountains of *Savoy* near *Chatreux*.

It is called *Liliastrum*, from the resemblance it bears to *Lilly*.

The Root is proper for attenuating and cutting the Humours, to banish Wind, and provoke Urine.

The Flowers are emollient and resolving.

3. *Lilium album*, floribus dependentibus, five peregrinum, C. B. Pin. 76. *White Lilly with hanging Flowers, or foreign Lilly.* Martagon album, *Lilium candidum*, Byzantinum, Lob. Icon. 163.

This is very like the first Species; but the Stalks, tho' no shorter than in that, yet, to a nice Observer, they will appear slenderer, and clothed with fewer and smaller Leaves; and the Flowers are a little smaller, but as sweet-smelled as those of common Lilly. But in some the Roots grow to such an unmeasurable Bigness, that you can scarce grasp them with both your Hands. Some of them have bore sixty Flowers on a flat and broad Stalk. Lobel observed above two hundred very white and most fragrant Flowers on a Stalk a Palm broad, and as tall as a Man.

4. *Lilium purpurocroceum*, majus, C. B. Pin. 76. *Greater purple-Saffron Lilly.* *Lilium rubens*, vel *croceum*, majus, J. B. 2. 688. *Lilium purpureum*, majus. Dod. Pempt. 198.

It is as large as the white Lilly, except that the Leaves are not so broad, but firmer and more nervous, of a dark-green shining colour, and longer than in the bulbiferous kind. The Stalk is spotted, and two Cubits long; the Top parts into several Footstalks, and sustains a single Flower on each of them, resembling the Flowers of common Lilly both in the size, shape and number of the Leaves, but of a flaming red colour, and spotted on the inside with stains of a deeper Dye. The Root is bulbous, white, and compacted of Scales or Coats, from which the creeping Branches propagate new Bulbs.

Matthioli says, it grows every where all over Italy, since it shines out with a golden Flower, about the time of Harvest, among the Corn, and in the Meadows on the Mountains, and in the Valleys; and Mr. Ray observed it near Naples.

5. *Lilium candido flore*, majus, C. B. Pin. 77. *Greater Lilly with a white Flower.*

6. *Lilium purpurocroceum*, flore pleno, C. B. Pin. 77. *Purple Saffron-Lilly, with a double Flower.* *Lilium cruentum*, puniceum, flore pleno. Eyst.

7. *Lilium album*, vulgare, foliis ad limbum flavescentibus, H. R. Bar. App. *Common white Lilly, with Leaves that are yellowish about the edges.*

8. *Lilium foliis flavescentibus maculis inscriptis*, H. L. Bat. *Lilly, with Leaves marked with yellowish Spots.* *Lilium albis foliis ex luteo eleganter variegatis*, D. Marchant.

9. *Lilium flore lineis purpureis variegato*, D. Marchant. *Lilly with a Flower variegated with purple stripes.*

10. *Lilium album*, Syriacum, Rauwolfii, J. B. 2. 687. *The white Syriac Lilly of Rauwolfius.* *Lilium lato caule*, multiflorum, H. R. Par.

11. *Lilium purpuro-croceum*, minus, C. B. Pin. 77. *Smaller purple Saffron Lilly.* *Lilium rubens*, vel *croceum*, minus, J. B. 2. 689. *Lilium purpureum*, minus, Dod. Pempt. 198.

The Bulb is scaled or coated, and sends up an angular, channelled Stalk, a Cubit and half high, on which are set many Leaves without order, of a shining green-colour, very narrow, and full of Nerves that run lengthwise. The top of the Stalk is divided into some firm Footstalks, which are variegated with red spots, and pretty hairy, on each of which sits a Lilly-Flower, of a yellowish-red or Saffron colour, consisting of Leaves that are furrowed on the inside, and marked with deep spots, of a sweet smell, and furnished with Stamina and a Pointal of the same colour with the Flower.

This Species has something peculiar to it self, viz. That from a large Bulb it spreads or shoots obliquely at the sides under Ground, after the manner of Grass.

12. *Lilium purpureum*, minus pleno flore, C. B. Pin. 77. *Smaller purple Lilly, with a double Flower.*

13. *Lilium phœniceum*, C. B. Pin. 77. *Purple Lilly.* *Lilium phœniceum dilutum*, J. B. 2. 690. Martago Chymistarum, alterum. *Lilium phœniceum*, dilutum, Lob. Icon. 164.

This rises with a long and very tall Stalk, bears very pale purple Flowers, and is very late, as Flowering only with the *white Lilly*; on which *Clusius* says, he has observed sixty Flowers growing on one Stalk.

Clusius says, this Species is very common and known to every Body; and *Parkinson* describes it under the Title of *golden Lilly*.

14. *Lilium Sandyicis colore, polyanthos, C. B. Pin. 77.* Many flower'd Lilly, of a Scarlet-colour. *Lilium cruentum, polyanthos. Eyst.*

15. *Lilium bulbiferum, latifolium, majus, C. B. Pin. 77.* Greater, broad-leav'd, bulbiferous Lilly. *Lilium bulbiferum, majus, J. B. 2. 690.* *Lilium cruentum bulbos majusculos squammatim compactos gerens, summo alis diviso caule, Lob. Icon. 165.*

It rises sometimes with a firm thick Stalk two Cubits high, and clothed with blackish Lilly Leaves, bearing on the tops of the Branches, thick Bulbs, and large red Flowers, of the same colour with the *small scarlet Lilly*, without a Bulb. These Plants when young and tender, and before they begin to bear Flowers, are furnished with Bulbs growing along the Stalk amongst the Leaves, as well as the other two Species; but when they become stronger, and have born Flowers for some Years, hardly any Bulbs ever grow, except at the top of the Stalk, where it is divided into Branches, and where the larger Flowers stand.

This Plant flowers, with the two following, in the Month of *June*, one of them a little earlier than the other, and produces ripe Seed in *August*. The Bulbs commonly stick on the Branches, till they are either taken off by the Wind or something rubbing against them; nay, sometimes even while they adhere to the Plant, they put forth Fibres that shoot downwards, as if they inclined to their common Mother the *Earth*, and were desirous to be nursed by her.

16. *Lilium bulbiferum, angustifolium, C. B. Pin. 77.* Narrow-leav'd, bulbiferous Lilly. *Lilium bulbiferum, cruentum, angustifolium, J. B. 2. 692.* *Martagon cru-*

entum, angustifolium, exiguos alis diviso caule nucleis compactos bulbos gerens, Lob. Icon. 166.

17. *Lilium bulbiferum, minus, C. B. Pin. 77.* Smaller, bulbiferous Lilly. *Lilium bulbiferum, repens, J. B. 2. 691.* *Lilium cruentum, secundum caulem bulbulis donatum, Lob. Icon. 166.*

This is of a middle size betwixt the last and the last but one, and sometimes is as big as the latter; and it has a scaley Bulb like the rest of this Genus. But the Stalk is firm, channelled and a Cubit high, (tho' *Clusius* says, the Stalk is slender and feeble) and much larger, marked with black spots, downy, and divided into Branches, bearing many beautiful Flowers, shaped like those of *common Lilly*, and somewhat of the same colour, which consist of six Leaves each, that generally turn back, and are dyed of a deep *Saffron-colour*, uneven on the inside with many Furrows, and marked with deep red spots, and strewed on the outside with a little Down. The middle of the Flower is possessed, as in the other kinds, with six *Stamina*, and a triangular Pointal, which are of the same colour with the Flower. It bears *Martagon* Leaves, on the Wings of which sit many Bulbs. The Root generally spreads or shoots from the sides, which growing at every joint into white Bulbs, do in time produce a Circle of new Plants, after the manner of the *Lilium rubrum minus, non bulbiferum*.

All these Plants bear broad, cartilaginous and brownish Seed in triangular Heads, as the *common Lilly* does, which is not barren, but produces Plants of its own kind; but those Plants that are raised from the Bulbs that grow on the Wings, grow up much sooner.

This and the former Species grow wild in the mountainous Meadows in *Austria*, and *Stiria*, tho' the latter is more rare to be met with than the former.

18. *Lilium bulbiferum, incanum, C. B. Pin. 77.* Hoary, bulbiferous Lilly. *Martagon bulbiferum, secundum, Clus. Hist. 136.*

This scarce rises a Cubit high, and has a firm channelled Stalk, furnished with dark green Leaves, which however are covered with a hoary Down as well as the top of the Stalk. The Flowers are not of a flaming red colour as in the 14th Species, but are more upon the pale, and very much of the colour of the greater Scarlet Lilly, without Bulbs. The Stalks of the full grown Plant bear only a few small Bulbs on the tops of the Branches.

19. *Lilium floribus reflexis montanum, flore rubente, C. B. Pin. 77. Mountain Lilly, with reddish bending Flowers.* *Lilium flore nutante ferrugineo, majus & minus, J. B. 2. 692. Lilium sylvestre, Dod. Pempt. 201.*

The dark red Bulb of this Plant, is compacted of pointed Scales, is of a sweetish and clammy Taste, and furnished with white Fibres, some at the bottom and some where the Stalk rises, which is two Cubits high, round, and marked with reddish Spots; and is surrounded at distance with a radiated Series of dark-green Lilly Flowers; and at the top of the Stalk are set single Leaves, without any Regularity or Order. The top of the Stalk is adorned with pendulous Lilly-Flowers consisting of six fat purplish Leaves, stained with deep red spots, and bending or turning back very much; whose Center is possessed by as many Chives of a rusty colour, and a Pointal of a disagreeable Smell.

20. *Lilium floribus reflexis, montanum flore pleno, H. R. Monsp. Mountain Lilly with bending double Flowers.*

21. *Lilium floribus reflexis, montanum flore albicante, C. B. Pin. 77. Mountain Lilly, with a whitish bending Flower.*

22. *Lilium floribus reflexis, montanum, flore maculis rubris inordinatis aspero, C. B. Pin. 77. Mountain Lilly, with bending Flowers, bestrewed with irregular red Spots.* *Lilium montanum, flore purpurascete, pun-ctato. Eyst.*

23. *Lilium floribus reflexis, montanum, flore carneo, H. R. Par. Mountain Lilly with bluish-colour'd bending Flowers.* *Martagon Pannonicum, flore suave rubente. Eyst.*

24. *Lilium floribus reflexis, montanum, longiore spicâ, C. B. Pin. 78. Mountain Lilly, with bending Flowers, and a longer Spike.* *Lilium flore nutante, maximum, J. B. 2. 694. Martagon montanum, spicâ longiore. Bry.*

This Species has a Bulb compacted of sharp pointed Scales like the other Lillies, but is of a paler yellow colour, and small for the size of a Plant. It sends up a Stalk two Cubits high and better, of a brown purple colour on the upper part, and covered with short Down; sustaining at top above a hundred and twenty Flowers ranged like a Pyramid, most beautiful to behold, and of a very sweet Smell, like that of a musk Rose. The Flowers are pendulous or hang downwards, being composed of six fat Leaves an Inch long or half a Finger broad, of a pale red colour, and strewed with broad fortuitous spots of a brown purple colour. The Leaves surround or crown the Stalk in a radiated Series: two or three, and sometimes four Circles of Leaves grow around the Stalk: And besides, about the top of the Stalk are set single Leaves much smaller than the rest, without any Order or Regularity. Now the Leaves are smooth, broad at bottom and narrow at top, with branched Veins running from the Back, and meeting at the Point. Every Flower has six Stamina, answerable to the number of Leaves, which are tipt with oblong Chives of a reddish purple colour, and strewed with a sort of rusty Dust that quickly vanishes. In the midst of the Stamina rises a crooked Pointal ending in a three corner'd reddish Head, and sitting in a three-corner'd green Bag, which remains alone when the other parts of the Flower perish, turns upwards, and grows gradually bigger, till it becomes above an Inch long, and half an Inch broad, being narrower underneath: The same consists of six Angles and as many sides, but is divided within by three Membranes or Partitions into three Cells lengthwise, in which is contained a double row of small, broad, plain, yellow Seeds, leaning on each other.

25. *Lilium floribus reflexis, alterum, lanuginosum, hirsutum, C. B. Pin. 78. Another downy and hairy Lilly, with bending Flowers.* *Lilium montanum sive sylvestre, 1, majus, Clus Hist. 134.*

It has a large Bulb very like that of the last Species, insomuch that it is hard to distinguish one from the other. But it differs, 1. In that, it is a Month later a coming up, and yet flowers earlier. 2. That the Leaves are narrower, sharper and greener. 3. That the Leaves of the Flowers are somewhat longer, and of a deeper red, strewed with lesser spots, and sometimes have no spots at all, and bend back a great deal more. 4. That it has much fewer or thinner set Leaves on the same Stalk. 5. That before the Flowers blow, the Heads of the Flowers are hairy, and covered with hoary Down. [Parkinson affirms, that in some of those Plants, there is no such hoariness to be seen, but that the Heads are smooth and of a purple colour.] 6. That in this the tops of the Stalks are smooth and green, otherwise than in the other. 7. And Lastly, That the Seed-Vessels are much longer, and almost twice as big.

26. *Lilium flore purpurascente, non punctatum, Eyst. Lilly with a purplish Flower not spotted.*

27. *Lilium floribus reflexis, flore spadiceo. Lilly with bending Bay-coloured Leaves. Martagon exoricum flore spadiceo. Bry.*

28. *Lilium floribus reflexis, variis sive tertium, C. B. Pin. 78. Lilly with various bending Flowers.* *Lilium montanum maximum, polyanthos, variegatum. Eyst.*

The Flower is of a blush-colour on the outside, before it blows, but when it is blown, it is white on the inside and marked with purple spots.

29. *Lilium floribus reflexis, albis, non punctatis, C. B. Pin. 78. Lilly with white bending Flowers not spotted.* *Lilium montanum, minus, album, non punctatum. Eyst.*

30. *Lilium floribus reflexis, albis non punctatis, plenis, H. R. Par. Lilly with white, double, bending Flowers, not spotted.*

31. *Lilium floribus reflexis, albis, punctatis, C. B. Pin. 78. Lilly with white, spotted, bending Flowers.* *Lilium montanum majus, album. Eyst.*

32. *Lilium floribus reflexis, polyanthos album punctatum, C. B. Pin. 78. Many-flower'd, spotted, white Lilly with bending Flowers.* *Lilium montanum, maximum, polyanthos, album, variis maculis rubris aspersum. Eyst.*

33. *Lilium Byzantinum miniatum, C. B. Pin 78. Vermilion Lilly of Constantinople.* *Lilium flore miniato, nutante, sive Hemecrocallis Chalcedonica quibusdam, F. B. 2. 695. Lilium rubrum sive miniatum, Byzantinum. Clus. Hist. 131.*

From a bulbous Root rises a Stalk two Cubits high, and as thick as one's little Finger, stained at bottom with reddish spots, otherwise greenish, hollow, and putting forth every where radiated Fibres, after it has forced its way from the Bulb; along which are stretched with many irregular Leaves, like the *Lilium Martagon*, channelled and sharp-pointed, showing something of hairiness at the edges, and endued with an olerous Taste. The Flower sits on the bending top of the Stalk, being generally but one, and sometimes two or more, of a most beautiful Vermilion Colour, consisting of six Lilly-Leaves, but narrower than those of white Lilly: These are striped, turning back like those of *Martagon*, surrounding the Stalk with their Points; the naked Summits stick up and are supported by pale *Stamina* in the midst of which stands a Pointal of the same Vermilion colour with the Summits.

Clusius says, the Seeds are plain in angular Head, or pretty much resembling the Seed of *wild Lilly*, but blacker, smaller, and not so spungy; and that being thrust into the Ground, they grew up and bore plain Leaves. Commonly the Root is not so big as some imagine, being little bigger than the Root of a *Lilly* of six Months; and while it is fresh, it is so very like it, that even they who are very much versed in the knowledge of Plants, are hardly able to distinguish betwixt them, without comparing them together. But if it be kept some

time after it has been dug up, it is almost all over of a purple colour, and then strewed with some deep red spots.

This Root is compacted of thin Scales, and furnished with Fibres both above and underneath.

This Plant is double, one furnished with paler, and the other with deeper coloured Flowers. I have learnt, says *Clusius*, by long Experience, that those Plants which bear pale Flowers, have a greener Stalk and Leaves than those which bear deep colour'd Flowers: For in the latter the Stalk and Leaves are generally of a black purple colour.

Lobel likewise mentions two varieties of it; the one early, commonly bearing five, six, and ten Flowers; the other late, sometimes bearing but one Flower for many Years.

It flowers in *June* or somewhat later, and was sent to *Clusius* from *Constantinople* to *Vienna*; being brought from the Garden at that Place situated in a place called *Pera*, under the Title of *Zufiniare*.

34. *Lilium Byzantinum*, flore prorsus niveo, *C. B. Pin.* 78. Constantinopolitan Lilly, with a Flower as white as Snow.

35. *Lilium Byzantinum*, flore flavo, *C. B. Pin.* 78. Constantinopolitan Lilly, with a yellow Flower.

36. *Lilium Byzantinum*, miniato dilutioris flore, *Clus. Hist.* 132. Constantinopolitan Lilly, with a paler Vermilion Flower.

37. *Lilium Byzantinum*, miniatum, polyanthos, *C. B. Pin.* 78. Many-flower'd, Vermilion Lilly of Constantinople. *Lilium Byzantinum*, miniatum, saturatioris flore, polyanthos, *Clus. Hist.* 132.

38. *Lilium Byzantinum*, Serotinum, *Eyst.* Late Lilly of Constantinople.

39. *Lilium Byzantinum*, flore multiplici, *Eyst.* Constantinopolitan Lilly, with a manifold Flower.

40. *Lilium purpureo sanguineum*, flore reflexo, *C. B. Pin.* 78. Purple Scarlet Lilly, with a bending Flower. *Hemerocallis Chalcedonica*, purpureo sanguineo, polyanthos, *Lob. Icon.* 169.

41. *Lilium pyramidale*, moschatum, *C. B. Pin.* 78. Pyramidal Musk Lilly. *Lilium sylvestre* five *Hemerocallis*, moschato, polyanthos. *Martagon Imperiale* nuperrimum. *Lob. Adv. Part.* 2. 504.

42. *Lilium rubrum*, angustifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 78. Narrow-leav'd red Lilly. *Lilium præcox*, nutante flore rubro, *J. B.* 2. 696. *Lilium rubrum*, præcox, *Clus. Hist.* 133.

The colour of the Flower is not near so deep, but much fainter, than in the Flowers of the 33d Species; the Stalk is slenderer and shorter than in the *Constantinopolitan* kind, viz. not much exceeding a Cubit in height. It is furnished with one, two, or three Flowers; and because it has sometimes broader and sometimes narrower Leaves, therefore *Clusius* distinguishes it into *Lilium primum* & *secundum*: The first has much shorter and a little broader Leaves than that of *Constantinople*, and the second narrower.

It flowers about the end of *May* or beginning of *June*.

43. *Lilium brevi* & *gramineo folio*, *C. B. Pin.* 79. *Lilium præcox*, nutante flore rubro, tenuifolium, *J. B.* 2. 696. *Hemerocallis Macedonica*, tenuifolia, miniati coloris, *Adv. Part.* 2. 504.

This Species, says *Clusius* is very different from the last, not indeed in the make, but in the colour of the Flower, which is like the larger bulbiferous Scarlet Lilly, as well as in the position of the Leaves, and in their unlikeness: For it bears many and thick-set Leaves, that confusedly cloath a Stalk which is a Cubit high and better, being very narrow and long, much like the Leaves of *Tragopogon*. The top of the Stalk sustains the Flowers, which do not rise in the same place as those of *Constantinople* do, but on the top Branches of the Stalk, growing parallel to one another among very narrow Leaves. All this, says, *Clusius*, is taken from the Relations of others.

Afterwards *Clusius* observed, That commonly the Flower had much the same colour as an *Orange* not quite ripe; but not so sweet a Smell as the last; but that it smelt very much like *Mountain-Lilly* with a yellow Flower. It bears many Flowers on the Stalk.

44. *Lilium miniatum*, odorum, angustifolium, C. B. Pin. 79. Sweet-smelling, narrow-leav'd, *Vermilion Lilly*. *Lilii miniati*, tenuifolii aliud genus, *Clus. App. Alc.*

This has much brighter Flowers than the last, for they are perfectly *Vermilion*, like the *Constantinople Lilly*; certainly of a deeper colour than the last described, and not without Smell. It has also narrow Leaves like that, but *Clusius* thought they were of a deeper green colour and more shining, and grew without order on the Stalk as the Flowers did. This Author likewise observed, that the Stalk of this did not so quickly wither as that of the other, but continued longer.

Parkinson has described this more fully and accurately, and therefore we shall not think much to transcribe it for the Readers use, as we have it in *Mr. Ray's History of Plants*.

It has a scaly Root compacted of close Scales or Coats, both broader and thinner than in the other Species of this kind, which is dyed of a deep yellow colour, when it is old. From thence rises a green Stalk, which is generally round, seldom plain or flat, a Cubit and a half or two Cubits high, clothed almost quite up to the top with many thick-set, narrow Leaves, resembling those of *Clove-Gilly-flower*, but greener, placed in no manner of Order or Regularity, growing gradually smaller. On the Stalk stand more or fewer Flowers, according to the Age or Vigour of the Plant; fewer and thinner-set in the young Plants, but much more numerous and thicker-set in the old ones. [Sometimes there have been reckoned upwards of sixty, and at other times a hundred upon one Stalk.] The Flowers are of a reddish yellow colour, but not so deep or intense as in the *Martagon* of *Constantinople*: The Flowers of this are a little smaller than in that other, but otherwise perfectly like them in make. The Seed-

vessel is likewise triangular as in that, but smaller, in which are contained Seeds in a six-fold Row, generally empty and useless, but such as are solid are plain, orbicular, small and reddish. It rarely propagates its self by shoots.

Parkinson reckons up three or four varieties of this Species:

1. The first with thinner-set Leaves on the Stalk and flowering somewhat later.

2. The second with Leaves a little shorter and broader, and flowering a little earlier.

3. The third with reddish pale Flowers inclining to yellow, with broader and shorter Leaves than in the former, and flowering late.

45. *Lilium flavum*, angustifolium, C. B. Pin. 79. Narrow-leav'd, yellow Lilly. *Lilium nutante flore flavo*, J. B. 2. 697. *Lilium montanum flavo flore*. Lob. Adv. Part 2. 505.

The Stalks of this are two Cubits high and better, round and green, encompassed with many narrow, long, green, soft, three-nerved Leaves placed without any order, with whitish edges as it were bestrewed with Down, sustaining at top three, five, seven or more Flowers, which are of a pale green colour when they first blow, then pale, and at last yellow, the Leaves turning up and folding like the rest of this Genus, marked, from the middle to the Navel on the inside, with dark purple spots, or stains, with six greenish *Stamina* tipped with *Vermilion* Chives, and a pretty thick triangular Pointal rising from the Center; which Pointal however is wanting in some Flowers even on the same Plant. The Smell is betwixt nauseous and sweet, such as that of *Elder* and some *Orris*-Flowers. The Root is thick, and furnished with many Scales like the Root of *white Lilly*.

Some of these Plants bears a yellow Flower, which is pure, and not marked with any spots.

This is a Native of the Pyrenean Mountains; and flowers earlier than the Vermilion Martagon of Constantinople.

46. *Lilium angustifolium*, flore flavo, dilutiore, quasi pallecente, C. B. Pin. 79. *Narrow-leav'd Lilly, with a faint yellow, and as it were paleish Flower.*

47. *Lilium angustifolium*, flore flavo, maculis nigris distincta, C. B. Pin. 79. *Narrow-leav'd Lilly, with a yellow Flower, mark'd with red Spots.* Martagon five *Lilium* de Canada, auri colorem referens, flore in tu nigris maculis asperso. Bry.

48. *Lilium Orientale*, flore luteo, maximo, odoratissimo. *Oriental Lilly, with a very large and very sweet-smelling yellow Flower.*

Lilium comes from *λεῖον*, *levis*, and *polis*; because *Lilly* is smooth and polish'd, and soft to the touch in all its parts; or, from *λελειον*, the Letter *p* being changed to *l*.

Some of the Species are called *Hemerocallis*; because the Flower endures not above one Day. And therefore St. Basil, in his Exposition of the 44th Psalm, says, that no Flower better represents the Frailty of Mankind, than this we are speaking of. And Theocritus, in his 28th Idyll, says, that the Lilly, indeed, is white, but its Beauty and Colour perish as soon as it declines. They who are Judges may consult the Original.

Of the first Species there are three parts in use; The Root, the Leaves, and the Flowers; to which others add the *Stamina*.

The Flowers are moderately hot and moist, consisting of Heterogenous Parts, and are Anodyne, Digestive and Ripening.

The Root is dry in the first Degree, and cleanses, digests, softens, and ripens. It is seldom used internally, but frequently in outward Applications, in ripening and softning of Tumours, curing of Corns, softening the *Pudenda* of Women in Labour, and healing Burnings, &c.

The *Stamina* are prescribed for facilitating hard Labour, being given in *Vervain*-Water or the like. Schrod.

The Preparations of it are,

1. The Conserve of the Flowers.

2. The distilled Water of the fresh Leaves of the Flowers, either alone, or shred with the Root. This is of great use in the Distempers of the Lungs, such as the Asthma, Cough and the like; and externally for beautifying the Face, being mixed with *Camphire*, and Oyl of *Tartar*.

3. The simple Oyl of *Lilly*; which is made by infusing the Flowers in old Oyl of *Olives*.

4. The compound Oyl of *Lilly*; made of the same Flowers and Spices. *Id.*

There is nothing very remarkable in the Flowers, except that, besides their digestive and anodyne Faculty, they have also an Anti-hysterick Quality; if you infuse them for some Days in Wine, and so distil them, you may by that means obtain a most excellent Water for the Hypochondriacal or Hysterical Suffocation, which every one does not know. The Dose of this is from one to two or three Spoonfuls, both for a Preservative, and a Cure. Fr. Hoffm.

Matthiolus says, that the distilled Water of the Flowers is properly and successfully given to Women in hard Labour, to be drank, and for expelling the After-birth, adding to it some *Saffron* and *Cassia*: But *Camerarius* is against *Saffron* and *Cassia* to increase its penetrating quality; affirming that the distilled Water alone is most effectual for those Intentions; and that it is not to be prescribed rashly in other Cases. *Tragus*, upon the Authority of others, writes that two or three spoonfuls of this Water will recover such as has have fallen into fainting Fits. *Simon Pauli* says, there is nothing more common with the young Ladies, than this Water with a little *Camphire* and Oil of *Tartar*, per deliquium dissolved in it, to brighten their Complexion, and make them look fair.

There

There is an Oil made of the Flowers by Infolation. But care must be taken, that the Leaves must not be left in old Oil, for fifteen Days: For when the whole Plant is full of mucilaginous juice, they easily putrify, and then the Oil will not smell of *Lillies*, which is the prime note of its goodness, but will have a stinking and disagreeable Smell. Therefore three Days is a sufficient time; which being expired, then others must be put in, and after them others: For For it is sufficient to repeat this three times

This Oil has great Virtues in any Pains or Cold Diseases whatsoever: For it slackens Tension, softens the parts that are hard, and alleviates Pain. And therefore it is of good use in Cholical and Nephritick Pains, in the Pleurisy. &c. It is likewise of special use in stiffness and hardness of the Nerves, in a *Schirrus* of the Womb, and in the stoppage of the *Menstrua* owing thereto. *Casp Hoffman*.

Gerard informs us, that *William Godorus*, Serjeant-Surgeon to Queen *Elizabeth*, found by Experience, That the Root of white *Lilly* stamped and strained with white Wine; and given to drink for three or four Days successively, expelled the Poison of the Pestilence, and caused it to break out in Blisters on the Skin; and that the same learned Gentleman had cured many of the Dropsy with the juice of it, tempered with Barley-Meal, and baked in Cakes; taking care that his Patients did eat of it ordinarily for a Month or six Weeks together with their Meat, and no other Bread during all that time.

The same Author says, that this Root stamped with Honey, glews together Sinews that are cut asunder; consumes or scours away the Ulcers of the Head called *Achores*, as also the Scurvy from the Face and Beard.

TABLE CCI. Fig. 2.

GENUS IV.

Lilio-Hyacinthus, LILLY-HYACINTH.

LILLY-Hyacinth is a Plant with a *Lilly*-Flower A, consisting of six Petals, and resembling the the Flower of *Hyacinth*: But the Pointal C turns to a pointed globular Fruit D, which is generally three-corner'd, divided into three Cells E, and full of almost globular Seeds F. To these marks must be added, a scaled Root, shaped like the Root of *Lilly*.

The Species of *Lilly-Hyacinth*, or rather the varieties of it (for properly speaking, for properly speaking there is but one Species) are,

1. *Lilio-Hyacinthus vulgaris*, flore cœruleo. *Lilly-Hyacinth*, with a blue Flower. *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, foliis & radice Lilli, *C. B. Pin.* 46. *Hyacinthus Lilio-folius*, stellatus, *J. B.* 2. 589. *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, *Lilio-folius*, *Lob. Icon.* 101.

The Bulb of this Plant is pretty much like that of *Lilly*, but smaller, and more oblong, and yellowish like that of *Martagon*. Before the Stalk rises, it produces six or more Leaves, like the Leaves of *Lilly*; in the midst of which rises a slender Stalk not a Foot long, bearing many Flowers at top, exactly of the size of the Flower of the *Hyacinthus Stellatus*, consisting of six deep blue or *Violet* Leaves, with a Knob sticking up at the Navel. To the Flowers succeed triangular Heads containing almost globular Seed.

It grows on the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and on some Mountains of *Aquitain*, and is said to love a moist Soil.

It is found, but seldom, with a Flower as white as Snow.

2. *Lilio-Hyacinthus vulgaris flore niveo.* Common Lilly-Hyacinth, with a snowy Flower. *Hyacinthus Stellaris foliis & radice Lilii, flore niveo, C. B. Pin. 46.*

3. *Lilio-Hyacinthus vulgaris, flore rubello.* Common Lilly-Hyacinth, with a red Flower. *Hyacinthus Stellaris, Liliaceus, flore rubello, H. R. Par.*

It is called *Lilio Hyacinthus* from its resemblance both of *Lilly* and *Hyacinth*.

The Herdsmen assured *Joachimus Venerius*, that if the Cattle did eat this Herb, it would make their Heads swell.

It contains a great deal of Oil and Phlegm, and a little essential Oil.

It is accounted softening, digestive, and resolving; but I believe it is hardly ever used in Physick.

T A B L E S 202, and 203.

G E N U S V.

Corona Imperialis, C R O W N - I M P E R I A L.

Crown-Imperial is a Plant with Flowers A, ranged as it were into a Crown, above which appears a numerous Bush of Leaves B. But the single Flowers are like those of *Lilly*, and as it were Bell-shaped C, and composed of six Petals D. The Pointal E, which stands in the Center of the Leaves, afterwards turns to an oblong Fruit F, which is furnished with Wings lengthwise, divided into three Cells G, and full of plain Seed H, that lye upon one another. To these Marks must be added, a coated Root I K, which is furnished with Fibres at bottom L.

The Species of this Herb are,

1. *Corona Imperialis, Dod. Pempt. 202.* *Crown Imperial.* Liliun five *Corona Imperialis, C. B. Pin. 79.* *Corona Imperialis five Tufai aliis, J. B. 2. 697.*

The Root is bulbous, round and thick, of a different shape from that of *Lilly*; for it is flat, and compacted of large, very thick and succulent Scales or Coats, sometimes of a white, at other times of a purplish, and often of a pale colour, of a stinking and nauseous Smell, as are also the Leaves, smelling like *Colchicum*, (*Clusius* says like a Goat, and Mr. Ray like a Fox) striking the Nose even at a distance, and weighs above two Pound. The Stalk is single, a Cubit high and better, and as thick as one's Finger, and above an Inch thick at bottom, firm, fungous within, green and round, but channelled a Cubit high, furnished for the greater part with numerous Leaves, of a shining green colour, like those of *Lilly*, sometimes encompassing it in an orderly and sometimes in a confused manner, having no Footstalk to stand on, but adhering to the Stalk by their broadest part or bottom; so that the appendages propagated from them sticking up a little, render the Stalk somewhat angular. The Stalk is naked, without Leaves, a Foot, and sometimes even a Cubit above that thick crowd of Leaves, being slenderer than underneath, and round, neither channelled nor green, but smooth and of a purplish colour, spotted like *Snake-weed*, which ends at top into almost as many corners as it bears Flowers, viz. two, three, four, five, six or more, all of them growing equally and opposite to one another in the Spring, and each of them placed betwixt two Leaves, which are much lesser and narrower than the lower ones, but much of the same length.

When the Flowers first break forth, they lurk among the Leaves, and are whitish; then they begin to grow larger, the naked part of the Stalk that sustains them growing bigger at the same time. But the Footstalks of the Flowers, which are an Inch and half long, bend downwards as they become bigger, from whence the Flowers are pendulous all around, resembling the Crowns of Kings, and of the same size with those of *white Lilly*, and of a flaming or blazing red colour, consisting of six spreading Leaves, which are pointed at the end, variegated with a beautiful draught of deep or purple stripes running along them, and then cut into various jaggs; but the bot-

Corona Imperialis *Crown Imperial*





Corona Imperialis. *Crown Imperial.*



Cucurbita pepo L.



tom of each *single Leaf*, says *Clusius*, sticks a little out, and is of a black purple colour, in which stands a most sweet Silver Pearl or Drop of pure Liquor, which continues several Days before it dries up. When the Flowers decay, these Tubercles turn to white Cavities.

From the very Center of the Flower rise as many white *Stamina* as there are Leaves in the Flower, which grow so close together, that at first view they seem to be but one, being tip't with large Chives to incline to an *Oker-colour*, and encompassing a Pointal that is divided into three parts. Then the Stalk rises above the Flowers generally nine Inches or better, being loaded with small and narrow Leaves; tho' sometimes no Stalk rises above the Flowers, but only a thick Bush of narrow Leaves; and sometimes, says *Clusius*, I have not only seen one Stalk or Twig above the Flowers, but even two, three or more, each of which has been furnished with its own Leaves.

To the Flowers succeed largetriangular, and sometimes quadrangular Heads, as in *Scarlet Lilly*, of which every Angle is feathered and winged; but as soon as the Flower perishes, the fruitful Head immediately stands upright. The Seeds are plain like those of *Lilly*, but a little more oblong, cartilaginous, and reddish, ranged in a double row in each corner, as in the *Lillies*, &c.

2. *Corona Imperialis*, flore pulchrè rubente. *Crown Imperial with a beautiful red Flower.* Tusai five *Lilium Persicum*, 2 *Clus. Hist.* 128.

3. *Corona Imperialis*, flore è luteo pallescente. *Crown Imperial with a pale yellow Flower.* *Lilium* five *Corona Imperialis* flore luteo vel verius pallescente, C. B. *Pin.* 79.

4. *Corona Imperialis* flore luteo, striato. *Crown Imperial with a yellow striped Flower.* *Lilium* five *Corona Imperialis* flore luteo, striato, *H. Edinb.*

5. *Corona Imperialis* flore pulchrè luteo. *Crown Imperial with a beautiful yellow Flower.* *Lilium* five *Corona Imperialis* per omnia major flore luteo, *H. R. Par.*

6. *Corona Imperialis*, major. *Greater Crown Imperial.* *Lilium* five *Corona Imperialis* per omnia major, *H. R. Par.*

7. *Corona Imperialis*, Serotina, foliis amplioribus, flore Saturo-phœniceo. *Late Imperial Crown, with larger Leaves, and a deep purple Flower.* *Corona Serotina*, *Lob. Adv. part 2.* 513.

8. *Corona Imperialis*, multiflora, latoque caule. *Many-flower'd Crown Imperial, with a broad Stalk.* *Lilium* five *Corona Imperialis* multiflora, latoque caule, C. B. *Pin.* 79.

9. *Corona Imperialis* polyanthes, *Eyst.*

10. *Corona Imperialis* duplici *Corona.* *Crown Imperial with a double Crown.* *Lilium* five *Corona*, five *Imperialis* duplici *Corona*, C. B. *Pin.* 79. *Corona Imperialis* phœnicea, duplici *Corona* aut serie florum, *Lob. Icon.* 172.

11. *Corona Imperialis* folio vario. *Imperial Crown with variegated Leaves.* *Lilium* five *Corona Imperialis* Sinenfium, seu folio vario, *H. R. Par.* *Lilium Imperiale* seu *Corona Imperialis*, foliis variegatis, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 407.

12. *Corona Imperialis* flore pleno. *Crown Imperial with a double Flower.* *Lilium* five *Corona Imperialis* flore pleno, *H. R. Par.*

13. *Corona Imperialis*, non fœtens. *Crown Imperial without a stinking Smell.* *Lilium* five *Corona Imperialis* non fœtens, C. B. *Pin.* 79. Tusai varietas, 14 *Clus. Hist.* 129.

14. *Corona Imperialis* ramosa. *Branched Crown Imperial.* *Lilium* five *Corona Imperialis* ramosa, C. B. *Pin.* 79. Tusai diclonos, *Clus. Hist.* 128.

15. *Corona Imperialis* monstrofa, 7. B. 2. 689. *Monstrous Crown Imperial.*

These and other varieties mentioned by Botanists, seem to be only accidental, and to be owing either to the Luxuriancy of the Soil, or to the Culture and Management, and do not argue a Difference of Species.

Crown Imperial was first brought from *Constantinople*; but *Clusius* perswades himself that the Bulbs of this Plant were brought from *Persia* to *Constantinople*; because when he received it among others, this was the Inscription set on it, *Tusai, overo Persiano rosso ò discolorito con la testa abasso*, that is, *Tusai* or discolour'd *Persian* Flower with a bending Head.

It flowers in *April*, and sometimes even in *March*, provided the Weather is kindly.

T A B L E CCIV and CCV.

GENUS VI.

Tulipa, TULIP.

TULIP is a Plant with a *Lilly* Flower A B, composed of six Petals C, shaped somewhat like a Pitcher. But the Pointal D, which possesses the middle of the Flower, turns to an oblong Fruit, which gapes in three parts F, is divided into three Cells G, and full of plain Seeds H, and resting upon one another in a double Row. To these Marks must be added a Root I, which is coated K, with Fibres on the lower part.

The Species of *Tulip* are,

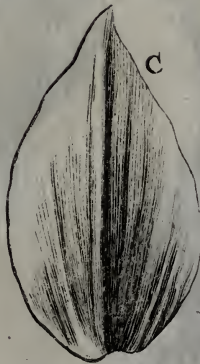
1. *Tulipa præcox*, lutea, C. B. Pin. 57. Early yellow Tulip
- Tulipa præcox*, flava, Clus. Hist. 138. 3. B. 2. 666.

There being many Species of *precocious Tulip*, as you will perceive in the subsequent distinctions of them; it may suffice to take the description of that sort in general from *Clusius*; which is this that follows.

It produces one Stalk which is commonly one Foot long, and sometimes longer, and is round, green, and strewed with short and hoary Down, not hollow but full of compacted Pith. It is generally embraced by three, and sometimes four or five Leaves, of which the lower ones are very broad, infomuch that I have seen some of them a Palm broad, resembling the Leaves of *Lilly*, but longer and thicker, keeled, spreading upon the Ground and twisted; but the upper ones smaller and narrower, and either hanging down and bending, or sometimes upright, but all of them of a greenish blue or rusty colour, and as it were bestrewed with Meal or Flower. On the top of the Stalk sits one large Flower (tho' I have sometimes seen two [This happens preternaturally by reason of the richness of the Soil.] either sitting together on the top of the Stalk, or on a Stalk that is split in two) looking upwards, and commonly consisting of six Leaves (tho' I have seen it with seven or eight) at first of the same colour with the Stalk, and sometimes bending down towards the Ground, and leaning upon it, so that it represents a *Serpent* or *Snake* with its head resting upon the Ground, then raising it self, and changing its colour, and at last opening its self wide, and spreading at the bottom like a Cup or Tankard, from whence rise six *Stamina*, and as many as there are Leaves in the Flower, sometimes yellow, sometimes pale, and sometimes blackish; and even the Stalks that sustain the *Stamina* vary strangely as to their colour.

When the Flower fades, it is succeeded by a pretty big, membranous, triangular Head, which is oblong, or shorter, and has a bulging Belly, which gaping at top in three places, there appear six rows of plain, cartilaginous Seed, pretty much like that of *Lilly*, and sometimes exactly round; but in the other part of the Head near the inner and central parts, the Seed is generally oblong, pale, brown or reddish, and even dark or dusky if great Rains happen to fall.

Tulipa. Tulip.





Tulipa. Tulip.



Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.



The Root is bulbous, sometimes short, and sometimes oblong, and thick; sticking but a little at the bottom, much after the manner of *Colchicum*, being furnished with some small Fibres; and either covered with a reddish, or, for the most part, blackish Membrane, which is downy on the inside, like the shells of *Chestnuts*; and sometimes so full of thick Flox, that the Bulb lies very soft, which is solid and firm, and white like the white of an Egg boiled, and sweet to the Taste, at least not unpleasant.

2. *Tulipa præcox, rubra*, C. B. *Pin.* 57. *Red early Tulip.* *Clus. Hist.* 139. *J. B.* 2. 666.

3. *Tulipa præcox, purpurea*, C. B. *Pin.* 57. *Clus. Hist.* 139. *J. B.* 2. 667. *Early purple Tulip.*

4. *Tulipa præcox, flore amethystino*, *Early Tulip with a purple Violet flower.* *Tulipa præcox Saturation*, *Clus. Hist.* 138. *Lilio-Narcissus purpureo-violaceus*, *Lob. Icon.* 129.

5. *Tulipa præcox, flore è purpura nigricante & obsoleto.* *Early Tulip, with a blackish purple and obsolete flower.* *Lilio-Narcissus sanguineus, puniceusve obsoletus, tribus exterioribus mucronatis foliis, internis vero retusis.* *Lob. Icon.* 128.

6. *Tulipa purpurea, calyce pallescente*, *Eyst.* *Purple Tulip, with a pale Cup.*

7. *Tulipa summè miniata, calyce luteo*, *Eyst.* *Tulip of a deep Vermilion colour, and a yellow Cup.*

8. *Tulipa præcox, alba*, C. B. *Pin.* 57. *Early white Tulip.* *Lilio-Narcissus niveus totus*, *Lob. Icon.* 131. *J. B.* 2. 666. *Tulipa nivea tota*, *Ejus.* 2. 675.

9. *Tulipa præcox, coccinea, rubentibus, oris, petalis ad exortum lituris rubris ad cordis effigiem aspersis.* *Early Scarlet Tulip, with reddish Borders, and Leaves striped with red specks at bottom in the shape of a Heart.* *Lilio-Narcissus coccineus, rubentibus oris, mediis foliis candicans, & ad basim notulis rubris, cordis effigie aspersus*, *Lob. Icon.* 127.

10. *Tulipa præcox, flore coccineo, puniceove rutilante.* *Early Tulip with a Scarlet, or flaming red Flower.* *Tulipa coccinea, puniceave, rutilans*, *J. B.* 2. 675. *Lilio-Narcissus coccineus, puniceusve rutilans*, *Lob. Icon.* 128.

11. *Tulipa præcox, amethystina, varia*, *J. B.* 2. 670. *Early, purple Violet, variegated Tulip.*

12. *Tulipa præcox, rubello flore nitido, candidis oris.* *Early Tulip, with a bright red Flower, and white Borders.* *Tulipa rubris oris & vaginulis albis*, *J. B.* 2. 675. *Lilio-Narcissus rubellus, nitidus, candidis oris*, *Lob. Icon.* 129.

13. *Tulipa præcox, coccineo flore, candidis oris.* *Early Tulip with a Scarlet Flower, and white Edges.* *Tulipa coccinea, candidis oris*, *J. B.* 2. 675. *Lilio-Narcissus coccineus, candidis oris*, *Lob. Icon.* 130.

14. *Tulipa præcox, candore & rubore suffusa.* *Early Tulip, mixed with white and red.* *Tulipa candore & rubore suffusa*, *J. B.* 2. 675. *Lilio-Narcissus candore & rubore confusus*, *Lob. Icon.* 131.

15. *Tulipa præcox, rubra, varia*, *Clus. Hist.* 140. *J. B.* 2. 668. *Early red, variegated Tulip.*

16. *Tulipa rosea, variegato, polyanthos*, C. B. *Pin.* 58. *Rosey, variegated, many flower'd Tulip.* *Tulipa præcox, rosea, colore mixto.* *Eyst.*

17. *Tulipa præcox, lutea, varia*, C. B. *Pin.* 58. *Early, yellow, variegated Tulip.* *Tulipa præcox, flavo-varia*, *Clus. Hist.* 140.

18. *Tulipa lutea, rubentibus oris.* *Yellow Tulip, with red borders.* *Lilio-Narcissus luteus, coccineus, rubentibus oris*, *Lob. Icon.* 133.

19. *Tulipa lutea, phæniceo confusè mixta.* *Yellow Tulip with a confused mixture of Purple.* *Lilio-Narcissus luteus phæniceo confusè mixtus*, *Lob. Icon.* 134.

20. *Tulipa phæniceo, peramœna, oris luteis.* *Very beautiful purple Tulip, with yellow borders.* *Lilio-Narcissus phæniceus, peramœnus, oris luteis*, *Lob. Icon.* 134.

21. *Tulipa lutea, latifolia, phœniceis rubentibus oris.* *Yellow broad-leav'd Tulip, with purple reddish borders.* *Tulipa, five Lillio-Narcissus luteus, latifolius, obtusus. phœniceis rubentibus oris.* *Lob. Icon.* 135.
22. *Tulipa lutea, oris rubris, striatis, carina subviridi.* *Yellow Tulip, with red Borders, and a greenish Keel.* *Lillio-Narcissus luteus, hilaris, oris rubris, striatis, carina subviridi.* *Lob. Icon.* 133.
23. *Tulipa lutea, maculis minutis aspersa.* *Eyft.* *Yellow Tulip bestrewed with small spots.*
24. *Tulipa lutea, lituris aureis.* *Eyft.* *Yellow Tulip with golden specks.*
25. *Tulipa lutea, margine aureo.* *Eyft.* *Yellow Tulip with a golden edge.*
26. *Tulipa lutea, maculis rubens.* *Eyft.* *Yellow Tulip with red spots.*
27. *Tulipa lutea, prope calycem radio rubro.* *Eyft.* *Yellow Tulip, with a red Ray, near the Flower-cup.*
28. *Tulipa lutea, lituris miniatis.* *Eyft.* *Yellow Tulip, with Vermilion stains.*
29. *Tulipa ex pallido tota virescens.* *Eyft.* *Tulip all over of a pale green colour.*
30. *Tulipa ex luteo Citrini coloris, lineis dorsaliibus viridibus.* *Eyft.* *Tulip of a yellow Citron colour, with green Lines on the back.*
31. *Tulipa flava ex Sulphureo colore, pallescentibus oris, prope apices roseis, flammiformibus.* *Eyft.* *Sulphur yellow Tulip, with pale borders, that are very rosey near the point, and like a blaze or flame.*
32. *Tulipa floridè pallens, oris coccineis.* *Eyft.* *Florid pale Tulip, with scarlet borders.*
33. *Tulipa præcox, purpurea, varia.* *Clus. Hist.* 142. *J. B. 2. 669.* *Early, purple variegated Tulip.*
34. *Tulipa rosea, venis luteis.* *Eyft.* *Rosey Tulip with yellow Veins.*
35. *Tulipa miniata, lineâ viridi.* *Eyft.* *Vermilion Tulip with a green stripe.*
36. *Tulipa floribus reflexis, interioribus miniatis, exterioribus herbaceis, margine ex Cinabari rabente.* *Eyft.* *Tulip with bending Flowers of a Vermilion colour within, and herby without, and a border of a reddish Cinabar colour.*
37. *Tulipa præcox, alba, varia.* *Clus. Hist.* 141. *J. B. 2. 668.* *Early, white, variegated Tulip.*
38. *Tulipa candida, lineis viridibus.* *Eyft.* *White Tulip, with green lines.*
39. *Tulipa alba, maculis roseis.* *Eyft.* *White Tulip, with rosey spots.*
40. *Tulipa argentei & albicantis coloris.* *Eyft.* *Tulip of a Silver and whitish colour.*
41. *Tulipa albicans, maculis latis rubentibus.* *Eyft.* *Whitish Tulip, with broad reddish spots.*
42. *Tulipa alba, marginibus rubescens.* *Eyft.* *Tulip with reddish borders.*
43. *Tulipa præcox ex albo in luteum lineis oblongis, rubris.* *Eyft.* *Early Tulip of a whitish yellow colour, with oblong red lines or stripes.*
44. *Tulipa ex albo rufa, margine rubente.* *Eyft.* *Whitish russet Tulip, with a reddish border.*
45. *Tulipa explicata, flore candido, lineis rubris.* *Eyft.* *Tulip with a white spreading Flower, and red stripes.*
46. *Tulipa præcox, angustifolia.* *C. B. Pin. 60.* *Early, narrow-leav'd Tulip.*
- Tulipa Persica, præcox.* *Clus. Cur. post in fol. 9.*
- To *Clusius* this Species produced a Stalk only a Foot long, but to *Mattheus Caccini*, from whom he received the Bulb, two Foot long, pretty slender, furnished with Leaves not very broad, nay narrow, and very little broader than the Leaves of French Tulip, but not quite so green, but more of the colour of early Tulips and keeled, sustaining at top a little tender Flower, a little bigger than the Flower of *Narbonne* or *Spanish Tulip*, (but it rises higher, and bears a larger Flower in a free and open place, I have no manner of Doubt) consisting of six Leaves two Inches long, of which the three outer ones are a little longer than the rest, and pointed, of a charming red colour on the outside, but white about the edges, and all over white on the inside; but the three inner Leaves, which are a little shorter, have an almost round Point, and are as white as Snow; but the bottoms or nails of all of them, are marked with a purple spot: The *Stamina* are black and

and tipt with black Chives. The Bulb is small, not exceeding the bigness of a Walnut, and covered with blackish brown Bark or Skin, and furnished on the inside with soft Down of a brown and somewhat rusty colour, almost such as is on the Seed of *Oleander*, or the Skin that covers the Kernel in *Chestnuts*.

The Seed seldom comes to maturity in our Gardens, but is said to be like the Seed of *Bononia Tulip*. It seldom flowers with us after the first Year, by reason of the Inclemency of the Air; for the Bulb languishes by degrees, and grows smaller every Year, till at last it perishes quite.

47. Another narrow leav'd Tulip, with Hyacinth Leaves. C. B. Pin. 6c. Tulipa bicolor, tribus luteis & tribus rubris foliis Caccini, Clus. Cur. post in fol. 6c.

This Species has very narrow Leaves, not broader than those of *Hyacinth*, and of an obscure green colour. Of the Leaves of the Flowers three are red, and three yellow.

48. Tulipa Serotina, lutea, C. B. Pin. 6c. Late Yellow Tulip. Tulipa Serotina flava, cui quatuor folia in caule, J. B. 2. 671.

The Description of late Tulip in general we shall take from *Clusius*, which will answer to all the varieties; and is as follows:

This late sort of Tulip is larger than the early kind; for it has a Stalk sometimes two or three foot long, both firmer and thicker than the other, round and full of fungous Matter, and strewn with a short and hoary Down, or sort of Efflorescence. This is embraced alternately by four Leaves commonly, but sometimes by five or six, which are keeled, and firmer than in the early Tulips, generally upright, not bowing or bending towards the Earth, with borders that bend so much back, that they seem to be sinuated; but sometimes they are all even. On the top of the Stalk, which is commonly a Foot high and better, and even sometimes a Cubit high, and naked above the Leaves, sits one large

oblong Flower, hollow like a Cup, consisting of six Leaves, the top Point of all of them being either sharp or round, or the three outer ones only sharp pointed, and the inner ones orbicular, as in the early Tulips, & vice versa. The Head is triangular and membranous, having a thick and bulging Belly, which opening at top presents six rows of plain, cartilaginous and reddish Seed, which is larger than in the early Tulips. The Root is like that of early Tulip, but generally consist of a longer and bigger Bulb, agreeing with it in all other respects.

The Stalk in this kind is sometimes branched, which doubtless is accidental, and owing intirely to the richness of the Soil, and Luxuriancy of the Plant.

Clusius found no remarkable variety in the colours of this kind, but only yellow, or inclining to a golden colour, and red, generally with black nails or bottoms begirt with a golden Circle; and these either with sweet-smelling Flower, or Flowers having no Smell at all.

But I have not found any variety, says *Clusius*, of these late Tulips, which are either yellow or red, after sowing, except that from the Seed of the red rise yellow, and from the Seed of the yellow rise red Tulips; the nails or bottoms varying very often.

49. Tulipa aurei coloris, Eyst. Golden coloured Tulip.

50. Tulipa lutea, ex rubro, viridi coccineo variegata, Eyst. Yellow Tulip, variegated with red, green and scarlet.

51. Tulipa Serotina, coccinea, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 399. Late Scarlet Tulip: Tulipa coccinea, holoserica, J. B. 2. 671.

52. Tulipa globosa, Serotina, aureo colore punctata, Eyst. Late globular Tulip, marked with spots of a golden colour.

53. Tulipa albicans, margine coccineo, Eyst. Whitish Tulip, with a scarlet border.

54. *Tulipa albicans* ex flavo purpureo, foliis prope calycem luteis unguibus, *Eyft.* *Whitish yellow purple Tulip, with Leaves having yellow Nails or bottoms near the Crp.*

55. *Tulipa nivea*, oris rubeo-purpurascens, *Eyft.* *Snowy Tulip, with purple Ruby borders.*

56. *Tulipa nivea*, oris ex rubro purpureis, *Eyft.* *Snowy Tulip, with purple red borders.*

57. *Tulipa Serotina*, Stellata, *Eyft.* *Late Star fashioned Tulip.*

58. *Tulipa diversicoloris*, alba, linea rubente, *Eyft.* *White Tulip, of different hues, with a red stripe.*

59. *Tulipa coccinea*, albescentibus oris, *Eyft.* *Scarlet Tulip, with whitish borders.*

60. *Tulipa globosa*, Serotina, Cinnabaris colore, *Eyft.* *Late globular Tulip, of a Cinnabar colour.*

61. *Tulipa Serotina*, rubra, *Clus. Hist.* 144. J. B. 2. 671. *Late red Tulip.*

62. *Tulipa versicolor*, parte media, viridibus signaturis, altera verò rubra, *Eyft.* *Tulip, one half variegated with green stripes, and the other with red.*

63. *Tulipa Serotina*, ramosa major, C. B. Pin. 61. *Greater, late, branched Tulip.* *Tulipa Serotina*, polyclades, major, *Clus. Hist.* 143. J. B. 2. 670.

64. *Tulipa Serotina*, ramosa, minor, C. B. Pin. 61. *Smaller, branched, great Tulip.* *Tulipa Serotina*, polyclonos, minor, *Clus. Hist.* 143. J. B. 2. 670.

65. *Tulipa Serotina*, Brassicæ floridæ similis vel *Tulipa*, viridis, prima, C. B. Pin. 61. *Late Tulip resembling Colliflower, or the first green Tulip.* *Tulipa viridis*, *Eyft.*

66. *Tulipa Serotina*, viridis, duplici foliorum in flore serie, *Clus. Hist.* 148. *Late green Tulip, with a double row of Leaves in a Flower.*

67. *Tulipa viridis*, altera, C. B. Pin. 61. *Another green Tulip.* *Tulipa Serotina*, viridis, oris pallidis & albis, *Clus. Hist.* 148.

68. *Tulipa Serotina* flore pleno, miniat, *Eyft.* *Late Tulip with a double Vermilion Flower.*

69. *Tulipa Serotina*, tota lutea, flore pleno, *Eyft.* *Late Tulip, all over yellow, with a double Flower.*

70. *Tulipa dubia*, major, C. B. Pin. 61. *The greater doubtful Tulip.* *Tulipa dubia*, 1, major, *Clus. Hist.* 145. J. B. 2. 671.

Those *Tulips* that flower betwixt the flowering of the early and late *Tulips*, viz. which blow their Flowers when the early *Tulips* begin to fade, and which fade when late *Tulips* begin to flower, nay, and sometimes flower the same time with them; may in some manner be called *Doubtful*, because they bear some resemblance to the Nature of both: Among these there are some, whose Flowers, and even the Plant it self, equal the size of the same kind; and others which do not exceed the early *Tulips*, nor unlike them in make; and these are furnished either with very large Flowers, or with Flowers no larger than those of the early *Tulips*, and some of them are even lower than the early ones.

Clusius expatiates at great length upon the differences of these *Tulips*; whom the curious may, if they please, consult for their further Satisfaction.

71. *Tulipa dubia*, major, altera, C. B. Pin. 61. *Another greater, doubtful Tulip.* *Tulipa dubia*, 1, major, altera, *Clus. Hist.* 150.

72. *Tulipa dubia*, media, Sulphurei coloris, C. B. Pin. 61. *Middle doubtful Tulip, of a Sulphur colour.* *Tulipa dubia*, 2, media, 1 *Clus. Hist.* 146. J. B. 2. 672.

73. *Tulipa lutea*, lituris miniatis, *Eyft.* *Yellow Tulip, with Vermilion Stains.*

74. *Tulipa Sulphurei coloris*, oris rubris, *Eyft.* *Sulphur-colour'd Tulip, with red Borders.*

75. *Tulipa dubia*, major ad aurantium colorem accedens. *Greater doubtful Tulip, pretty near an Orange-colour.* *Tulipa lutea*, obtusis foliolis florum, *J. B. 2. 674.* *Tulipa dubia*, major, flava, *Clus. Hist. 144.*

76. *Tulipa dubia media*, altera, *C. B. Pin. 61.* *Another, middle, doubtful Tulip.* *Tulipa dubia*, Media 2, vericolor, *J. B. 2. 673.* *Tulipa dubia* 3, media vericolor *Clus. Hist. 146.*

77. *Tulipa bulbos in foliorum alis ferens*, *C. B. Pin. 63.* *Tulip bearing Bulbs in the midst of the Leaves.* *Tulipa bulbifera*, *Clus. Hist. 150. J. B. 2. 674.*

78. *Tulipa pumilio*, latifolia, alba, *C. B. Pin. 63.* *White, broad-leav'd, Dwarf-Tulip.* *Tulipa pumilis alba*, unguibus luteis, *Eyst.*

79. *Tulipa pumilio*, latifolia, sulphurea, *C. B. Pin. 63.* *Broad-leav'd, Dwarf Tulip, of a Sulphur-colour.* *Tulipa pumilio*, fulva, sulphurei coloris, *Eyst.*

80. *Tulipa pumilio*, latifolia, rubra, *C. B. Pin. 63.* *Red, broad-leav'd, Dwarf Tulip.* *Tulipa dubia*, pumilio, *Clus. Hist. 148. J. B. 2. 676.*

This Species does not rise above a Foot high, nay generally it comes not up to that, resembling the early kind both in its Leaves and Flower; now all the Leaves of the Flower are pointed, but the outer ones are much longer than the others, of an obscure red colour on the outside, but green on the Borders: All the inner Leaves are intensely red and shining; the Nails are yellow and radiated, but so stained with a very black spot, that only a golden and radiated Circle seems to encompass it, and in some manner resemble an Eye. The *Stamina* with their Chives are black. The bulbous Root of this Plant is sometimes Downy; for that under Membrane, which embraces and covers the substance of the Bulb, is covered with much thick, white and soft Flox or Down, so that the Bulb must needs lie in a very soft Bed.

81. *Tulipa pumilio*, angustifolia, *C. B. Pin. 63.* *Narrow-leav'd, Dwarf Tulip.* *Tulipa pumilia*, altero, *Clus. Hist. 149. J. B. 2. 676.*

The whole Plant (so far as *Clusius* could discern from the Figure) is not above a Palm high, putting forth four keeled narrow Leaves, that resemble the Leaves of *Montpelier Tulip*; among which rises a naked Stalk, an Inch high or a little better, of a green purplish colour, bearing at top a Flower consisting of six Leaves, some purplish on the outside, and white within, an oblong possessing the middle, surrounded by six yellow *Stamina*. That it bore a Flower in the Month of *April*, *Clusius* conjectures from hence, because the Picture or Figure of it was sent him about the beginning of *May*.

The Bulb is small, but resembles the Bulbs of the other *Tulips* in make, and is covered with a Bark or Skin of a blackish bay colour.

82. *Tulipa pumilio*, Gramineo folio, *C. B. Pin. 63.* *Dwarf Tulip with a Grass Leaf.* *Tulipa pumilio*, alba, altera, *Lusitanica*, *Lob. Adv. part 2. 494. J. B. 2. 679.*

This little Plant is only an Inch or an Inch and half high, with smaller and shorter Leaves than those of the last, with a small white Flower and a short Footstalk. The Bulb is very small, shaped like those of the other *Tulips*, but covered with a harder Skin, which is dark on the outside and scaly, but red on the inside.

83. *Tulipa minor*, lutea, Italica, *C. B. Pin. 63.* *Smaller, yellow, Italian Tulip.* *Tulipa lutea*, Bononiensis, *J. B. 2. 678.* *Tulipa Appennina*, *Clus. Hist. 151.*

The *Bolognia Tulip* has a tolerable big Bulb, which is oblong and fibrous, of a sweet and agreeable Taste, like *Earth Nuts*, covered with a bay Skin, says *Clusius*, is divided every Year into two shoots, which will yield Flowers the Year after; nay, sometimes it puts forth others obliquely at the side (especially if it has never bore a Flower) and not straight up. It produces a Stalk a Cubit or two Cubits high, which is divided into two or three, and sometimes more Branches from one and the same Root, is angular, of a herby colour, and purplish towards the top. The Leaves are nine Inches long and better but some of

U u them

lesser, an Inch broad, coming partly from the Root immediately, and partly from the Stalk, without any Footstalk, keeled, and of a grey colour. The Flower on each Branch is of a sweet Smell, like that of *Wall flower* called *Keiri*, but fainter, pretty large, consisting of six Leaves, of which the three outer ones are of a yellow purplish or greenish colour, yellow on the inside, and the other three perfectly yellow, except that they are somewhat red at the Point. In the middle rise six yellow Chives, with a green triangular Pointal, which turns to a great Pod. *Clusius* says, the Seed is like that of the other *Tulips*, but much smaller.

84. *Tulipa minor, folio latiore, C. B. Pin. 63.* *Smaller Tulip with a broader Leaf.* *Tulipæ Byzantinæ* genus alterum, *Clus. Hist.* 151.

85. *Tulipa minor, folio latiore, C. B. Pin. Smaller red Tulip.* *Tulipa rubra, angustifolia, facie Bononienfis, Lob. Adv. part 2. 492.*

86. *Tulipa bombycina, Cretica, C. B. Pin. 63.* *Silken Tulip of Candy.* *Tulipa bombycina, flore rubro, Suvert.*

The Bulb is long and covered with Down or Flox, nor has it any Protuberancy as in the Bulbs of the greater *Tulips*; but it differs from them chiefly, in that the top of it is furnished with a great deal of yellowish Silken Down, and the Bark or outward Membrane is dyed of a brighter or paler Red, and is not so easily peeled off; nor does it only shoot down directly, but likewise spreads out at the sides, after the manner of the 83d Species. It puts forth broad and long Leaves, but narrower and of a more obscure green colour than the Leaves of the late *Tulips*, and not grey or hoary like them, being three or four on the Stalk, which bears at top a Flower like the other *Tulips*, but which has longer and narrower Leaves, with a black bottom, of a pale reddish colour, but not so gay as in the greater *Tulips*, but of a more agreeable Smell, like that of the *Bologna Tulip*.

87. *Tulipa minor, lutea, Gallica, C. B. Pin. 63.* *Smaller, yellow, French Tulip.* *Tulipa, minor, lutea, Narbonensis, J. B. 2. 677.* *Tulipa Narbonensis, Clus. Hist. 151.*

This has narrow Leaves almost like *Leeks*, with the Bulbs and Stalk of *Daffodil*, but lesser, slenderer, and more delicate, bearing one yellow Flower, resembling *Lilly*, or the Flower of *yellow Lilly-Asphodel*, with yellow *Stamina* or Threads rising from the Center. The Bulb is very small, scarce so big as a Clove of *Garlick*, and has frequently annexed to it a head of *Garlick* by a small Thread.

It is smaller in all respects than the 83d Species; the Flowers are greener on the outside, yellow within, and breathe a delicate Smell: The Root also spreads little Bulbs at the sides, which hang by small Nerves.

Lobel dug this first up on the Mountains of the *Cevennes*.

88. *Tulipa minor, ex luteo purpurascens, C. B. Pin. 64.* *Smaller, yellow purplish Tulip.* *Tulipa Hispanica, Narbonensis paulo minor, J. B. 2. 678.* *Tulipa Hispanica, Clus. Hist. 151.*

This is somewhat smaller than the last; *Clusius* did not see its Flower, but understood that it was like the last described; which however has Leaves nor altogether green on the outside, but strewed with something of Purple.

89. *Tulipa variegata, Persica, C. B. Pin. 64.* *Persian variegated Tulip.* *Tulipa Persica. Suvert.*

90. *Tulipa Candia, folio lucido, polyclonos, H. R. Par.* *Candy Tulip, with a shining Leaf, and parted into many Branches.*

91. *Tulipa versicolor, media foliolis crispis, ad florum basin adhærescentibus. Variegated, middle Tulip, with crisped or curled Leaves, adhering to the bottoms of the Flowers. H. R. Par.*

92. *Tulipa lutea, centifolia, H. R. Par.* *The double yellow Monster.*

93. *Tulipa lutea, lituris quibusdam viridibus & sanguineis distincta, flore maximo, laciniato, H. R. Par.* *The yellow Monster.*

These are all that our Author has thought fit to enumerate; and indeed it would be endless to reckon up, much more to describe all that have been mentioned by Botanical Writers, or cultivated in the Gardens of Curious Florists; especially since we do not look upon them to be all distinct Species; because they owe their Rise to their Stock or Race, and the same Seed does not always produce the same varieties. And therefore new ones rising every Year from the Seed, their number is infinite, or at least indefinite and indeterminate; from whence it also appears, that they are not all distinct Species, since the number of Species is certain and determinate in Nature, as may be easily proved. To which we may add, that the Plants of this kind, which are valued chiefly for their Variety and Beauty, do degenerate by degrees, change their colours, and from being variegated become of one colour, if they be suffered to continue long in one place without Culture. On the other hand, *Clusius* informs us, that he had a *Tulip* whose Flower, tho' it had been red for several Years before, yet was afterwards variegated of red and yellow blended together, sometimes the yellow taking possession of the middle of the Leaf, and sometimes the red or both running in stripes along the edges: In like manner a yellow one that was variegated with yellow and red, and a purple one that had white and purple variously blended, and cutting the Leaves by stripes or Lines. He likewise observed, that as many as changed their Native Hue, soon perished; but that it was willing first to please its Master's Eye by this variety of Colours, as being about to take its farewell of him.

And therefore we conclude with probability, that the change of colours in *Tulips* is a Symptom of a Sickly Constitution, and not owing to the Disports of luxuriant Nature.

Besides, *Clusius* observes, That the Flowers of all *Tulips* do not long preserve their charming and beautiful Colour; but that the Flowers of some being more fleeting soon decay, but those of others are more firm, and do longer retain their agreeable colour, especially the late and doubtful

Tulips. It is certain, that all of them shrink in cloudy Weather, and easily perish with Rain, even before they blow, if the Rain is of any continuance. On the other hand the Sunshine brightens them and makes them blow fairly, and keep longer. But then if they are too much scorched with its Heat, and exhausted of their Moisture, they easily drop. Nor do all variegated *Tulips*, either early or late, retain the same agreeableness of colour always, but are often observed to change alternately. Of this you may see Examples or Instances in *Clusius*.

But, continues *Clusius*, altho' this kind of Plants are commonly preserved and propagated by Seed sown in the Autumn, (for generally sowing bulbous and tuberous Plants in the Spring comes to nothing) yet sometimes they are propagated by the Knobs that grow at the great Bulb; but among the early *Tulips* none are more fertile than the red and white; and the late red most of all, which is so prolific, that even raised from the Seed, and scarce two Years old, it produces Off-spring, two or three Years before it bears Flowers, which most of the doubtful ones also do. For most *Tulips* not yet come to their full Growth, and before they begin to bear Flowers, generally shoot down deep into the Earth every Year perpendicularly, to the Depth of nine Inches or a Palm (except the *Apen-nine* kind and some others, which spread Kernels hanging by long veins, not directly down, but at the sides and obliquely, before they bear Flowers) but the doubtful and the late ones already mentioned leave some substance in the Ruins of the old Bulb, which forming it self into another Bulb; likewise leaves some substance in its Ruins which in like manner turns to another Bulb; so that if any one will be at the pains to dig up with dexterity such as are three or four years old, carefully pursuing the Vestiges of the Spoils, he will find as it were a Chain of several cohering Bulbs, that owe their original to the first Ruins; tho' it sometimes happens, that the Root of the late kind, being now become big, but not yet arrived at full maturity, will spread its Off-spring at the sides, as I have frequently observed.

I likewise remember to have seen Bulbs on the lowermost Wing, growing as it were on the Surface of the Earth, especially in the late and doubtful kinds, which being put into the Ground, have produced a Flower the Year following of the same colour with the Parent: And those Bulbs which grow at the Mother-Bulb do likewise retain the same Colour. But the Propagation made from the Seed is very uncertain, *viz.* in the early and doubtful Kinds; for the late kinds generally seem to preserve their Nature, or if they undergo any change, it is inconsiderable; and commonly consists in the variety of the Nails and the *Stamina*, or in the Intension or Remission of the Colour.

The Stalk usually breaks forth from the middle of the Bulb, when both it and the Leaves are withered and dry; and if you dig up the Bulb, you will see a Kernel or Knob growing at its side (which also happens in bulbous *Flower-de-luce*, *Colchicum* and other Plants of that kind) a new Bulb succeeding it by degrees, and drawing to its self the juice of the whole Plant; at which time it is most proper to dig it up; and this Bulb may be kept a long while out of the Ground, and carried to far distant places without any hurt.

All *Tulips* of what kind soever, so long as they do not bear Flowers, are altogether without Stalks, and usually produce one Leaf every Year; but if while it comes forth, a second appears within it, there is good Hope that it will bear a Flower that Year, unless it is crushed either by Frost, or by the Erosion of some Insect.

In *Tulips* the Leaves of the Flowers are of different shapes; for in some they are all sharp, and in others all blunt or roundish; in many the outer ones are sharp, and the inner ones roundish; and in others on the other hand, the three inner ones are sharp-pointed, and the three outer ones roundish. Moreover, in some all the Leaves are longish and narrow, in others shorter and broader. Of the early *Tulips*, some have very large Flowers, almost equal to those of the late kinds; others have them small and no bigger than those of the *Bologna Tulip*. Nay, the bottoms of the Flowers in *Tulips* differ widely, as also the *Stamina* and Chives;

for in some they are black, in others white, &c.

There is likewise a difference in the Smell of the Flowers; for some of them are very fragrant, while others have hardly any Smell at all; some again have a Smell betwixt both, which is neither strong nor disagreeable, while others have a very strong and disagreeable Smell.

Parkinson says, that whatever others are pleased to write, he could never observe, that either middle or late *Tulips* rose from the Seed of early *Tulips*, but always early ones; much less early *Tulips* from the Seed of middle or late ones; which is a strong argument that they are of different Species.

As to the choice of Seed, *Clusius* learnt from experience and diligent Observation, That the Plants raised from the Seed of early white *Tulips*, acquired a beautiful variety of Colours beyond others. But *Parkinson* prefers before all others, the Seed of that which bears a beautiful purple Flower, then that with a purple Flower and white edges, and in the next place that with a red Flower and yellow edges or Borders.

For the Seed of the middle sort, he prefers the white before the yellow, the purple before the red, and intirely rejects both the yellow and the red. But in these he advises to take particular notice of the bottom of the Flower. For if the Flower be white or have a white Cast, spotted or striped, with a blue or purple bottom, that is by far the best of all, for raising from the Seed Plants, valuable both for the variety of their Colours, and for their Rarity.

The Time or Season of Sowing them is the Autumn, as we have already hinted from *Clusius*. But *Parkinson* is rather for sowing them later, *viz.* towards the latter end of *October*, rather than the beginning of Autumn, or when the Seed is perfectly ripe and dry. For such as are sown early, sometimes rise so early that they prevent the Spring, and perish by the Frost.

It is good not to sow the Seeds too thick, in a lax and rich Ground. For the richer the Ground is, the more reason is there to hope for a greater Crop of beautiful and variegated Flowers.

According to the Observation of *Parkinson*, the Leaves of early *Tulips* may be discerned from the Leaves of doubtful or late *Tulips* by this mark, that they appear all above Ground, showing the Footstalk on which they rest; whereas the Leaves of the doubtful and the late *Tulips*, never rise wholly above Ground; but their bottom is perpetually buried in the Earth.

Tulips raised from the Seed must be dug up in the third Year, and sometime even in the second Year, if the Soil and Climate prove favourable, or planted, or planter again in the same place, after they have been a little dried and cleansed; for they naturally shoot down deep into the Earth, and therefore must be raised up again near the Surface. But care must be taken that they be not planted too close together, but at some distance from one another, according to the size of Bulbs, lest they hinder one another's Growth. Those that are sown may be left two Years, or transplanted every Year at pleasure, provided it be timely done, viz. about the latter end of *July* or beginning of *August*. They generally bear a Flower the fifth Year after sowing; seldom the fourth, sometimes not before the sixth or seventh, or perhaps the eighth or tenth. To preserve the Bulbs of rare and tender *Tulips* from the injuries of Cold and Frosty Weather, *Parkinson* advises to thrust them deep into the Ground, and approves of the method of those, who cover the Ground in the Winter-time with Straw.

It is very dangerous to transplant *Tulips* after they have put forth new Fibres at the bottom, that is, from the Month of *September* to the time of flowering. But after the Flowers are past, and the Leaves and Stalks are withered, they may be dug up very safely, and may be kept out of the Ground for the space of six Months without any considerable Damage, provided they be put in a dry place, that is not exposed either to Sun or Wind.

We must observe in general, That all Bulbs whose lowermost Fibres die every Year, and new ones grow in their place, may be taken out of the Ground without any hurt or injury, at the time when the old Fibres are withered, and the new ones are not come forth, and may be kept a long time out of the Ground, as we said before; but, such as never lose their Fibres, cannot be taken up without Damage.

We must observe further, that if you would preserve the beauty of the Colours, and would prevent their degenerating, you must take them up every Year at the proper Season, and keep them out of the Ground for some time, before put them in again.

In the last place, we ought by no means to omit what the very ingenious *Ferrarius* has observed concerning the Bulb of *Tulip*. In the very Heart of the Bulb, says he, from whence the Stalk and Flower come forth, there grows a new Bulb, or as it were a little twin-Brother, to the shaft of the Flower, and together with it not only sucks in the nourishment of the Earth by the Fibres of the Mother-Bulb, but likewise the very sap and juice of the Mother; but when the Flower is already past, and the Stalk at the side is withered, it arrives at its perfection by being nourished by the rest of the Juice, while the old Bulb is in the meanwhile viscerated into membranous Spoils or Ruins, viz. turning into the Coats or Covers of the new one. After this it is not to be wondered at, that the dry shaft is found adhering to the outside of the Bulb when you dig it up, since the same Birth joined them both together, or that the new Bulb is flatter on one side than on the other, since the Flower that grew to it, hindered it from being perfectly round. Thus the old Mother renews her Youth by her flowery Birth, and brings forth her self within her self. If any one has a mind to be an Eye witness to what I affirm, let him cut the Bulb of a *Tulip* after it has begun to Bud, and then he will find the small rudiment of a little Flower among the folded Leaves, and the Kernel of a new Bulb growing to the rising Stalk.

The Notes of goodness, in the Flowers of *Tulips* are, 1. That the Colours penetrate the Leaves, and be conspicuous on both sides: 2. That there be three or four different colours in the same Flowers.

Tulip, whose Description and Figure was first given by *Gesner* in 1560, in his Appendix to *Cordus's* History, received its name from the Caps or Hats which they wear in *Dalmatia*, and which they call *Tulipan*; and that from the resemblance which the Flower bears to that Cap, which the *Turks* call *Tulipan*, and we by corruption *Turban*.

Every body knows that this Flower is cultivated with great care, and sometimes at vast charge by curious Florists; but what other excellency it has beside its Beauty, is not so well known.

Whether it is endued with the same Faculties with *Satyrion*, I do not know that any one has made the Experiment, says *Clusius*. *Jo. Müller*, an Apothecary at *Vienna*, candied many Bulbs of *Tulip*, like the Roots of *Orchis*, which *Clusius* found to be much sweeter and more agreeable to the Palate; but could not tell whether they had the same Virtues that are ascribed to *Satyrion*.

Parkinson likewise candied the Roots of *Tulips* like those of *Eringo* or *Orchis*, and says, he found them to be so sweet and agreeable, that they hardly yielded in that respect to *Eringo*-Root: But whether they were possessed of any venereal Quality, he could no more tell than *Clusius*, nor could ever learn it from others: But if the Roots of *Orchis* be endued with any such Faculty it is very probable they may have the same Virtue. Any old *Lecher* that has a mind to make an Experiment of a new Provocative, will be the fittest Person to make the Discovery.

T A B L E CCVI.

G E N U S VII.

Fritillaria, FRITILLARY.

Fritillary is a Plant with a *Lilly*-Flower A, shaped like a Bell and pendulous, and composed of six Petals B, the Center of which is possessed by the Pointal C, which turns to an oblong Fruit D, which is divided into three Cells E, and full of flat Seeds F, that lye upon one another in a double Row. To these Marks we must add the Root G, consisting of two Knobs H, which are commonly Semi-globular, betwixt which rises the Stalk I.

The Species of *Fritillary* are,

1. *Fritillaria præcox, purpurea, variegata*, C. B. Pin. 64. Early, purple, variegated *Fritillary*. Meleagris five *Fritillaria saturatior* & dilutior, J. B. 2. 681. Meleagris, Dod. Pempt. 233.

This Plant rises from a white, bulbous, solid Root, not defended by any Coats, but cut as it were into two unequal parts, from the middle of which rises as it were a sort of a Cushion, from whence comes up a Stalk, and furnished with many Fibres at bottom. The Stalk is round, slender and single, nine Inches or a Foot high, and sometimes higher, of a purplish green or obsolete brown colour on the outside, smooth, and fungous within; along which are stretched Leaves without any order, and without Footstalks, resembling the Leaves of purple *Goats-beard*, being five, six, or seven in number, pretty long, narrow and keeled, and endowed with a somewhat acid Taste. At the top of the Stalk stands one Flower, sometimes two, sometimes three, all blowing at the same Time, hanging at crooked Footstalks an Inch long, and of the

Fritillaria. Fritillary.

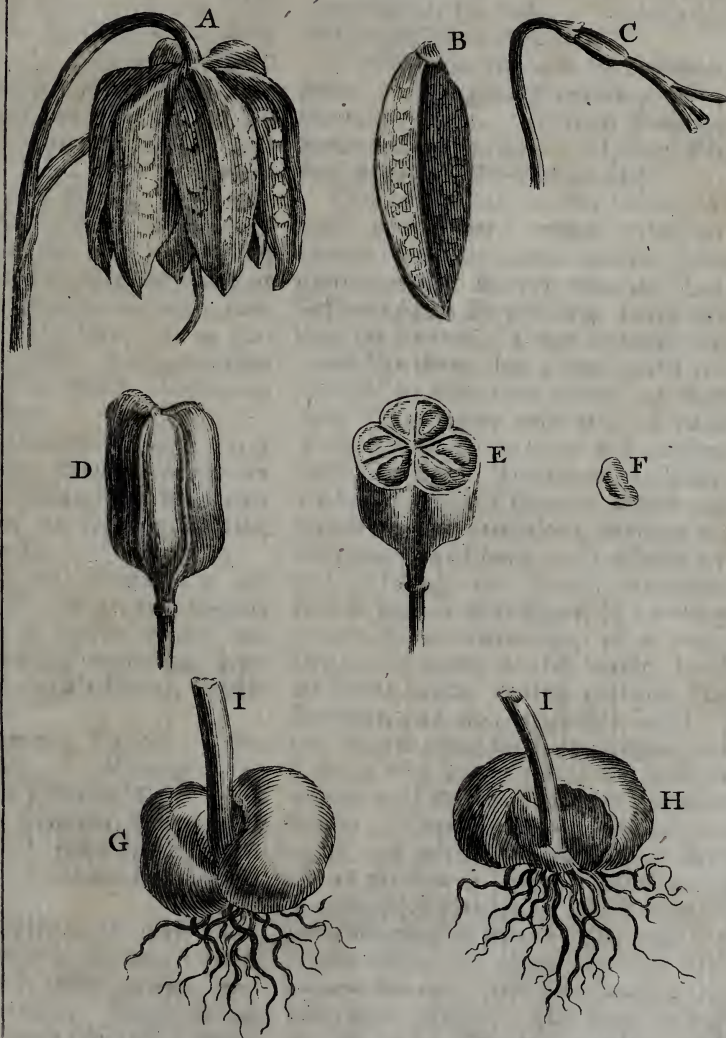


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Illustration of the

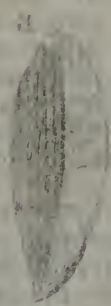
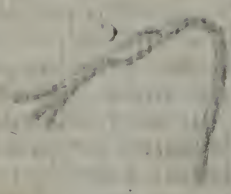


Fig. 4.

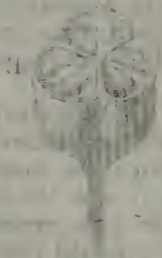


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

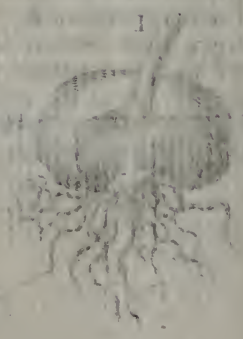


Fig. 10.

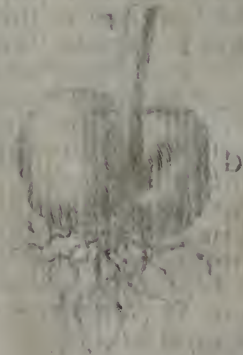


Fig. 12.

the same colour with the Stalk, being large, beautiful, shaped like a Bell, consisting of six Leaves, checquer'd like a Chefs-board, the Checquers being alternately of a flesh-colour, red or scarlet, and white, most entertaining to the Eye, and of a deep shining purple colour on the inside. Every Leaf has a raised rib from the bottom, that ends at the middle of the Leaf, and is yellow, with some mixture of Scarlet. In the middle of the flower are six Chives tipt with Summits sprinkled as it were with Saffron-Meal, which surround a three-pointed Pointal, of an herby colour, and no smell. To the flower succeeds a triangular Head, which is generally an inch long, thick on the upper part, and without a Crown, otherwise like the Head of *French Tulip*, which contains within it pale flat seed resembling Tulip-seed, or otherwise like the Head of *French Tulip*; which contains within it pale flat seed resembling Tulip-seed, or, as *Clusius* says, *French Tulip*-seed, with a broader membranous border, in which there is no Germ or Bud to be seen.

It flowers at the same time with early Tulips, and sometimes even in *March* in Gardens. It grows wild in some Meadows along the River *Loire*, not far from *Orleans*, a noted Town in *France*.

Of this there are two sorts; the one slightly, and of a deeper colour, that flowers earlier; the other of a fainter colour, not so slightly, and flowering somewhat later. Sometimes it bears a double flower, consisting of twelve Leaves.

2. *Fritillaria maxima*, *Italica*. The greatest Italian *Fritillary*. *Meleagris ore maximo*, *Italica*, flore gemello, *Eyst*.

3. *Fritillaria lutea*, *maxima*, *Italica*, *Park*. Par. 42. The greatest yellow Italian *Fritillary*. *Meleagris flos maximus*, *Italicus*, *Eyst*.

It sends up a round, brownish green stalk, beset with several pretty broad short Leaves, which embrace it with their bottom, and are of a dark green colour. Near the top of the Stalk, which bends somewhat downwards, come forth three or four Leaves, out of whose bosom comes a flower, which is generally single, bending downwards like the rest, of a yellow dark purplish colour, and checquer'd with small red spots.

It flowers late, and after all the rest.

4. *Fritillaria ramosa*, C. B. Pin. 64. Branched *Fritillary*. *Fritillaria maxima*, purpurei coloris, *Suvert*.

5. *Fritillaria polyanthos*, flavo-viridis, C.B. Pin. 64. Many-flowered greenish-yellow *Fritillary*. *Fritillaria polyanthos*, lutea, *Eyst*.

6. *Fritillaria umbellifera*, C. B. Pin. 64. Umbelliferous *Fritillary*. *Fritillaria Hispanica*, umbellifera, *Suvert*.

7. *Fritillaria maxima*, flore obsoletæ purpuræ. The greatest *Fritillary*, of an obsolete purple colour. *Lilium Persicum*, five *Sufianum*, J. B. 2. 699. *Lilium Persicum*, *Dod. Pempt*. The Persian *Lilly*.

The Stalk is tall, not very thick, a Cubit high, and better, round, thick set with Leaves from the bottom upwards, which are narrower and sharper than the Leaves of *Saffron-Lilly*, a Finger long, much narrower than the Leaves of *Crown Imperial*, but very much like them: that grow on the very top, being of an Ash-green colour, or somewhat rusty (says *Clusius*) such as is to be seen in Tulip-Leaves; but they are twisted and smell like *Box*. The top of the Stalk bears a Long Thyrsus of flowers, which are very numerous and pendulous, looking towards the ground, and hang at Footstalks an inch and half long, and better, resembling the Bell of *bulbous Wall-flower*, of a deep purple colour, or, as *Clusius* says, of a very obsolete purple colour on the outside, but brighter on the inside, having greenish Nails or Bottoms, and no remarkable smell. From the Navel come forth six unequal *Stamina*, first tipt with bright purple Summits, which appear as if they were corner'd with yellow flower: Then the three Longest *Stamina* meet, and resemble the Pointal in the middle of the flower. Then follow hexagonal or triangular Heads, of which every Angle is furnished with two Wings, pretty much like the Heads of *Crown Imperial*, but Lesser and Shorter, with like Seed also, only somewhat shorter. The Root is bulbous, as large as an Orange, roundish, and split in two, armed with Large Scales or Coats, of a whitish yellow colour, and covered with a thin Membrane. It is of the same Substance and Consistence with other Balbs, sessile on the Lower Part, and generally

Bored

bored through by the Stalk. The Taste is very bitter, and extremely offensive, but has no disagreeable or nasty Smell.

It flowers in April, and the Seed is ripe with the Seed of *Tusſil* or a little later. It holds out with us even in Winter, provided it is not very sharp, but the Bulb always decreases, unless it be sown in a warm place, or put in a Pot during the Winter.

Cluſius calls it *Lilium Suſianum*, because it was brought from *Suſa*, a City in *Perſia*.

8. *Fritillaria alba*, polyanthos, *H. Edinb.* Many flower'd, white *Fritillary*.

9. *Fritillaria flore*, luteo, puro, *Park. Par.* 43. *Fritillary with a pure yellow colour.*

This has a rounder Root and not so plain or flat as in the former kinds, and of a middle size; a Stalk a foot and half long, and sometimes longer, and cloathed with many oblong, pretty broad, grey or whitish Leaves like the Leaves of *black Fritillary*, but narrower by one half; and a small oblong Flower, shaped not much unlike the Flower of *black Fritillary*, but has smaller Leaves with rounder Points, of a pale or green yellow colour, not variegated either on the outside or inside, with any Spots or Chequers, and is furnished with yellow Chives. The Seed is like that of the first Species.

Mr. Ray cultivated this Species in his Garden at Cambridge; and says, it is very like *black Fritillary*.

10. *Fritillaria Serotina*, floribus ex flavo-virentibus, flore pleno, *H. R. Par.* Late *Fritillary*, with double greenish yellow Flowers.

11. *Fritillaria Hispanica*, elatior, flore carneo, *H. R. Par.* Taller Spanish *Fritillary*, with a bluish Flower.

12. *Fritillaria nigra*, *Lob. Adv.* part 2. 496. *F. B. 2.* 682. *Black Fritillary*.

13. *Fritillaria Isabella dicta*, floribus ex pallide rubicundo virentibus, *H. L. Bat.* *Fritillary*, commonly called *Isabella*, with pale red greenish Flowers.

14. *Fritillaria flore* sulcato & anguloso, obsolete puniceo, *H. L. Bat.* *Fritillary with a furrowed and angular Flower, of an obsolete scarlet colour.*

15. *Fritillaria flore* magno, pleno, *C. B. Pin.* 64. *Fritillary with a large double Flower. Fritillaria flore pleno, Eyst.*

16. *Fritillaria alba*, variegata, *C. B. Pin.* 64. *White variegated Fritillary. Fritillaria alba ex phæo-purpurea tessulata, F. B. 2.* 684. *Fritillaria alba*, elegantissima, ex phæo-purpureo tessulata, *Lob. Adv.* part 2. 495.

17. *Fritillaria alba*, præcox, *C. B. Pin.* 64. *Early white Fritillary. Fritillaria alba*, altera, *Lob. Adv.* part 2. *F. B. 2.* 684. *Fritillaria albo flore, Suvert.*

This seems to be rather a variety of the first Species, than a distinct Species it self, since, according to the Observation of *Cluſius*, both the Stalks and the Leaves are very much alike, and it flowers early at the same time with the other. The chief marks whereby it differs from it are these: 1. The Stalk and Leaves are altogether green, and not purplish or brown on the lower part as in that. 2. The colour of the Flower is white, which however varies in some, being striped on the inside with some purplish Veins. 3. The Nails or bottoms of the Flowers are green, and a green Rib likewise divides the Leaf in the middle lengthwise.

In most of this kind of Plants there appear some obscure Chequers, and in some a bright purplish colour: From whence it is plain, they differ no other ways from the common *Fritillaries*, than other Plants with a white Flower, that sometimes vary from the same Plants by a red, blue, or any other coloured Flower whatsoever.

18. *Fritillaria Serotina*, atropurpurea, *C. B. Pin.* 64. *Dark purple late Fritillary. Meleagris altera, Dod. Pempt.* 233.

Lobel gives this short Description of it: The Flower of this Species, says he, is very beautiful, and is of a most charming deep, bright, dark purple-violet colour. But *Parkinson*, if he means the very same Species, describes it more at large thus:

The Root of this Species is somewhat rounder and more compact than the former; the Stalk shorter than in any other Species of *Fritillary* whatsoever, furnished underneath with one or two Leaves, and on the upper part with two or three set close together, shorter, broader and whiter than the rest, much like the Leaves of *yellow Fritillary*; among which rises a Stalk sustaining a Flower that bends a little downwards, or rather sticks out, larger than in the common sort, and almost as large as Flower of *yellow Fritillary*, of an obscure ash-colour all over on the outside, or of a brown ash-colour, of a dark red-colour on the inside, and variously striped or spotted. This Species is neither easily propagated by the Root, nor does it bring ripe Seed with us.

It flowers with the early kinds; and its Flower vanishes sooner than in any other Species of *Fritillary* whatsoever.

19. *Fritillaria Serotina*, floribus ex flavo-virentibus. C. B. Pin. 64. *Late Fritillary with greenish yellow Flowers.* *Fritillaria Aquitanica*, Clus. Hist. 153. Meleagris sive *Fritillaria Aquitanica*, reflexis oris, J. B. 2. 683. *Black Fritillary*, or *Leather-coat*.

Parkinson writes, that sometimes it has a Bulb of that size and bigness, that you would take it for a moderate Root of *Crown-Imperial*. From this rises a slender green Stalk a foot high, and begirt with six or seven Leaves of a green ash-colour, much such as in other *Fritillaries*; on the top of which grows a Flower, smaller than Flowers of other *Fritillaries*, consisting of six Leaves, the Brims of which turn back a little, so that it resembles a little Bell, of which the three outer are narrower than the three inner ones, all of them of an obsolete colour on the outside, but striped (especially the inner ones) with some yellowish Veins about the borders, but of a greenish yellow and shining colour on the inside; then marked with many deep purple spots like Chequers from the middle of the Leaves to the bottom, which is of the same colour. From the Navel rise six short *Stamina*, ript with long pale Chives,

in the midst of which rises a three-furrowed Pointal. The Smell is disagreeable, being, being pretty much like that of *stinking Gladwyn*. The Seed is like the Seed of common *Fritillary*.

20. *Fritillaria flava*, rubris, maculis distincta, C. B. Pin. 64. *Yellow Fritillary, marked with red spots.* Meleagris sive *Fritillaria flava*, J. B. 2. 684. *Fritillaria flavo flore*, Clus. Hist. 153.

It rises as high as the 9th Species, and has broader, shorter and blunter ash-coloured Leaves; and larger Flowers, whose Leaves are of a yellow colour, marked with red spots, with a rising middle Nerve of a greenish colour.

21. *Fritillaria angustifolia*, lutea, variegata, magno flore, C. B. Pin. 64. *Narrow-leaved, yellow, variegated Fritillary, with a large Flower.* *Fritillaria juncifolia*, Eyst.

This rises with a round, oblong, slender and feeble Stalk, clothed with thin-set, oblong, narrow and *Rush* Leaves. It bears a large yellow Flower, chequered with redder spots than any other kind of *Fritillary*.

22. *Fritillaria lutea*, angustifolia, variegata, parvo flore, C. B. Pin. 64. *Narrow-leaved, yellow, variegated Fritillary, with a small Flower.* *Fritillaria Lustanica*, Clus. Cur. post. in fol. 10.

The Stalk of this is firm, the Leaves short, the colour of the Flower an obsolete purple on the outside, and striped with some veins that run to the Borders.

23. *Fritillaria flore minore*, C. B. Pin. 64. *Fritillary with a smaller Flower.* Meleagris sive *Fritillaria Pyrenæa*, flore minore, J. B. 2. 683. *Fritillaria Pyrenæa*, Clus. Cur. post. in fol. 10.

There is no less diversity, say *Clusius*, in the Flowers of those Plants that are upon the *Pyrenean Mountains*, than in those which are common in several Provinces of *France*. For tho' all that I have seen, have been much of the same make, viz. consisting of six Leaves, and the three inner ones are commonly larger and broader than the three outer ones; yet in some Flowers these Leaves turn back, but in others the

edges do not turn back, or at least but very little. Again of those Flowers which turn back, some are of a deep colour, and some so very deep, that they seem to be black, especially on the outside of the Leaves, which neither shines, nor is chequered; but are marked on the inside with some purple spots either more or less close together, either deeper or fainter, and shines at the same time. But those Flowers which have not bending Leaves, or whose borders turn back but a very little, are generally of a greenish colour on the inside, such as is to be seen in that thin Silk Stuff which they call *Tasety*, which is made of yellow and green Silk, and in them the Chequers appear but very obscurely: But the bottoms of all the Leaves on the inside are somewhat hollow, and have a greenish spot upon them. From the Navel of the Flower rise six white *Stamina* tipped with pale Summits, among which comes up a Pointal split in three, raising it self a little above the *Stamina*.

These *Pyrenean Fritillaries* flower a little later than the late *Fritillaries*, and bear Seed in triangular Heads or Husks like the common *Fritillary*, which is flat, very like the Seed of the common sort, and has no Germ or Bud in it.

Sometimes this Plant bears two Flowers on the same Stalk, as the common sort does.

24. *Fritillaria minima*, pluribus foliis, C. B. Pin. 64. The smallest *Fritillary*, with many Leaves. *Fritillaria minima*. *Eyst*.

25. *Fritillaria orientalis*, *Plantaginis* folio, flore parvo, & viridi purpurascente. *Oriental Fritillary*, with a *Plantain Leaf*, and a large greenish purple Flower.

26. *Fritillaria Samia*, *Plantaginis* folio, flore parvo, & flavascente. *Fritillary of Samos*, with a *Plantain Leaf*, and a small greenish yellow Flower.

It is thought to have received its name from the chequered board on which they play at *Chefs*, which they fancy is called *Fritillus* in *Latin*: But properly speaking, *Fritillus* does not signify a *Chefs* board, but a long wooden or horn Box, out of which they throw the Dice upon the Table.

Gesner and others think it was called *Meleagris*, from the Feathers of a Bird of that Name, which though it does not resemble in colour, yet it pretty well represents in the variety, arrangement and bigness of the spots.

TABLE CCVII.

GENUS VIII.

Dens Canis, DOGS-TOOTH-VIOLET.

Dogs-Tooth Violet is a Plant with a *Lilly-Flower* A, composed of six pendulous Petals that turn back, the middle of which is possessed by the Pointal B, which turns to a roundish Fruit C, divided into three Cells D, and full of oblong Seed E. To these Marks must be added a fleshy Root FG, resembling a *Dog's Tooth*.

The Species of *Dog's-Tooth-Violet*, are,

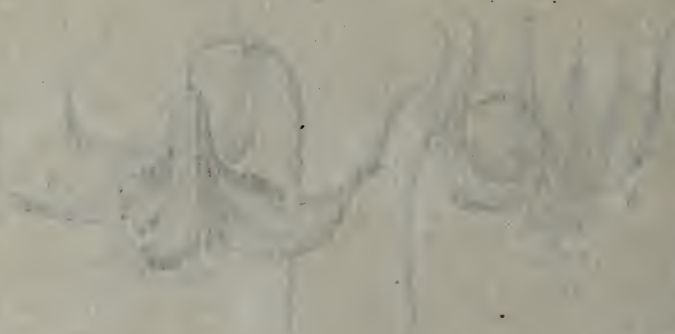
1. *Dens Canis latiore rotundioreque folio, flore ex purpura rubente*, C. B. Pin. 87. *Dogs-Tooth-Violet with a broader and rounder Leaf, and a reddish purple Flower*. *Satyrion quorundam Erythronium, bifolium, flore unico, radiato, purpureo*, J. B. 2. 680. *Dens Caninus purpurascente*, *Clus. Hist.* 266.

It has a white Root two Inches long, which is pretty big at bottom, and slender at top. It puts forth two, rarely three Leaves opposite to one another, says *Clusius*, which at first embrace one another, and hide the Flower, spread upon the Ground, and are shaped like the Leaves of *Lilly of the Valley*, or of *Allium Orsinum*, but are thicker and more fleshy, narrow at bottom, two Inches broad in the middle, and then gradually ending in a Point, a Palm long, and variegated with brownish red spots, or, as *Clusius* says, with large, broad, whitish purple spots: Among which rises a round, smooth, red Stalk, without joints, a Palm long; on which sits one Flower that bends

Dens Canis *Dogs tooth Violet.*



These Cans were used for



bends downwards, composed of six oblong pointed Leaves, which are sometimes white, and sometimes mixed with purple and white at bottom, which when it opens by the Heat of the Sun, the Leaves are radiated and turn back, like those of *Sombread*: In the middle stand six purple *Stamina* surrounding a longer, white, three-pointed Pointal, not in the least valuable for its smell, says *Clusius*, but only for its Beauty. To a Flower succeeds a triangular Pod, that bends as the Flower does, and is of a green bay colour. *Clusius* affirms, that the Head or Pod contains several Seeds which are pretty much like the Seeds of *Leucium bulbosum*, *præcox alternum*, but longer and smaller, and of a yellowish colour. While this Plant does not bear a Flower, it produces but one Leaf.

C. Baubinus says, that the Flower is of a purple, or white colour, or blended of purple and white, the red Flower is variegated with red spots: Thus the Leaves are sometimes spotted, and sometimes without spots.

2. *Dens Canis latiore rotundioreque folio, flore candido, C. B. Pin. 87. Dogs-Tooth-Violet, with a broader and rounder Leaf, and a white Flower.*

3. *Dens Canis latiore rotundioreque folio, flore è purpurâ candicante, C. B. Pin. 87. Dogs-Tooth Violet, with a broader and rounder Leaf, and a whitish purple Flower. Satyrium quorundum Erythronium, bifolium, flore unico, radiato, albo, J. B. 2. 688.*

4. *Dens Canis latiore rotundioreque folio, flore vinoso, H. R. Par. Dogs-Tooth-Violet with a broader and rounder Leaf, and a Vine Flower.*

5. *Dens Canis flore luteo, J. Rhœn. Dogs-Tooth Violet with a yellow Flower.*

It differs from the first Species, by its darker green Leaves, its pale or faint yellow Flower; but is like it in all other respects.

6. *Dens Canis angustiore longioreque folio, flore lacteo C. B. Pin. 87. Dogs-Tooth Violet with a narrower and longer Leaf, and a Milk white Flower. Dens Canis albo flore, Clus. Hist. 266.*

The Leaves of this are longer than those of the first Species, and retain their white spots longer; and when they first come forth they embrace the Flower, which is commonly larger than that other, either perfectly white, or consisting of purple and white both together, having white *Stamina* tipped with blackish Summits. To the Flower succeeds a triangular Head, containing Seed as in the first Species; the Root is also long and thicker.

7. *Dens Canis angustiore longioreque folio, flore ex albo purpurascente, C. B. Pin. 87. Dogs Tooth Violet with a narrower and longer Leaf, and a whitish purple Flower.*

8. *Dens Canis angustiore longioreque folio, flore suave-rubente, H. R. Par. Dogs-Tooth Violet with a narrower and longer Leaf, and a fine red Flower.*

This Genus is called *Dens Canis*, from the Root, which is shaped like a *Dogs-Tooth*.

Clusius says, the *Sirian* Women strew the Powder of the dried Root into the Papp or Sopps of Children, to kill and bring away Worms: And drank in Wine it is found by Experience to ease the Pains of the Cholick in a wonderful manner, as also to recruit and nourish the Body, and to cure Children of Fits, being drank in Water.

Its moist and hot substance mixed with a little Acrimony, says *Lobel*, proves it to have great power to stimulate and excite to Venery. And therefore some take it to be the *Satyrium erythronium* of *Dioscorides*, but without Ground, as *Parkinson* thinks, who takes *Tulip* to be that *Satyrium erythronium*.

TABLE CCVIII.

GENUS IX.

Ornithogalum, STAR OF BETH-
LEHEM.

Star of Bethlehem is a Plant with a *Lilly-Flower* A, B, compased of six Petals ranged in a Circle, whose Center is possessed by the Pointal D, C. which afterwards turns to a roundish Fruit E, H, is divided into three Cells F, I, and full of roundish Seeds G, K. To these Marks must be added, a bulbous or tuberous Root, by which it differs from *Spiderwort*.

The Species of *Star of Bethlehem* are,

1. *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, maximum, *C. B. Pin.* 69 *The greatest umbellated Star of Bethlehem.* *Lilium Alexandrinum* five *ornithogalum magnum*, *Syriacum*, *J. B.* 2. 629. *Ornithogalum majus*, *Dod. Pempt.* 221.

This is the *Ornithogalum Arabicum Park.* and the *Ornithogalum majus Arabicum Ger.* Great Arabian Star-flower.

It has oblong, green, keeled Leaves, so very like the Leaves of *Oriental Hyacinth*, that none but such as are much conversant in this Study will be able to discern the difference, especially after the Plant has lost both its Stalk and Flowers, but not at all like the Leaves of *Daffodil*: Among which rises a smooth, naked, slender, greenish Stalk, a Cubit high, surrounded at top with some little Branches, or long Footstalks growing without any order, and sustaining large Flowers, as big as those of *Daffodil*, but shaped like ordinary *Star of Bethlehem*, and closing like them in the Evening, consisting of six white Leaves, of a physical Smell, much like that of chewed *Coriander*, with a black, shining, triangular Head possessing the middle which is surrounded by

six white *Stamina* tip with yellow Summits: *Clusius* could never observe any of the Seed, tho' Bulbs were sent every Year from *Constantinople* to *Vienna*. Some of which bore Flowers; but the Heads becoming greater as the Flower decay, and from a black acquiring a green colour, so that they seemed to promise Seed, began to waste away by Degrees. The Root is bulbous like that of *Hyacinth*, generally of a whitish colour, made up of many Coats, having a very broad bottom, and spreading Fibres all around.

It Flowers in May.

This Bulb, says *Clusius*, is of a wonderful Nature; for I have generally found, that it scarce ever produces any Leaves unless it be taken up every Year, and kept for some time, and then put in the Ground again in the Autumn; for then it commonly begins to bud before the Winter; but I never saw any one flowering unless it was brought fresh from *Constantinople*. For it is one of those, which unless they have already conceived a Flower in their Womb, will never produce any after they are transplanted to cold Countries. Being very impatient of Cold, it cannot bear our Winters; but must be put into a Pot, where it happily propagates it self by the Bulbs that grow about the Mother.

2. *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, majus, angustifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 70. Greater, narrow-leav'd, umbellated *Star of Bethlehem.* *Ornithogalum medium*, *Eyst.*

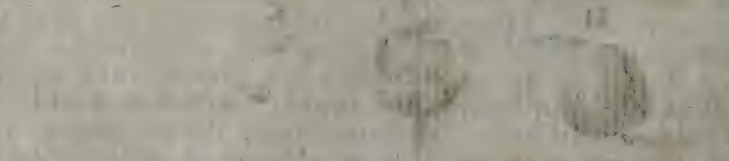
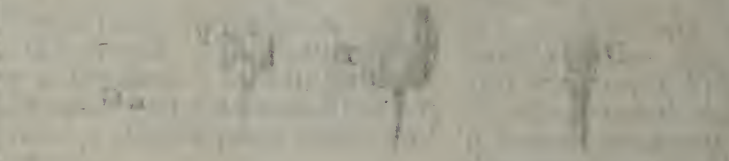
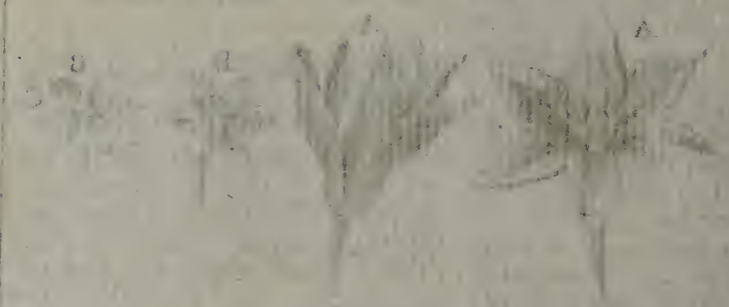
3. *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, album, medium, latifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 70. White, middle, broad leav'd, umbellated *Star of Bethlehem.* *Ornithogalum vulgari simile*, latiore folio, *J. B.* 2. 361. *Ornithogalum aliud vulgare*, *Cus Hist.* 188.

The Stalk of this is short, and the Flowers larger than those of the Species immediately following, green without, and white within. The Leaves are twice as broad, having no white stripe; and the Bulb a little bigger.

Ornithogalum. *Star of Bethlehem.*



1747
 1748
 1749
 1750
 1751
 1752
 1753
 1754
 1755
 1756
 1757
 1758
 1759
 1760
 1761
 1762
 1763
 1764
 1765
 1766
 1767
 1768
 1769
 1770
 1771
 1772
 1773
 1774
 1775
 1776
 1777
 1778
 1779
 1780
 1781
 1782
 1783
 1784
 1785
 1786
 1787
 1788
 1789
 1790
 1791
 1792
 1793
 1794
 1795
 1796
 1797
 1798
 1799
 1800



4. *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, medium, angustifolium, C. B. Pin. 70. Middle, narrow leav'd, umbellated Star of Bethlehem. *Ornithogalum vulgare* & verius, majus & minus, *J. B. 2. 630.* Bulbus leucanthemus, minor five *Ornithogalum*, *Dod Penpr. 221.*

The Root is white and bulbous, having many little Bulbs adhering to it, like a Bunch of Grapes, full of Fibres, and multiplying very much, of a bitterish Taste, and filling the Mouth when chewed, with a tough and frothy Mucilage. It puts forth small narrow Leaves, which are half a foot long, and rise higher than the Stalk, keeled, soft and spread upon the Ground, with a white stripe running along their middle; and among them a Stalk a Palm or half a Foot long, tender, round and naked, which puts forth Footstalks at top, under each of which is set an oblong, membranous Leaf, sustaining Flowers composed of six, oblong, pointed leaves, as white as Milk on the inside, but on the outside only about the edges, and of a herby colour in the middle; among which rise six white and pretty broad *Stamina*, ending in sharp Points, and tip with pale Summits. In the Center rises a whitish Head, containing flat blackish Seed. But the Flowers are spread out in Umbels on the top of the Stalks.

It grows wild in *Germany, Italy* and *France*; it is said likewise to grow wild in *England*; and Mr. Ray, says, he had seen it in great abundance in Orchards, and thinks it might have been sown there.

5. *Ornithogalum album*, minus, C. B. Pin. 70. Smaller, white Star of Bethlehem. *Ornithogalum minus* & *Pyrenæis*, *Clus. App. 1. J. B. 2. 624.*

This differs from that which immediately follows, according to *Clusius*, only in that the Flowers of that appeared a little larger, of which every Leaf had a blueish Nerve or Vein running along the middle, and six Violet colour'd Chives.

6. *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, flosculis ex albo subcæruleis, C. B. Pin. 70. Umbellated Star of Bethlehem, with whitish blue Flowers. *Ornithogalum Hispanicum*, minus, *Clus. Hist. 188.*

From a small, whitish, orbicular Bulb it puts forth six or seven Leaves in the beginning of the Spring, which are pretty much like the Leaves of common Star of Bethlehem, but a little narrower, and not cut lengthwise by any whitish Vein; in the midst of which comes up a single Stalk (sometimes two) which is a Palm long, round, and sustains six or seven, or more Flowers, which grow alternately, but form as it were a sort of an Umbel, they are of so equal a height, in the same manner as in the common and the Arabian kinds, consisting of six whitish blue Leaves, and as many white *Stamina*, and a blueish Head in the middle possessing the Center.

It flowers in April.

7. *Ornithogalum latifolium* & maximum, C. B. Pin. 70. The greatest broad-leav'd, Star of Bethlehem. *Ornithogalum vel Lilium Alexandrinum*, floribus albis, innumerabilibus, *Suvert.*

8. *Ornithogalum latifolium*, alterum, C. B. Pin. 70. Another broad-leav'd Star of Bethlehem. *Ornithogalum Indicum Promontorii Bonæ Spei*, *Suvert.*

9. *Ornithogalum angustifolium*, majus, floribus ex albo virecentibus, C. B. Pin. 70. The greater narrow-leav'd Star of Bethlehem, with whitish green Flowers. *Asphodelus bulbosus Dodonæi*, five *Ornithogalum spicatum*, flore virente, *J. B. 2. 627.* *Ornithogalum majus*, 1, *Clus. Hist. 186.*

The Bulb of this is white and sweetish like that of *Montpelier*, and will fill your hand; from which rise very large keeled Leek Leaves, which are spread on the Ground, and have a clammy Taste: Among which comes up one straight, smooth, naked Stalk, above two Cubits high especially when cultivated, on which is set a spike of Flowers nine Inches long, resembling that of *Asphodel* and spiked Star of Bethlehem, or long Footstalks that up some space in a Bag, of an herby or pale yellow colour, of an agreeable smell, and consisting of six Star-fashioned Leaves in the midst of which rise upright and pretty broad Fibres, of the same number with the Leaves, but whiter, ending in a very sharp Point, tip with whitish yellow Chives, and surrounding an oblong triangular Head. [The Seed vessel has three Cells full of Seed,

Seed, which is so very like that of *Star of Bethlehem*, that it is hardly possible to distinguish them.] The Seed is small and angular, of a leguminous Taste, or rather rugged like the Seed of *Staves-acre* or *Louse-wort*, solid and white within, as it were of a leguminous Taste, which when ripe, the Husks open in three parts.

Mr. Ray found this towards Mount Saleva near Geneva. Tho. Willisall observed it on a Hill three Miles on this Side of Bristol, among Briars and Thorns, as you go from thence to the Bath. Clusius found it pretty common among the Corn in Hungary.

It flowers in the Month of May and June, or a little later.

10. *Ornithogalum angustifolium*, spicatum, maximum, C. B. Pin. 70. The greatest narrow-leav'd, spiked Star of Bethlehem. *Ornithogalum lacteum spicatum maximum*, Eysf.

11. *Ornithogalum spicatum seu comosum*, flore lacteo, C. B. Pin. 70. Spiked or bushy Star of Bethlehem, with a Milk white colour. *Ornithogali lactei Species major*, Eysf.

12. *Ornithogalum majus, spicatum, flore albo*, C. B. Pin. 70. Greater spiked Star of Bethlehem, with a white Flower. *Ornithogalum spicatum, albo flore*, Monspessulanum, J. B. 2. 628. *Ornithogalum Narbonense*, Dod. Pempt. 222.

This has one large bulbous Root like an Onion, whiter than that Species with the greenish Flower, and sometimes longer, growing to a very large size. The Leaves are a Cubit long, and an Inch broad with a sharp Point.

The Stalk, so far as has been observed, is single, strong, one or two Cubits high, round and firm, and greener than the other just mentioned; being adorned almost from the middle up to the very top with Flowers that blow gradually, and set so close to one another, that they resemble a Spike; of which the single ones are so very like the Flowers of the smaller white Star of Bethlehem, that they may easily impose upon any Body, being white within, and of a herby colour on the outside, with yellow Chives in the middle, all over green on the outside, except the Borders, which are a

white; but of a perfect Milky colour, within, when they are full blown. The Seed in the triangular Heads is like that of the 9th Species, but a little bigger and more oblong, black, rugged and uneven, as in *Staves-acre*, but small.

Clusius found it about Montpelier, and all over pain. It flowers in May.

Casalpinus says, it is sometimes found with a yellow Flower.

13. *Ornithogalum majus, spicatum, alterum*, C. B. Pin. 70. Another great spiked Star of Bethlehem. *Ornithogalum Byzantinum Clusio*, J. B. 2. 629. *Ornithogalum 3 vel majus, Byzantinum*, Clus. Hist. 187.

This is a little lower than the last, and has also a paler Stalk and Leaves, says Clusius; which was first brought from Constantinople mixed with other Bulbs, and without a Title.

14. *Ornithogalum spicatum, flore viridilactescente*, C. B. Pin. 70. Spiked Star of Bethlehem, with a whitish green Flower. *Ornithogalum Creticum & Pannonicum, albo flore*, J. B. 2. 629. *Ornithogalum Pannonicum, albo flore*, Clus. Hist. 187.

This Species, contrary to what happens in the rest, has five or six Leaves budding up before Winter, as in the Arabian sort, which are narrow, lye upon the Ground, are a finger long, of a hoary green colour, and very like the Leaves of *Garden-Clove*. Gilly flowers both in shape and colour, somewhat hairy, and of an insipid herby Taste. The April following, when the Leaves begin to wither, there rises among them a Stalk nine Inches high, which bears six or more Flowers cohering Spike fashion, which are composed of six Leaves, and blow in the Month of May being no less of a Milky colour than the Montpelier kind, viz. on the inside, with a green Nerve or Rib on the Back, as in the common kind. Then follow triangular Heads containing black round Seed. The Root is bulbous, long and white, full of clammy juice, of an insipid Taste at first, but afterwards acrid, covered with a thin ash coloured Membrane, and furnished with many whitish Fibres at bottom. This Plant has this peculiar,

uliar in it, That in its native Soil, where it grows wild, it is generally loaded with Flowers, but void of Leaves, or at least they are decayed and past at that time. But when it is cultivated in Gardens, it commonly keeps the Leaves longer, and grows to a greater height, sometimes bearing a Spike of twenty or more Flowers.

The Title tells you the native Soil.

7. *Baubinus* takes the *Ornithogalum Creticum*, which he received from *Honorius Bellus*, to be the same with this. He adds, That in the bosom of the Flower there is a Clue wound round with Threads: The Seed is small, black and rugged, and beautifully spotted, being round, except on one part which is a little sharp, hard, white within, and of a sweetish Taste.

15. *Ornithogalum spicatum, album, C.B. Pin. 70. White spiked Star of Bethlehem. Ornithogalum Hispanicum, spicatum, Eysf.*

16. *Ornithogalum cæruleo pallente flore, C. B. Pin. 70. Star of Bethlehem, with a pale blue Flower. Ornithogalum cæruleum, pallens, J. B. 2. 622. Ornithogalum cæruleum, pallens, Lob. Obs. 73.*

17. *Ornithogalum exoticum, magno flore minori innato, C. B. Pin. 70. Foreign Star of Bethlehem, with a small Flower rising out of a large one. Ornithogalum Neopolitanum, flore interius candido, exterius cineraceo, Suvert.*

The Leaves of this are long and keeled, and not very much unlike those of *Hyacinth*, but narrower and green. The Stalk is thick, pretty firm, nine Inches high, smooth and green, sustaining at top ten, twelve or more Flowers, that hang at Footstalks an Inch and a half long, and lean forwards, altho' they grow alternately at all sides of the Stalk out of the bosom of a certain Membrane; consisting of six sharp-pointed Leaves, which are white on the inside, but of a greenish ash-colour on the outside, with white edges. The Navel of the Flower is possessed by another Flower with six smaller upright Leaves, which form a Vessel or Tube; in which appear six white *Stamina*, tipped with yellowish Summits, and a Pointal in the middle. The Flowers have no manner of Smell; and are succeeded by pretty thick

triangular Heads, ending in a blunt Point, bearing down the Stalk with their Weight, and full of black rugged Seed. The Root is bulbous and whitish, but covered with a brown Membrane, ending in a Cone on the upper part, but flat underneath, like the Root of the Arabian kind, but has not so broad a bottom, but is furnished all around with many white Fibres.

This Plant is called *Hyacinthus arvorum Ornithogaloides*; which *Clusius* says, grows in great abundance in the Kingdom of Naples, and flowers at the same time with common bushy *Grape Hyacinth*.

18. *Ornithogalum luteum, five pallidum, majus, C. B. Pin. 71. Greater yellow or pale Star of Bethlehem. Ornithogalum pallido flore, J. B. 2. 624. Clus. Hist. 188.*

The Root is bulbous, as big as the Bulb of white *Star of Bethlehem*, white, and furnished with very small Fibres, of a viscous and sweetish, not a bitter and astringent Taste, as both *Fuchsius* and *Dodoneus* observe. From the Root rises a Leek Leaf, half an Inch broad, and about nine Inches long, leaning upon the Ground, of a grey colour, ending in a round taper Point, smooth, even on the upper part, and furnished with Plantain Ribs underneath, sometimes but one, and sometimes two or three in number; and sometimes there are several Leaves, which are narrow, pretty fat, and three-corner'd. These are accompanied by a single angular Stalk that rises from the Root, is shorter than the Leaves and reddish, naked, otherwise furnished with one or two Leaves about an Inch and a half below the top, which are about a Palm long, sometimes smooth, at other times hairy, with the edges turning in, so that they resemble a Keel; from whose bosom the rest of the Stalk running up, otherwise undivided, bears one Flower; and sometimes it is subdivided, and bears several Flowers to the number of nine, a Leaf being set at every Division. The single Flowers hang at longish Footstalks as in common *Star of Bethlehem*, and consist of oblong Leaves, which are green on the outside, and hairy with yellow Borders, all over yellow on the inside; and the middle is possessed by as many *Stamina*

Stamina tip with yellow Chives. When the Flower perishes, there rises in the middle a triangular Head containing the Seed, from whose Navel rises a Pointal, which ends in yellow Top.

It grows in *Piedmont* along Hedges and among the Corn; and is common in *Germany* along the sides of Fields and Copses. It is likewise to be found in the North part of *Yorkshire*, in the Woods near the Bridge of *Greta* and *Erignal*, on the River of *Tese*.

19. *Ornithogalum luteum, magno flore, C. B. Pin. 71. Yellow Star of Bethlehem, with a large Flower.* *Ornithogalum flavum cum Staminiibus rubris, J. B. 2. 624. Ornithogalum flavum, Alemarinum, Clus. Hist. 188.*

This differing from the last chiefly in the bigness of the Flowers, and the red colour of the *Stamina*, we can hardly think it to be a different Species from it.

20. *Ornithogalum Africanum, luteum, odoratum, foliis cepaceis, radice tuberosâ, H.L. Bat. Yellow, sweet-smelling African Star of Bethlehem, with Onion Leaves, and a tuberos Root.*

This has a large tuberos Root, which is somewhat flat and sessile, as big as one's Fist, and of a yellowish colour; putting forth long, fistulous, *Onion* Leaves; and bearing yellow, sweet-smelling, hexapetalous Flowers gathered into a Spike, from which rise *Stamina* of the same colour, covered with downy Flox. To these succeed the Seeds in tricapsular Seed vessels, as in the rest of this Genus.

It grows in the Rocky Marshes in the *Cape of Good Hope*.

21. *Ornithogalum luteum, C. B. Pin. 71. Yellow Star of Bethlehem.* *Bulbus sylvestris Fuchii, flore luteo, five Ornithogalum luteum, J. B. 2. 623. Bulbus sylvestris, Dod. Pempt. 222. Vid. Spec. 18.*

22. *Ornithogalum luteum, minus, C. B. Pin. 71. J. B. 2. 624. Smaller yellow Star of Bethlehem.* *Ornithogalum Pannonicum, luteo flore, Clus. Hist. 189.*

It puts forth one narrow Leaf, which is two or three Inches long, of a whitish colour, and acid Taste; beside which stands a small Stalk an Inch long, sustaining one or two Leaves, in the midst of which come forth two or three Star-fashion Flowers, which are yellow on the inside, and of a greenish purple colour on the outside, furnished with six Leaves and as many *Stamina*. To them succeed small triangular Heads, full of small, reddish and uneven Seed. This Root is white and round, covered with an ash-coloured Skin, and about as big as small Pea; but it grows a little bigger by Culture.

23. *Ornithogalum angustifolium, bulbiferum, C. B. Pin. 71. Narrow-leav'd, bulbiferous Star of Bethlehem.* *Ornithogalum angustifolium, campestre, luteum, minimum, bulbiferum, Col. part 1. 323.*

This Plant rises but half a Foot high; from a bulbous Root that is covered with reddish Bark, is white within, and furnished with small Fibres like *Onion*. It has two small Leaves like those of *Crocus* or common *Star of Bethlehem*, but smaller and narrower, and a foot long. The Stalk is three Inches long, on which are set five or six grassy Leaves, which is three or four Inches long, broad at their lower part, and red at bottom, otherwise hairy and white; in the Center of which are gathered little Balls or Bulbs, about the bigness of *Millet* or *Rope-seed*, which are yellowish and purplish, and scatters on the Ground when the Plant withers, each of which buds there the following Year, and bears a single Leaf. Among the bosoms of the Leaves which encompass the little Bulbs, come forth two or three reddish Footstalks, three Inches long, bearing Flowers that are yellow within, but greenish without, composed of six Leaves with yellow *Stamina* and a thick Pointal in the middle rising from the Fruit, which gradually becomes triangular, and broad above; and is full of small Seed like *Sand*.

It flowers early in the Spring in the Fields, both in hot and cold Countries; in the Month of *February* in hot, and in the Month of *March* in cold Countries.

24. *Ornithogalum Lusitanicum*, capillaceo folio, luteum. *Yellow Portugeeze Star of Bethlehem, with a capillaceous Leaf.*

25. *Ornithogalum luteo-virens*, Indicum, Corn 160. *Greenish yellow Indian Star of Bethlehem.*

The Stalk and Leaves come forth at the same time; the latter of which are long and broad, like the *Hungarian* kind, and furrowed in like manner. In the midst of these rises a round, smooth and greenish Stalk above a Foot high, which is covered with a fine Down of a grey colour, which comes off at the slightest touch, as you see on sound *Plumbs* and ripe *Grapes*. Almost from the middle to the top there runs a spike of globular little Flower at each of which is set a little Leaf, under the hollow of which every Flower is hid, in the same manner as the Grains are covered in a Head of *Wheat*, by the Chaff or Husks; which is ordinary in our common *Star of Bethlehem*. These little Balls gradually withdraw themselves from the Cavity, and the Foot-stalks lengthen, and bend downwards together with the Flower. At length the greenish yellow Flower opens, consisting of six Leaves, of which the three outer ones spread very wide, and are yellow about the edges, but the three inner Leaves continue compressed within themselves, as in the small vernal *Wall flower*, and have Points that bend inwards, under which are buried white *Stamina* with yellow Chives; but the three *Stamina* that are set betwixt them have no Chives. The triangular Pointal that possesses the middle of the Flower is full of small Seed; and on the top of it stands a small *Epiphyse*, which withers with the Flowers.

The Leaves of this Flower never fall off either through Age or by the Wind, but contract and fold themselves up and so wither.

26. *Ornithogalum Africanum*, flore viridi, altero alteri innato, *Prodr. Par. Bat.* *African Star of Bethlehem, with a green Flower, in the middle of which grows another.*

27. *Ornithogalum spicatum, unifolium*, flore niveo, odorato V. *Lusit.* *Spiked Star of Bethlehem, with one Leaf, and a sweet-smelling Snowy Flower.* *Bulbus monophyllos*, an *Bolbine Theophrasti*, J. B. 2. 622. *Donzellas Lusitanorum.*

Clusius says, this is a very rare Plant, which he purchased of *Nicholas le Quilt*, who affirm'd he dug it up in *Portugal*. It rose out of the Ground with one Leaf, which was small at first and rushy, and at length came to be a Foot long; two Inches from the bottom it acquired a little more breadth, and became channelled, but continued rushy at top; but so soon as it had acquired a greater breadth from the middle of it started up a slender, smooth, pale green Stalk three Inches long, on the top of which were placed alternately three Flowers, which were not very large, consisting of six very white Leaves, not much unlike the Flowers of *Parnassus Grass*, but not inclosed in a Flower-Cup like them: From whose Center rose six white *Stamina* tipped with yellow Chives; and the Navel was possessed by a triangular Head, bearing on its top a small white Pointal, not exceeding the *Stamina* in height. That Flower was sweet-smelled, and very near the Smell of *Haw-Thorn* Flower. The Bulb was of an orbicular Form, not bigger than a *Filberd*, covered with a brown Skin, and furnished with many small white Fibres at bottom. It had two Leaves and as many Stalks; and the Flowers blowed about the middle of *June*. Our Author could not observe the Seed.

28. *Ornithogalum bifolium*, Germanicum, cœruleum. *Two-leav'd German, blue Star of Bethlehem.* *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, bifolius, Germanicus, C. B. Pin. 45. *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, bifolius & vernus, dumerorum, flore cœruleo, J. B. 2. 579. *Hyacinthus cœruleus*, mas, minor, *Fuchf. Hist.* 837. *Small vernal Star Hyacinth.*

From an oblong, fibrous, bulbous and white Root, of a clammy and sweetish Taste, rises a brittle rush Stalk, a Palm or a foot high, brown and whitish towards the Root; with two and sometimes three longish, keeled Leaves, rising immediately from the Root, which is divided into more or fewer Footstalks according to the number of the Flowers, sometimes twelve, shorter or longer; tho' the shaft of the Stalk is sometimes found to bear a single Flower. The Flowers are beautiful, blue, seldom white, Star-fashion'd, consisting of six narrow pointed Leaves, in the middle of which stand six pale blue *Stamina* tip with Summits of a deeper colour, which surround a pointed turgid Pointal of the same colour; but if the Flower be white, then white *Stamina* tip with yellow Chives surround a white Pointal. To these succeeds a Head, which does not contain black Seed, as other *Hyacinths* do, but only brown and as it were covered with Soor.

29. *Ornithogalum trifolium*, Germanicum, flore saturatè cœruleo. *Three-leav'd German Star of Bethlehem, with a deep blue Flower.* *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, bifolius, Germanicus, colore magis saturo, C.B. Pin. 45.

30. *Ornithogalum bifolium*, Germanicum, flore carneo, *Two-leav'd German Star of Bethlehem, with a flesh-colour'd Leaf.* *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, bifolius, Germanicus, flore carneo, C. B. Pin. 45.

31. *Ornithogalum bifolium*, Germanicum, flore exalbido. *Two-leav'd German Star of Bethlehem, with a whitish Flower.* *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, Germanicus, flore exalbido & veluti cinericeo, C. B. Pin. 45.

32. *Ornithogalum angustifolium*, albi-ferotinum. *Narrow-leav'd, whitish, late Star of Bethlehem.* *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, albus, C. B. Pin. 45. *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, albicans, ferotinus, J. B. 2. 580. *Hya-*

cinthus Germanicus, *Stellaris*, albicans, ferotinus, *Lob. Icon.* 100.

C. *Baubinus* takes this to be the same with *white Star Hyacinth*; but his Brother *John* distinguishes them. *Lobel* says, it flowers later and bears smaller Leaves. The flower is whitish and very beautiful, and sometimes it has seven or more Flowers.

It was brought to *Holland* from the Mountains of *Biscay*.

Lobel is mistaken when he paints it with a five-leav'd Flower.

33. *Ornithogalum cœruleum*, staminulis & viridi luteis. *Blue Star of Bethlehem, with greenish yellow Stamina.* *Hyacinthus stellatus*, cœruleus, staminulis ex viridi luteis, C. B. Pin. 46. *Hyacinthus stellaris*, Italicus, *Eyst.*

34 *Ornithogalum purpureum*. *Purple Star of Bethlehem.* *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, purpureis, C. B. Pin. 46. *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, major, *Jo. Someri, Lob. Adv. part 2.* 487. J. B. 2. 581.

35. *Ornithogalum spicatum*, cinereum: *Ash-colour'd, spiked, Star of Bethlehem* *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, spicatus, cinereus, C.B. Pin. 46. *Hyacinthus Stellatus*, multiflorus, cineracei coloris, J. B. 582. *Hyacinthus Stellatus*, cineracei coloris, *Clus. Hist.* 184.

This does something resemble *English Hyacinth*, in its whole make, in its sparsh Leaves, and in its Stalk which is a Span long: But the pale, blueish, Star-fashion'd Flowers are ranged like an Umbel at first, to the number of thirty or more; being formed into a flat or somewhat depressed Spike like *Rose Plantain*, and at last drawing to a long Point. To the Flowers succeed triangular Heads, containing the Seed. The Root is bulbous and white, like the Root of *English Hyacinth*.

It flowers with *common Hyacinth*, about the latter end of *March* or beginning of *April*.

Its native Soil is not mentioned by any Author, that I know of; but it is very common in our Gardens.

36. Ornithogalum cœruleum, Byzantinum. *Blue Star of Bethlehem, from Constantinople.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, cœruleus, amœnus, C. B. Pin. 46. Hyacinthus Stellaris, Byzantinus, alter, elegantissimus, serotinus, bullatus, J. B. 2. 582. Hyacinthus peregrinus, pluribus floribus præditus, cœrulo-violaceus, *Suvert.*

It has a large, white, and bulbous Root, furnished with Fibres, purplish on some parts, of a sweetish, viscid, and nauseous Taste. From the Root come four or five Leaves, which lye on the Ground, are an Inch broad, broader than the Leaves of *small vernal Star Hyacinth*, from which it differs, tho' very like it, a Cubit long, keeled, channelled and shining. There is one, or two, small Stalks, and sometimes four, which are a Cubit high, (some of them are a Palm, a Palm and half, or two Palms long) purplish, shining, and angular, which sustain at the top four, five, or six Flowers at the sides, consisting of six longish, sharp-pointed, blue or rather *Violet* Leaves, with white bottoms, and a deep *Violet* Line running lengthwise, and so far distant from one another to the very Footstalk, that they resemble a *Star* with Rays. The middle is possessed by a round channelled Head, as big as a *Pea*, which is white, and the Rudiment of the Seed-Vessel, which is surrounded in order by six stiff, *Violet* coloured *Stamina*, that are whitish about the bottom; and from the middle of the Head rises a *Violet* Pointal. The Footstalks of the lower Flowers are above two Inches long, purplish, shining and upright, but those of the upper ones scarce so long as the breadth of a Blade of *Corn*, those of the middle Flowers are betwixt the two.

The Title tells you the native Soil; it flowers in the Month of *April*.

37. Ornithogalum Byzantinum, flore cœruleo purpurascente. Constantinople *Star of Bethlehem, with a blueish purple Flower.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, amœnus, flore cœruleo purpurascente, C. B. Pin. 46.

38. Ornithogalum Byzantinum, flore albo. Constantinople *Star of Bethlehem, with a white Flower.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, amœnus, flore albo, C. B. Pin. 46.

39. Ornithogalum Byzantinum, obsolete cœruleum. Constantinople *Star of Bethlehem, of an obsolete blue colour.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, obsolete cœruleus vel major, C. B. Pin. 46. Hyacinthus Stellaris Byzantinus, *Clus. Hist.* 184 J. B. 2. 582.

This Species has four or five long, keeled, bright green Leaves spread upon the Ground, equal to the Leaves of *English Hyacinth*, but shorter: Among which rises a Stalk almost a Finger long, slender and feeble sustaining six *Star*-fashioned, bright or pale blue Flowers without Smell, the Leaves being distant from one another when the Flowers blow, and not so contiguous and near as in the other kind. The *Stamina* are tipped with purple Chives. Then succeed triangular Heads, such as are in the common sort, but empty; for the Seed seldom comes to maturity, because the Heads by reason of their Weight, generally cannot be supported by their feeble Stalks, but leaning on the Ground, perish either by Wet or Frost. The Root is bulbous, not big, covered with a black bark, and furnished underneath with some long, thick, white Fibres.

40. Ornithogalum Byzantinum, Borraginis flore. Constantinople *Star of Bethlehem, with a Borrage Flower.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, Byzantinus, Borraginis flore, H. R. Par.

41. Ornithogalum cœruleum, striatum. *Blue channelled Star of Bethlehem.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, cœruleus, C. B. Pin. 46. Hyacinthus Stellaris à Poreio, *Clus. Cur. post. in fol. 20.*

From a Bulb about the bigness of a *Walnut*, says *Clusius*, came up only four thickish Leaves, not much unlike the Leaves of the last described, but larger; among which rose five or six Stalks nine Inches high, more firm than in that, purplish and channelled, bearing seven or eight spreading blue Flowers hanging at long Footstalks, a deep *Violet*-coloured Vein cutting the Leaves in the middle. The Navel of

the Flower was possessed by a triangular greenish Head, furnished with a small Pointal, surrounded by six Violet-coloured Stamina tipped with black Chives.

The Flower blowed in April, and had a very very weak feeble Smell. After the Flower was past, those triangular Heads were found to contain small black Seed when ripe. The Root was not much unlike the Bulb, of that *Hyacinth* that bears Flowers in the Autumn.

42. *Ornithogalum Hispanicum*, saturæ cæruleum. Spanish *Star of Bethlehem*, with a deep blue Flower. *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, saturæ cæruleus, C. B. Pin. 46. *Hyacinthus Hispanicus*, Stellato flore, Clus. Cur. p. 20.

It produces three or four Leaves spread on the Ground, a foot long, green, keeled, half an Inch broad, and gradually ending in a Point: Amongst which, about the latter end of April, rises a green firm Stalk, nine Inches high or better, sustaining at distances eighteen or twenty Flowers, that are composed of six Star-fashioned Leaves, of a deep blue colour, especially about the Navel, not very much unlike the Flowers of *Eriophorus Peruvianus*; from whose Center rose six pale Stamina embracing a triangular Head of a Violet-colour. The Seed has not been observed.

43. *Ornithogalum cæruleo-purpurascens*, majus. Greater, blueish, purple *Star of Bethlehem*. *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, æstivus, cæruleo-purpurascens, major, C. B. Pin. 46. *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, æstivus, Clus. App. 2. J. B. 583.

This Species has four, five or more Leaves, which are green, keeled, a Palm long, pretty narrow, and spread as it were in a Circle on the Ground, otherwise pretty firm, resembling the Flowers of *Star Hyacinth* with an ash-coloured Flower: Amongst which rises a pretty firm Stalk a Palm high, sustaining, at oblong Footstalks coming forth among purplish Appendages, ten or twelve blueish purple Flowers having little or no Smell, with a pointed Knob or Rudiment of a Head at the Navel, surrounded by six whitish purple Stamina tipped with blue Chives. At last these

Heads become triangular and pointed, much as in *Dutch Hyacinth*, which gaping when ripe, they are found to contain round, shining Seed, perfectly like the Seed of that other. The Root is bulbous, almost orbicular and whitish, furnished at bottom all around with many small white Fibres, that spread themselves on every side, sometimes above an Inch thick, and almost a Finger long, and shooting deep down; as may be likewise observed in other kinds of *Hyacinth*.

This is said to have been brought from Portugal.

44. *Ornithogalum æstivum*, flosculis alternatim positus. Summer *Star of Bethlehem*, with little Flowers placed alternately. *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, æstivus, minor, flosculis alternatim sitis, C. B. Pin. 46. *Hyacinthus Stellatus*, æstivus, minor, Clus. Auct. App. 2. J. B. 2. 581.

When it first appears above Ground, there rise from the Root seven or eight, narrow, plain, green, and somewhat shining Leaves about seven Inches long, which are scattered upon the Ground and spread in a Circle: Amongst which rises a short round Stalk, not above two Inches long, bearing at top six or seven Flowers alternately, gathered as it were into a Spike, pretty much like the last both in make and colour, but but much smaller and paler. To these also succeed triangular Heads, pointed at top and containing black Seed. The Root is bulbous and almost orbicular, about as big as a *Spanish Nut*, covered with a white or brown Membrane, at whose bottom come forth many Fibres, which are for the most part very small, among which are mixed seven or eight a little thicker.

It flowers in the Month of May with the last, and was also brought from Portugal.

45. *Ornithogalum autumnale*, majus, flore dilute purpurascens. Greater autumnal *Star of Bethlehem*, with a faint purple Flower. *Hyacinthus Stellaris*, autumnalis, major, C. B. Pin. 46. *Hyacinthus autumnalis*, major, J. B. 2. 584. *Hyacinthus autumnalis*, major, Clus. Hist. 185.

This Species has five or six pretty broad and bending Leaves, which are green, and somewhat keeled, like the *Spanish Mountain Colchicum*: Amongst which rises one, and sometimes two, three, or more Stalks, about a Palm high, and pretty firm, adorned with many Flowers consisting of six Leaves spreading out like a Star, and of a faint purplish colour, in which are some *Stamina* tipped with blackish Chives. When the Flowers wither, they are immediately succeeded by very small triangular Heads, which quickly ripening and gaping, present black Seed, which, as soon as it is received into the Womb of the Earth, generates Plants of its own kind, which bear Flowers the third Year, according to *Clusius*. The Root is pretty thick and whitish, and furnished at bottom with many Fibres.

This has sometimes branched Stalks, of which every Branch is loaded with Flowers.

46. *Ornithogalum autumnale, majus*, flore albo. *Great autumnal Star of Bethlehem, with a white Flower.* *Hyacinthus autumnalis, albo flore, Suvert.*

47. *Ornithogalum autumnale, minus, flore dilute purpureo.* *Smaller autumnal Star of Bethlehem, with a faint purple Flower.* *Hyacinthus Stellaris, autumnalis, minor, flore purpure dilutioris, C. B. Pin. 46.* *Hyacinthus autumnalis, minor, Clus. Hist. 185. J. B. 2. 574.*

From a whitish Bulb rise three or four very narrow Leaves scarce five Inches long: The Stalk is slender, and not a Palm long. From the middle to the top are set small, blue, Star-fashioned Flowers, to which succeed small Seed-Vessels.

It begins to flower before the Leaves come forth, about the beginning of September. Mr. Ray observed it on St. Vincent's Rock near Bristol, and at the Lizard Point in Cornwall, in great abundance. *Clusius* found it on the little Hills in the Neighbourhood of Montpelier, and in the Forest near Paris, and on the little Hills about Salamanca.

48. *Ornithogalum autumnale, minus, floribus caeruleis.* *Smaller autumnal Star of Bethlehem, with blue Flowers.* *Hyacinthus Stellaris, autumnalis, minor, flore caeruleo, C. B. Pin.*

49. *Ornithogalum pumilum, vernum.* *Dwarf vernal Star of Bethlehem.* *Hyacinthus Stellaris, minimus, C. B. Pin. 47.* *Hyacinthus Stellaris, vernus, parvulus, flore ex caeruleo cinereo, J. B. 2. 581.* *Parvulus Hyacinthus, Stellaris, vernus, Lob. Adv. part 2. 486.*

This Species bears three or four Star-fashioned Flowers, of a blue ash-colour, composed of six Leaves and as many *Stamina* tipped with dark blue Chives, with a Pointal in the middle, and an ash-coloured blue Knob. The Plant is scarce a Palm high, with four or five narrow upright Leaves. The Root is small, white, oblong, and a little fibrous.

50. *Ornithogalum caeruleum, Lusitanicum, latifolium.* *Broad leav'd, blue, Portuguese Star of Bethlehem.* *Hyacinthus Indicus, bulbosus, Stellaris, C. B. Pin. 46.* *Hyacinthus Peruvianus, J. B. 2. 585.* *Hyacinthus Stellatus, Peruvianus, Clus. Hist. 182.*

From an oblong bulbous Root, says *Clusius*, not very much unlike the Bulb of *Muscari*, (for it was covered with a brownish Bark, and had a prominent bottom, upon which it spread six fibres all around) came forth three, five or six green Leaves in the beginning of the Spring, which were almost an Inch broad and keeled, nine Inches long and spread on the Ground in a Circle. Amongst which rose a Stalk nine Inches long, which is very short for the size of the Plant, as thick as a Goose's Quill, which produced at top many thick blackish purple Footstalks, each of which sustained a Flower consisting of six pointed Leaves, spreading like a Star, sometimes of a blue purple colour, and sometimes of a deep and Violet purple colour; from whose Center rose a thick Knob, of a very intense purple colour, begirt with six broad *Stamina*, in some of a faint blue and as it were whitish colour, in others a little deeper, tipped with yellow Chives: But the whole Congeries of Flower was almost of an equal height, and in some sort resembled

sembled an Umbel; but I could not perceive any sweet smell in the Flowers. You might divide both the Bark and the Leaves into the smallest Threads, no less than those of the *Bulbus eriophorus*.

It flowers in the Month of May.

51. *Ornithogalum Lusitanicum*, latifolium, flore quasi violaceo. *Broad-leav'd, Portuguese Star of Bethlehem, with a sort of a Violet coloured Flower.* *Hyacinthus Indicus*, bulbosus, Stellatus, flore quasi violaceo, C. B. Pin. 47.

52. *Ornithogalum Lusitanicum*, latifolium, flore carneo. *Broad-leav'd, Portuguese Star of Bethlehem, with a blueish Flower.* *Hyacinthus Indicus*, bulbosus, Stellatus, flore ex albo rubicante, C. B. Pin. 47. *Hyacinthus Peruanus*, carnei coloris, Suvert.

53. *Ornithogalum Lusitanicum*, latifolium, flore subcinericeo. *Broad-leav'd, Portuguese Star of Bethlehem, with an ash-coloured Flower.* *Hyacinthus Stallaris*, Peruvianus, subcinericeo flore, Hort. R. Par.

54. *Ornithogalum Lusitanicum*, latifolium, flore albo. *Broad-leav'd, Portuguese Star of Bethlehem, with a white Flower.*

55. *Ornithogalum Eriophorum*, Peruvianum. *Wool-bearing Peruvian Star of Bethlehem.* *Eriophorus Peruanus*, C. B. Pin 47. *Eriophorus*, Peruanus, Clus. Hist. 172.

It puts forth many Leaves from the Root, which at first are upright, and then bend towards the Earth, thick and keeled like *Hyacinth* Leaves, green and shining, which being broke into very small pieces yield very fine Threads. Amongst the Leaves rises a Stalk a foot and a half high, which is sometimes round and slender, but firm, naked and greenish; bearing at top many Flowers gathered at first as it were into a Spike, then beginning to open from the bottom, and spread into breadth, they are found to consist of six Star-fashioned Leaves, of a purple colour, but blue about the Navel, as is also the prominent Knob, and the six broad *Stamina* that surround it, ript with yellow or pale Chives; every Leaf of the Flowers being cut lengthwise

by a dark purple Vein. The Smell is very feeble and weak. The Flowers rest on oblong and slender Footstalks, of a greenish purple colour, each of which comes out of the Bosom of white and membranous Lappets. To the Flowers succeed triangular and pointed Heads, containing round black Seed, like *English Hyacinth* Seed. Its Bulb is thick, longish, and somewhat pyramidal, and of a whitish yellow colour, whose Scales or Coats are full of soft Down, and furnished with many thickish Fibres at bottom.

It flowers in the latter end of May.

It has a great Affinity, says *Clusius*, with the last Species; but the Leaves of this are twice as broad, and the Stalk taller. The Flower is purple, blue about the Navel, and a dark purple Vein runs along the Leaves of the Flower.

56. *Ornithogalum Eriophorum*, orientale. *Oriental down bearing Star of Bethlehem.* *Bulbus Eriophorus*, orientalis, C. B. Pin. 47. *Bulbus Eriophorus*, Clus. Hist. 172. J. B. 2. 621.

This has many oblong Leaves almost like those of *Hyacinth*, but not like the Leaves of *Daffodil*, less fleshy and succulent, and harder, green, pointed, of a disagreeable Taste, which being broke very small, you may draw from them very fine Threads, like the Threads of a Cobweb. In the midst of them rises a Stalk a Cubit high and better, which is streight, like the Stalk of *Squill*, smooth, naked, and greenish, inclining to blue on the upper pars, bearing a sort of an oblong and thick Spike, parted in ten or more Rows before it blows; at first green, but afterwards contracting a blue colour. The Flowers consist of six Star-fashioned Leaves, with a triangular Knob sticking up in the middle, very much like the Flowers of *autumnal Hyacinth*, without smell, and blue, with the Footstalks on which they rest, and their *Stamina* within, whose Chives are first purple, and afterwards as it were bestrewn with pale Flowers. It begins to flower from below as *Squill* does, and most of the other bulbous Plants, having thick-set Flowers, like a bunch of *Grapes*, or a Spike. *Clusius* was very desirous to observe the Seed, but the Flowers being very fleeting, and withering quickly, they

they left nothing but their Footstalk on the Stalk. The Root is thick and bulbous, composed of many white Coats, flocky and covered as it were with Cobwebs, having many Bulbs generally growing at the sides, and furnished with thick and oblong Fibres.

This has been often sent from *Constantinople*. It rarely rises into a Stalk and bears Flowers in these Countries; although the Bulb is wonderfully fruitful and prolificrous.

57. *Ornithogalum maritimum*, seu *scilla radice rubrâ* Maritime Star of *Bethlehem*, or *Squill with a red Root*. *Scilla vulgaris*, radice rubrâ, C. B. Pin. 73. *Scilla rufa*, magna, vulgaris, J. B. 2. 615. *Pancratium*, Dod. *Pempt.* 691.

It has a great Bulb oftentimes as big as *Adam's Apple*, or a great *Lemon*, furnished with many thick Fibres, and compacted of viscid, red Plates, or Coats; under the Bulb are many Fibres, from which come forth Leaves intensely green, a Cubit long and almost a Palm broad, succulent, thick, bitter and very clammy: Amongst which rises an *Asphodel* Stalk, adorned with Flowers, that are white, ranged in a long Series, and blow successively, resembling the Flowers of *Spiked Star of Bethlehem*. The Stalk rises first, as in *Crocus*, and on it a yellowish white Flower, which being past, then come forth broad Leaves a great while after, having no Footstalks, somewhat resembling the Leaves of *Onion*, and most of them bending to the Ground. *Matthioli* says, that *Squill* or *Sea Onion* is bitter and acrid.

Clusius makes his *Pancratium* to be larger than *Squill*, the outer Coats to be reddish, the Leaves broader and longer, more keeled and somewhat upright. But as to the Bulb, both *J. Bauhinus* and *Lobel* are agreed, that it differs no otherwise from white *Squill* than in the colour, since the outer Coats of this are reddish, as in oblong *Onions*, and of the other whitish.

58. *Ornithogalum maritimum*, seu *Scilla radice alba*. Maritime Star of *Bethlehem*, or *Squill with a white Root*. *Scilla radice alba*, C. B. Pin. 73. *Scilla*, Dod. *Pempt.* 690. *Scillæ magnæ, albæ*, J. B. 2. 618.

The Stalk of this is generally a Cubit high or better, upright, naked, without Leaves, adorned with many white Star-fashioned Flowers, smaller than those of *Asphodel*, very like those of the greater Star of *Bethlehem*, beginning to blow underneath, as the Flowers of *Asphodel* and some other bulbous Plants do. To these succeed triangular Heads, with flat corners as it were empty, in which however is contained black, flat, chaffy Seed. Then come forth five, six or more broad, Lilly-Leaves, which are very green, thick or fleshy, spread upon the Ground, and somewhat keeled. The Root is thick, furnished with many white Coats full of a certain clammy juice, and capillated with many thick Fibres.

It grows in great plenty above *Lisbon*, and in most other places in *Portugal* and *Spain*. It flowers in *August* and *September*, and brings ripe Seed in *October* and *November*. When the Seed is ripe and the Stalk withered, it produces Leaves in *November* and *December*.

J. Bauhinus could not perceive any difference betwixt the red and the white *Squills*, except in the colour; for the size is the same in both, the Coats broad and thick; from whence it appeared to him, that the Leaves were as broad in the white as in the red.

Besides, says *Dodoneus* and *Clusius*, we cannot yet conceive why white *Squill* is more *Squill* than the red.

59. *Ornithogalum maritimum*, radice esculenta. Maritime Star of *Bethlehem* with an eatable Root. *Scilla esculenta*, C. B. Pin. 73. *Scilla vera & legitima*, Ang. 119.

60. *Ornithogalum orientale*, villosum, flore luteo, magno. Oriental hairy Star of *Bethlehem*, with a large yellow Flower.

61. *Ornithogalum Samium, villosum, umbellatum, album.* *White, hairy, umbellated Star of Bethlehem of Samos.*

Ornithogalum is so called from two Greek Words, viz. *ὄρνις* a Bird, and *γάλα* Milk. For the Leaves, which are herby on the outside, are of a Milky colour when they blow, as *Dioscorides* says; which Milky colour is to be seen on the Wings of many Birds. Others think it rather called so from the Root, which is of a white or Milky colour.

Lemery says, the Root of the 4th Species is used in Physick; and that it contains a great deal of Phlegm and Oil, but a moderate quantity of essential Salt. That it is proper to exite Spitting, and to provoke Urine; that it sweetens the acrimony of the Humours, being taken either in Decoction, or eaten in Substance.

Pliny, Dioscorides, and Galen have said a great deal concerning the Virtues and Preparation of the 57th and 58th Species, which the Reader may see in the original Authors. The Moderns are generally agreed, That *Squill* has the faculty of cutting, opening and dissolving: For which reasons it may be properly used in the Obstructions of the Liver, and Spleen, in the Retention of the *Menstrua* and Urine, in the Cough and Mucilage of the Lungs.

It is said to prevent Witchcrafts and Enchantments.

Sea Onions or *Squills* are used only in Infusion, which is generally in *Vinegar*, which they render *Emetick*. It is sometimes boiled into the consistence of Syrup with *Honey*, and called *Oxymel Scylliticum* in the Shops, which retains the same Properties. They wonderfully deterge and scour off the viscid Adhesions in the Bowels, and greatly irritate the Stomach to Ejection. They are also, as all of the *Onion* kind are, very Diuretick, and therefore in great Esteem with some in Dropsies; for if their Infusion be mixed with Cinnamon Water, they will seldom vomit; but work downwards, and very forcibly by Urine. In Asthmata and all Obstructions or Infarctions of the

Lungs, which are to be removed by Deterfives and Expectorations, there is scarce any thing more effectual. These are also esteemed Alexipharmick; and upon that account have a place in the *Theriaca Andromachi*. Quincey.

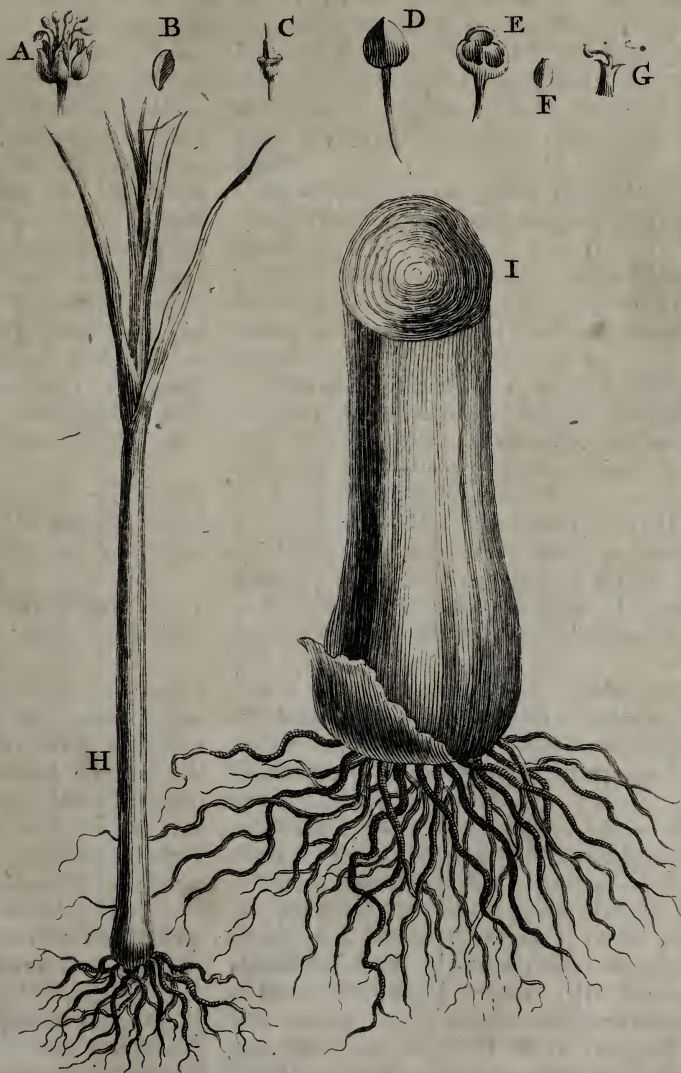
Squills must be chosen fresh, of a good size, sound, plump, gathered about the Month of *June*, heavy, firm, full of a viscid, bitter and acrid juice. They contain a great deal of essential Salt, Oil and Plegm, but little Earth. They are incisive attenuating, deterfiv, aperitive, resist Putrefaction, provoke Urine and the Monthly Discharges in Women, rarify the Phlegm in the Chest, being taken inwardly either in Decoction or Substance. It is likewise applied outwardly for the Some pretend that if you cut this Root with an ordinary Knife, that Knife will be poisoned: For which reason, in the Preparation of *Squills*, Authors order the Coats to be separated by an Ivory or Wooden Knife. *Lemery*.

T A B L E S CCIX.

G E N U S X.

Porrum, L E E K.

L E E K is a Plant with a *Lilly* Flower A, composed of six Perals B, and shaped as it were like a Bell; whose Center is possessed by the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to a roundish Fruit D, divided into three Cells E, and full of roundish Seeds F. To these Marks may be added the *Stamina* G, which are generally broad and flat, ending in three Capillaments, of which the middle one is furnished with a Chive, as are also the Flowers, which are gathered into almost globular Bundles. Then the Roots I are long, cylindrical H, and coated; the Coats ending in plain Leaves K, tho' sometimes they are keeled.





ROTHM. V. 10

10

The Species of *Leek* are,

1. *Porrum commune, capitatum, C. B. Pin. 72. Porrum, Dod. Pempt. 688. J. B. 2. 551. Leek or Porret.*

Leek while it is yet young, has Leaves half an Inch broad, and placed alternately, the under Leaf embracing the upper one for some space like a Scabbard: The Position is the same when they are come to their full growth; but then they are a Cubit long, and two Inches broad, keeled of a grey colour, and taste like *Onion*. When it grows up to a Stalk, it sends up a shaft as thick as ones Finger, and thicker, three or four Cubits high, solid and succulent, sustaining Flowers gathered into a Ball, which you can hardly grasp with both your Hands, each standing on its own Footstalk, of a whitish purple colour, with Chives dyed of a deeper purple. The Seed is black and triangular like that of *Onion*. The Root is bulbous, compacted of white Coats, furnished with Fibres, and of a milder Taste than *Onion*.

2. *Porrum foliis eleganter variegatis, adinstar Graminis Striati, H. Edinb. Leek with Leaves beautifully variegated, like striped Grass.*

3. *Porrum sectivum, latifolium, C. B. Pin. 72. Broad leav'd cut Leek. Porrum sectivum, Dod. Pempt. 688.*

Most Writers distinguish the common *Leek* into *Porrum capitatum*, and *Porrum sectivum*; and *Lobel* gives two different Figures of them. Now both these grow from the same Seed, and differ only in Culture; for that which is often cut for the use of the Kitchen is called *Sectivum*; the other, which is headed, is not cut, but spared, and removed in Autumn.

4. *Porrum sylvestre, vinearum, C. B. Pin. 72. Wild Leek of the Vineyards. Ampeleprafum, Matth. 552.*

This grows all over *Tuscany*, not only in the Vineyards, but likewise very commonly along the Hedges on the sides of Fields, and in the pleasant places of Hills. The Country People there call it *Porrandello*. It resembles common *Leek*, but both the Leaves, Neck and Head are smaller, and is both harder and more acrid.

5. *Porrum sylvestre, gemino capite, C. B. Pin. 72. Wild Leek with a double Head.*

6. *Porrum sylvestre, vitigineum, Ger. Emac. 176. Wild French Leek, or Vine Leek.*

It grows up with Blades like those of *Leek*. The Stalk is a Cubit high, on the top of which stands a round Head or Burton, covered at first with a thin Skin, which being broken, the Flowers and Seeds come like those of *Onion*. The Bulb or headed Root is round, hard, and sound, and is quickly multiplied by putting forth many Bulbs.

Porrum is said to come forth from the Greek Word *περίσσω*, which signifies the same thing.

As it agrees in Taste with *Onion* or *Garlick*, so it agrees with them in Virtues; for it attenuates, opens, cuts and resolves.

The chief use of it is in the Bites of *Serpents*, and Burnings, and in the Mucilage of the Lungs. Externally in the tingling and suppuration of the Ears, in the smelling of the Hemorrhoids, &c.

For the Pain of the Pleurisy, Take of the White of *Leek* cut small a sufficient quantity; fry it a little in a frying Pan, and lay it on the part affected. I can upon Experience affirm, says *Chesneau*, that it has relieved many.

For a Polypus, Take of the juice of uncut *Leek* a sufficient quantity, with a little Tartar and green Wax. Make of them an Ointment, of which put some up the Nose often. *Alexis Pedemont.*

The too frequent use of this Herb causes uneasy Dreams, and hurts the Sight.

Some commend the eating of *Leeks* for opening and clearing the Voice: But much and constant use of it ought to be avoided, says *J. Bauhinus*, because it dims the Sight, hurts the Stomach, and causes many other Inconveniencies; and therefore it must be given only to People of robust Constitutions, and boiled with Honey, or in Prisan.

Lemery's Account of it, in his Treatise of Foods, is as follows; *Leek* is opening, cutting and penetrating: It provokes the *Menstrua*, promotes spitting, makes the Urine pass, and stimulates the Seed-Vessels; it overcomes the Vapours, and prevents Drunkenness. It is applied externally for the biting of Serpents, for Burnings, and for the Piles; and to promote the suppuration of the Ears.

It is hard of Digestion, and produces Wind; it likewise heats very much, and causes Head-aches and troublesome Dreams, according to some Authors.

It contains abundance of Oil and essential Salt.

It is proper in cold Weather, for old People, such as are Phlegmatick, and such as have gross Humours, that move but little.

This Herb is cultivated in Kitchen-Gardens with care, and is more employed in Food than in Physick. Most Authors who have wrote of it, make it pass for a very pernicious Food; but we cannot find here, where it is very much used, that it produces all the bad effects that are ascribed to it. 'Tis true it is of hard Digestion, and sometimes raises Wind, by reason of a viscous and glutinous Phlegm which it contains; which is the reason of ordering it to be well boiled before it is eaten, in order to attenuate that bad juice by Coction.

It provokes Urine, brings down the *Menstrua*, and stimulates the seminal Vessels, by its acrid, incisive and penetrating Salt. It promotes suppuration, being applied externally, because it digests, ripens and attenuates the Matter of Suppuration, and communicates to it sufficient force and motion to force its way out. It is applied in the same manner for Burning, and for the biting of Serpents; and on that occasion it opens the Pores of the part affected, and gives a free passage to the extraneous Matter that was conveyed thither. In fine, its juice eases the Pains and removes any hard Tumours in the Ear, being put into it, because it rarifies and attenuates, by its

acrid Salts, the viscous and acid Humours settled there, which made it prick and shoot.

Matthiolus says, the 4th Species is eaten raw in Sallads by the Country People in *Tuscany*, instead of young *Garlick*; tho' it be harder, more acrid to the Taste, and harder to digest. *Galen* says, that *Ampeloprasum* is more acrid and dry than the *Garden Leek*, as all wild Herbs are stronger than Garden ones, and therefore more offensive to the Stomach than they; that this wild *Leek* does more powerfully cut thick and tough Humours, and more effectually removes the Infections and Obstructions of the Vessels. For this reason also it often provoked Urine and the *Menstrua*, when they were obstructed by gross and thick Humours. But it is so very hot, that applied by way of Cataplaim, it exulcerates.

TABLE CCX.

GENUS XI.

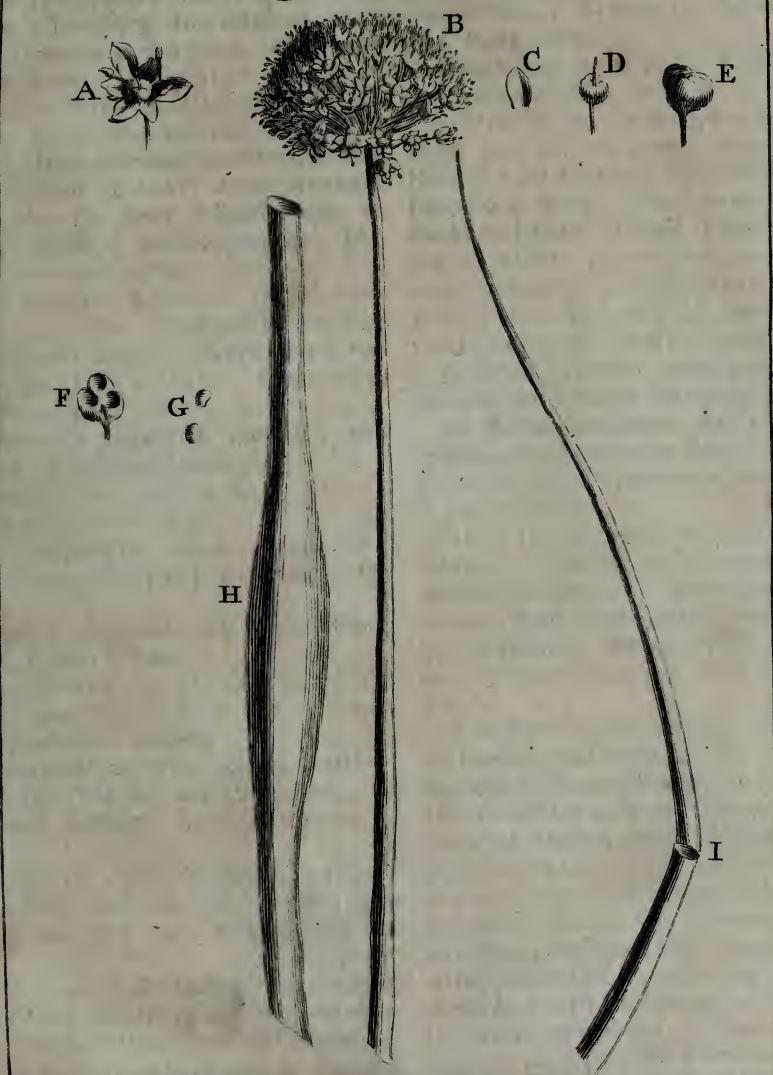
Cepa, O N I O N.

O N I O N is a Plant with a *Lilly Flower* A, composed of six Petals C, in the midst of which rises the Pointal D, which afterwards turns to a roundish Fruit E, divided into three Cells F, and full of roundish Seeds G. To these Marks must be added, That the Flowers are collected in a Spherical Bunch B, and that the Leaves I and the Stalk H are fistulous.

The Species of *Onion* are,

1. *Cepa vulgaris floribus & tunicis purpurascens*, C. B. *Pin.* 71. Common *Onion*, with purplish Flowers or Coats. *Cepe* five *Cepa rubra*, rotunda, J. B. 2. 547. *Cepa rotunda*, *Dod. Pempt.* 687.

Cepa. Onion.





There is no Bulb in the whole compass of Nature better known than *Onion*, whose Root has a great deal of Acrimony, and draws Tears from the Eyes, is compacted of Coats, sometimes red, as in this, sometimes white, sometimes orbicular, and sometimes has a long Bulb, with white Fibres hanging at its bottom; as you will perceive in the Species that follow. The Leaves are a foot long and fistulous, and not quite so acrid as the Root, especially if they are young. The Stalk is naked, straight, two or three Cubits high, swelling into a Belly about the middle, bearing a glomerated Head of Flowers at top, as big as one's Fist, and so heavy when pregnant with Seed, that the Stalk is hardly able to support it, unless it be propped up. The Seed is angular and black.

2. *Cepa vulgaris, floribus & tunicis candidis, C. B. Pin. 71. Common Onion, with white Flowers and Coats.* Cepe five *Cepa alba, rotunda, J. B. 2. 547. Cepa alba, Tabern. Icon. 483.*

This is only a variety of the first; and not properly a different Species.

3. *Cepa turbinatâ radice, C. B. Pin. 71. Onion with a turbinated Root.*

4. *Cepa oblonga, Dod. Pempt. 687. Cepe five Cepa oblonga, J. B. 2. 547. Oblong Onion.*

Our People commonly call these oblong Onions, *St. Omer's Onions*.

5. *Cepa Ascalonica, Matth. 556. Cepa Ascalonica five fissilis, J. B. 2. 551. Barren Onions, Eschallots or Scallions.*

This has several Bulbs joined together, much of the size of ordinary Leeks, fibrous, and tasting like common Onion.

The Leaves are fistulous, round, smooth, and endued with the same Taste. It rarely bears either Stalk or Flower.

The Authors of the *Adversaria* suppose, that the *French Eschallotes* are the *Ascalonitides*, or *Palestine Onions*, of the Antients; which the *French* call *Appetitz*, because they whet and sharpen the Appetite.

6. *Cepa fissilis, Matthioli, Lugd. 1539.*

7. *Cepa Africana, maxima, bulbo lagenario, dulci, H. R. Par. The greatest African Onion, with a sweet Flaggon Bulb.*

8. *Cepa seetilis, juncifolia, perennis, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 383. Cives or Chives.* *Porrum juncifolium, C. B. Pin. 72. Porrum seetivum & schænophrason quibusdam, J. B. 2. 553. Schænophrasum, Dod. Pempt. 689.*

Cives bring forth many Leaves, about a hand-breadth high, long, slender and round like little *Rushes*; amongst which grow up small and tender Stalks, bearing certain Knobs with Flowers like those of *Onion*, but much lesser. They have many little Bulbs or headed Roots fastened together; out of which grow down into the Earth a great number of little strings; and it hath both Taste and Smell of *Onion* and *Leek*, participating as it were of both.

9. *Cepa Alpina, palustris, tenuifolia. Narrow leav'd Marsh Mountain Onion.*

10. *Cepa Lusitanica, foliis capillaceis, minima, purpurascente flore. The smallest Portuguese Onion, with capillary Leaves, and a purplish Flower.*

11. *Cepa bicornis, tenuifolia, flore obsoleto. Narrow leav'd, horned Onion with an obsolete Flower.* *Allium bicornis proliferum, flore intus albescente, cum stria purpurascente, externè, J. B. 2. 560. Allium sylvestre, bicornis, flore obsoleto, C. B. Pin. 74.*

The Root of this differs from the Root of *Garlick*, not only in its milder Smell, but also in its not being spiked but simple, and consisting only of Coats or Folds like those of *Onions*, being longish, white, as big as a *Nutmeg*, furnished with small pendulous Fibres, and somewhat acrid. It produces a Stalk a Cubit, or two Cubits high and better, which is firm, round, and somewhat channelled, which is wrapt up, as it were in a Case in Leaves a Foot or a Cubit long, which are a Foot, or a Cubit long, even after they part from the Stalk, resembling the Leaves of *Onion*, fistulous and channelled, but much more lank and flat, and bend down upon the Ground. But the Stalk ends in two Bags, which end in a horned Point, and are about a Palm long,

long, containing a Ball that adheres close to the Stalk, is as big as a *Filberd*, and composed of many little reddish Bulbs; amongst which come forth many Footstalks, one or two Inches long, on which sit little Flowers consisting of six Leaves that are green without and white within, striped with a purplish Line, and furnished with Chives in the middle. To these succeed Heads with six Angles.

12. *Cepa juncifolia*, minor, purpurascens. Smaller, purplish, rush-leav'd Onion. *Allium campestre*, juncifolium, capitatum, purpurascens, majas, C. B. Pin. 74. *Allium sylvestre*, tenuifolium, Lob. Icon. 176.

The Leaves of this Species are like the Leaves of *Rush*, round, smooth and hollow within; in the midst of which rises a Stalk a Cubit high and better; but sometimes only a Foot long or shorter according to the Soil, begirt with two or three Leaves towards the bottom, that encompass it like a sheath, but naked on the upper part, slender, round, smooth, hard and solid; on the top of which are many purplish Seeds about the bigness of Grains of *Wheat*, set close together, and gathered into a Ball; having both the Taste and Smell of *Garlick*. The Root is a Bulb, not composed of Kernels, but furnished with some appendages.

The Seeds of which the Head is composed, are nothing else but Kernels or little Bulbs, which generally bud, put forth small green Leaves, and form a bushy Head.

In this Species the Head is infolded in one simple Cover only, and not in a two-horned one, in which it resembles *Onion*.

It grows commonly in Corn Fields, in dry Meadows, and on old Walls. When it grows among Corn, it communicates both a nasty Taste and Smell to the Grain, which is retained afterwards both in the Flower and the Bread.

13. *Cepa tenuifolia*, sphaerocephalos, purpurascens. Narrow-leav'd, round headed, purplish Onion. *Allium Sphaerocephalon*, purpurascens, Raii Hist. 1118.

This Species, says Mr. Ray, has a white single Bulb like small *Onion*, and three or four fistulous, grey, *Onion* Leaves, narrower than a Blade of Corn. The Stalk is about nine Inches high, over or under, bearing at top Flowers gathered into an almost orbicular Head, which break forth out of a membranous, purplish, channelled Bag, which gapes into two Cavities. The single Flowers rest upon short Footstalks, and consist of six longish pointed Leaves which have a little mixture of Purple in them, and a deeper purple Line running through, the middle of them, within which are six short *Stamina* bearing as many Summits.

Mr. Ray found it flowering in the beginning of June, on the Sands of the River *Rosne* a little below *Geneva*.

14. *Cepa orientalis*, flore nigro-purpureo, suave-olente. Oriental Onion, with a dark purple sweet-smelling Flower.

Onions are hot, of thick parts, and therefore flatulent. They are proper for all such as abound with cold and viscid Humours, procuring Sleep, helping Concoction, removing acid Belchings, sometimes loosening and sometimes binding the Belly, carrying off Obstructions, provoking Urine, and the *Menstrua*, and promoting insensible Transpiration. On the other hand they are very pernicious to such as have much Bile, affecting the Head very much, causing uneasy and disturbed Dreams, and hurting the Eyes. Hoffm.

Our old Women, says J. Bauhinus, cut a raw *Onion*, and steep it in Spring Water for a whole Night, and then give the Water to Children to drink, to bring away Worms, which it does with good success. But I fancy the Decoction is better. 'Tis certain however that *Garlick* does this more effectually.

A large *Onion* hollowed, and then filled with *Treacle* and well covered, and roasted under very hot Embers, and then applied by way of Cataplasm, having first taken off the outer Skins, most effectually softens and opens Plague Sores, poisonous Ulcers, and other hard collections of putrid Matter.

Ambrose Pare highly commends raw *Onions* applied immediately with a little Salt to any part that is burnt, provided the Skin is not come off or the part ulcerated; for it draws out the burning heat of the Fire, and hinders Blisters. *Fernelius* likewise writes, that *Onions* bruised with Salt and laid on the part, cure Burnings to a Miracle.

Both the Antients and the Moderns commend bruised *Onions* for the falling of the Hair. After Fomentation *Fernelius* prescribes rubbing of the Head with them Morning and Evening till it grows red, and besmearing it with Honey instead of a Cataplasim.

*Contritis cepis loca denudata capillis
Sape fricans poteris capitis reparare deco-
rem; Schol. Salern.*

For the Head-ach, Take a white *Onion* cut it through the middle, infuse it in Spirit of Wine, and apply it to the part affected. A noble Lady assured me, that this was an excellent Remedy for old achs in the Head, and for Megrims. *Chesneau*.

Onions boiled with Fat, and laid upon *Chilblains* or *Kibe Heels*, cures them effectually.

Onions, as well as *Garlick*, is the *Theriac* of the Country People, and accounted by them a Preservative against the *Plague* and other contagious Distempers. For this end they commonly eat them in a Morning with Bread and Salt.

A Letter written with the juice of *Onions*, may be easily read, if you only hold it against the Fire.

For the Pains after Child-bearing, Take a sufficient quantity of *Onions*, boil them in Wine, then fry them in a Frying-Pan, bruise them and lay them warm upon the Belly; they give present Ease, says *Bayrius*.

For swellings in the Feet, apply bruised *Onions*, or the juice of *Onions* mixt with Hen's Grease.

For drawing of a *Fubo*, Take white *Lilly Root*, or an *Onion*; boil it in a little Water, and fresh Hog's Lard, beat it with two Drams of *Theriac*, and apply it Evening and Morning. *Chesneau*.

Achilles Gasserus, says, his Daughter having been extremely afflicted with dry Piles that did not appear outwardly, she was perfectly cured by applying of bruised *Onions* without the Skins. *Obs.* 88.

Hieronimus Reusnerus says, he knew an old Woman that cured many People of the *Pleurisy*, only by a Fomentation of cut *Onions* roasted under the Ashes or hot Embers, and mixed with Cream.

There is not a more effectual and speedy Remedy amongst all the Topicks, for the Pains of the Stone, and hastening the Passing of the Stone or Gravel, than *Onions* boiled in equal quantities of Wine, and Oil of *Olives*, putting them into three bags, one of which is to be tied on the Back, and the other two on each of the Groins one.

In a desperate Cough accompanied with spitting of Blood, *Doleus* commends the Decoction of *Garlick* or *Onions*.

The Seed of *Onion* does, by its Flatulency, provoke to Venery, and is therefore an Ingredient in the *Diasatyrium*.

I shall next give you a full account of the Properties of *Onion* from *Lemery's Traité des Aliments*; which is in these Words:

You must chuse your *Onions* big, full of juice, round, the least acrid that may be, and that has been cultivated in a fat and moist Ground.

Onion is opening, breaks the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, excites to Venery, promotes the Appetite, kills Worms, is proper in a Dropsy, Asthma, and Scurvy. It is likewise prescribed for Deafness, to resist Poison, and to ripen Abscesses. It is used in Physick both internally and externally.

The too frequent use of *Onions* inflames the Blood, and causes Wind and Head achs.

By Distillation *Onion* yields a little Oil, a great deal of Acid and Phlegm, and a little volatile alkaline Salt.

It is proper, especially in cold Weather, for old and phlegmatick People, and such as do not digest easily, and abound in gross and viscid Humours; but young People, of a hot and bilious Constitution ought to abstain from it, or use it but very sparingly, at any time whatsoever.

His Remarks upon this are as follows:

Onion is a bulbous Root, sufficiently known from the common use that is made of it. It varies in bigness, shape, colour and Taste. It is sometimes as big as a *Chestnut*, sometimes as big as a *Plumb* [nay and sometimes as one's Fist, with us in *England*.] It is commonly round and orbicular, at other times oblong. It is composed of white, yellow, or red Coats, lying upon one another. In fine, according to the places where it grows, it is more or less acrid: For example, the *Onions* of hot Countries are sweet in comparison of ours; and in those parts they eat them, as we do *Apples* and *Pears* here. It has likewise been observed, that the oblong *Onions* are generally more acrid than the round; that the red and yellow are more so than the white; and the dry are more so than the green, and the raw more than the boiled.

The acrid Taste and Smell of *Onions* proceed from the acid volatile Salts which they contain, which being very incisive and penetrating, do violently strike the Fibres of the Tongue, and of the inner Membrane of the Nose. These Salts rising with Impetuosity, prick the Glands of the Eyes, and so produce Tears. 'Tis likewise these Salts which produce the good Effects which we have ascribed to *Onions*: They open the renal Glands, and break and attenuate the gross matter that stops up the Urinary Passages. And upon this Account it is, that some look upon *Onion* as a Specifick for the Stone.

Onion likewise sharpens the Appetite, by shaking the Fibres of the Stomach a little, and it kills Worms by corroding their small parts. It is proper in a *Dropsy*, *Asthma* and *Scurvy*, because it divides and attenuates the gross Humours, which abound in those Distempers, and removes the Obstructions or Infarctions formed in the Pipes or Canals. In fine, it resists Poison, by preserving the Liquids in a just Fluidity. The juice dropped or instilled into the Ear, is proper for Deafness, because it rarifies the juices which by their viscosity caused that Inconveniency.

I shall shut up all with the very judicious Thoughts of the worthy and ingenious Dr. *Quincy* on this Head. *Onions*, says he, are very much pungent and volatile, but not as the *Arum*, which is of the *Piperine* kind; for that differs, as much from these, as the fiery volatile Salt of *Armoniack* do's from the soft Sal volatile Oleosum: The difference seems to consist in this, that in the former is a collection of subtile active Particles, but very rigid, and, as much as their Minuteness will admit of, pointed; which makes them irritate and strike the Nerves with almost a painful Sensation; whereas the latter sort approach more to the Nature of Oil; and altho', by their smallness and volatility they very sensibly move the Nerves, yet they are softer, and excite more grateful, or at least more tolerable Sensations. For distinction-sake therefore, these two kinds may be understood under the Terms of *Volatile Saline Particles*, and *Volatile Sulphureous Particles*; Terms used amongst Chymists very often in a confused manner, but may be understood with the Restrictions here assign'd.

Onions have by some Authors ascribed to them an Alexipharmick Quality, and have for that reason been prescribed in Malignant and Epidemical Distempers. To this Intention *Petrus Montanus*, used to give them roasted, with *Theriaca* put between them sliced: And *Paracelsus*, commends them to be applied either with Honey, or alone, to the part bit by a Mad Dog. *Et muller* says, they provoke the Menfes, if steep'd in Vinegar; but they are by all allowed



Allium. Garlick?



lowed to be very diuretick, and powerful in cleansing and breaking away any Obstructions in the Urinary Passages, whether from Slough or Gravel. They are very efficacious likewise in all Inflammations of the Lungs, and wonderfully promote Expectoration, relieve Asthma's, and all difficulty of Breathing. They are by many also given to destroy Worms and sometimes with success.

That their Diuretick Quality does not consist altogether in their lighter and more volatile parts, is manifest from their retaining it in a great Measure, after they have been boiled long enough to dissipate all those parts; tho' they are much more efficacious unboil'd to all other Intentions, but are so strong from the Breath of a Person that takes them, as makes it very offensive. These are also in great esteem amongst our Surgeons, to draw and suppurate all kinds of Tumours: Roasted and applied to the Ear, they help to ripen, break, and cleanse away Impostumations in the Head; which sometimes cannot be influenced by any other means.

TABLE CCXI.

GENUS XII.

Allium, GARLICK.

Garlick is a Plant with a Lilly-Flower A, composed of six Petals B, in the middle of which rises the Pointal C, which turns to a roundish Fruit D, divided into three Cells E, and full of roundish Seeds F. To these Marks may be added the Flowers gathered into a globular Bunch, and the coated Roots G, consisting generally of several Kernels or Cloves H, I, K; and lastly, the Leaves are not at all fistulous.

The Species of Garlick are,

1. *Allium sativum*, C. B. *Pin.* 73. *Common Garlick.* *Allium vulgare* & *sativum*, J. B. 2. 554. *Allium.* *Dod. Pempt.* 682.

The shaft of *Garlick* is tall, without joints, hollow, bearing *Onion* Flowers gathered into great round Heads, that appear after the Bag is broken, and afterwards small Kernels, by which it may be propagated. However the Leaves are not fistulous like those of *Onions*, but *Grassy*. Then the Bulb is not single, but consists of many Kernels, collected under one common Membrane, of a very acrid Taste, and stinking Smell, and furnished with white Fibres.

2. *Allium sativum*, alternum, five *Alloprasum caulis summo circumvoluto*, C. B. *Pin.* 73. *Another common Garden Garlick.* *Scorodoprasum*, 2 *Clus. Hist.* 191. *Allii* genus *ophioscordon* dictum quibusdam, J. B. 2. 559. *Rocamboie.*

The Bulb of this consists of many Kernels or Cloves, is furnished with numerous Fibres at bottom, and clothed with two or three whitish purple Coats. The Stalk is single, as thick as one's little Finger, a Cubit and a half or two Cubits high, encompassed commonly with five *Leek* Leaves, from the bottom to the middle, which after they have enfolded it for some space, they part from it, and bend towards the Earth, being endued with a smell betwixt a *Leek* and *Garlick*. The other part of the Stalk is naked, green, and smooth, sustaining at top a Head composed of many Bulbs like *Indian Moly*, furnished with a whitish membranous cover, and a long green Point, which bursts at last when the Bulbs come to their full growth, and presents to view naked Bulbs, which at first are purplish, and afterwards whitish, among which come forth some little Flowers. The top of the Stalk is twisted into one or two Spires like the Folds of *Serpents*, till at last it raises its Head.

3. *Allium sphaericeo capite*, folio latiore five *Scorodoprasum alterum*, C. B. *Pin.* 74. *Round headed Garlick*, with a broad Leaf, or another great *Mountain Garlick.* *Scorodoprasum dictum*, J. B. 2. 553. *Scorodoprasum*, 1 *Clus. Hist.* 190.

It bears oblong, broad and keeled Leaves, which are larger than *Leek* Leaves, and produces a Stalk a Cubit and half, or two, three, or four Cubits high, as thick as one's Finger towards the bottom, naked at top, gradually ending in a *Rush* Point, and bearing on the top a Head covered with a membranous Husk, as in an *Onion*, under which comes forth a purplish Ball of Flowers, presenting many Flowers collected together, like those of *Onion*; and consisting of six whitish spreading Leaves. To which succeed triangular Heads, containing black Seed like *Onion* Seed. The Root is thick, as big as a little *Onion*, consisting of many white Coats, furnished with Fibres, almost as big as the Ball of Flowers, and composed of many Spikes cohering together like *Garlick*, but of a milder Taste and Smell, having likewise little triangular Bulbs growing to the outside, wrapt up in a hard Coat.

It flowers in *June* and *July*.

Tabernemontanus gives the Figure of it under the Title of *Porrum Syriacum*, without any Description.

4. *Allium sylvestre*, amphicarpon, foliis porraceis, floribus & nucleis purpureis, *Raii Synops.* 230.

5. *Allium sphaericeo* capite, folio angustiore, C. B. *Pin.* 74. Round-headed *Garlick*, with a narrower Leaf. *Allii* genus, forte *Scordoprasum alterum* Lobelio, J. B. 2. 564. *Scordoprasum alterum*, Lob. *Icon.* 157.

This has a fibrous, turbinated Root an Inch and a half long or better, and compacted of many red Coats; from which rise two or three small narrow Leaves, a Palm long, clasping a firm, round Stalk, without joints, and a foot long; on which sits a little Umbel of pale Flowers, which are smaller than those of *Rock Garlick*.

6. *Allium sylvestre*, latifolium, C. B. *Pin.* 74. Wild broad-leav'd *Garlick*. *Allium Ursinum*, bifolium, vernalum, sylvaticum, J. B. 2. 565. *Allium Ursinum*, latifolium, Lob. *Icon.* 159.

This is commonly called *Ramsens* in English.

It has an oblong Root like a *Leek*, but smaller, which is furnished with many long Fibres, covered with a pretty thick Membrane, and Smells like *Garlick*; from the bottom of which rise three or four Leaves, that smell strong of *Garlick*, and have a burning Taste, of a fresh green shining colour, channelled and tender, a Palm and a half long, ending in a Point, and two Inches broad, with a green Footstalk nine Inches long; which afterwards ending in a thin, shining, channelled Membrane, enwraps the Footstalk of the Flower or of another Leaf as far down as the Fibres of the Root. At the same place rise with the Leaves two, three or more triangular Footstalks like *Cyperus*, which are of a faint green yellow colour, ending in a broadish, plump, whitish Bag with a greenish Point, which, when it opens, presents an Umbel consisting of many white Flowers, radiated like Stars, even to the number of Forty, composed of six oblong, pointed Leaves, within which are as many white *Stamina*, and a Pointal of the same colour, rising from a Navel compacted of three greenish Knobs. Then succeed small, round, black, smooth Seed.

It commonly grows in Meadows and along the sides of Brooks. It generally flowers in the Month of *April* and beginning of *May*.

7. *Allium montanum*, latifolium, maculatum, C. B. *Pin.* 74. Broad leav'd, spotted, Mountain *Garlick*. *Allium Alpinum*, J. B. 2. 566. *Victorialis longa*, *Clus. Hist.* 189.

The Root is somewhat oblique, ending in a long Bulb, and putting forth many perplexed Fibres, enwrapt in a manifold Bark, which is in some sort matted by several Fibres meeting transversely, propagating it self every Year, says *Clusius*, by other Bulbs that grow to it, with Fibres so much ravelled, that it is hard to separate the Bulbs that cohere and grow together. From this rises a Stalk a Cubit high, as thick as one's little Finger, reddish towards the Root, without joints, smooth, green above, channelled and spongy, on which sit Flowers gathered into a Ball like

like the Flowers of *Onions*, adhering to Footstalks above an Inch long, of a white or pale white colour; to which succeed triangular Heads full of round dark brown Seed. Two or three Leaves clasp or embrace the Stalk, resembling the Leaves of the last Species, nervous, longish and broad, pointed, but larger and stiffer, much like the Leaves of great *Gentian*, as *Clusius* observes very well.

It grows on the tops of the highest Mountains that overlook the *Chartreux* in *Dauphiny*.

8. *Allium montanum*, latifolium, minus Montis aurei, *H. R. Par.* Smaller, broad-leav'd, Mountain Garlick, of Mont d'or.

9. *Allium montanum*, angustioribus foliis, maculatum, *C. B. Pin.* 74. Spotted Mountain Garlick with narrower Leaves.

10. *Allium floribus & luteo virefcentibus.* Garlick with Flowers of a greenish yellow colour. Moly flore subviridi, *Bocc.* 63.

This has an oblong Bulb, Leaves like those of white *Asphodel*, and a round smooth Stalk, which is not seldom three Cubits high; on the top of which stands an Umbel of greenish yellow Flowers resting very long Footstalks.

It loves dark places and shady Woods. It grows in great abundance in the Valleys under Mount *Meudon*.

11. *Allium montanum*, bicornne, angustifolium, flore purpurascense, *C. B. Pin.* 74. Narrow-leav'd, horned, Mountain Garlick, with a purplish Flower. *Allium sylvestre*, bicornne, purpureum, proliferum, *J. B.* 2. 561. *Ampeloprasum proliferum*, *Lob. Icon.* 156.

This has a slender, but hard, smooth and single Stalk a Cubit high, on which are set three or four very narrow and thickish Leaves a Palm and a half or nine Inches long. On the top of the Stalk sits a Head composed of little greenish Bulbs covered with two lax Membranes or Covers furnished with a long Point; betwixt which Bulbs come forth many little, slender, scarlet Footstalks, about two Inches long, sustaining Flowers of the same colour, but fainter, consisting of six Leaves, through the middle of which runs a deeper stripe, with purplish *Stamina* rising from the Cen-

ter. Several bulbous Roots cohere together which are oblong, white and fibrous, and smell like *Leek*.

This grows betwixt *Lodesheim* and *Basil*, and on the *Stirian* and *Austrian* Mountains.

12. *Allium montanum*, bicornne, purpureum, proliferum, *Raii Synops.* 229. Horned, purple, proliferous, Mountain Garlick.

13. *Allium sylvestre*, bicornne, flore ex herbaceo albicante, cum triplici in singulis petalis stria atro-purpurea, *Raii Synops.* 229. Wild horned Garlick, with a whitish herby Flower, each of whose Leaves has three dark purple stripes.

The Root of this is like *Onion*, about as big as a *Nutmeg*, and white, composed of many Coats like *Onion*, and both smells and tastes like *Garlick*, but not so strong. The Stalk is a Cubit high, and slender, like that sort which the *English* call *Crow Garlick*, begirt with two or three Leaves, which embrace it like a *Pipe*, and are narrow and keeled, but plain and solid, not round and fistulous, as in *Onion* and *Crow Garlick*, and a span long. On the top of the Stalk, as in others of this kind, sits a Head composed of many little Bulbs, but fewer than in *Crow Garlick*, much both of the figure and size of *Barley-Corns*, or a little bigger. Among the Bulbs come forth small Footstalks an Inch and a half long, and better, sustaining Flowers on all sides, with long Leaves, of an obsolete colour, viz. of a whitish herby colour, with a stripe in the middle running lengthwise, and two wings at the Borders, of a nasty purplish colour. Before the Head lays itself open, it is covered with a channelled herby, and horned Bag or Membrane, as it were with two Keels running into sharp Points. The Flowers laid betwixt Leaves of Paper and gently pressed, will in a few Days change their obsolete into a beautiful red colour.

Mr. *Ray* found it in flower in the Month of *August*, at *Norley* in *Essex*.

14. *Allium montanum*, bicorne, flore obsoletiore, C. B. Pin. 75. *Horned, Mountain Garlick, with a fainter or more obsolete Flower.* Allii montani, iv Species altera 194.

It grows almost to the same height with that which immediately follows, and is furnished with such like Leaves, whose top spreads it self amongst lax and membranous Coats that have a long Point, and is full of Flowers of a very obsolete colour. The Root is also alike, and produces Kernels at the sides.

It grows on the Common near *La Valette*, under the great Rocks near the River of *Montpelier*. Mr. *Magnol* gathered it in flower in the Month of *August*, and in the Hedges about the Vineyards and Cornfields along the Brook called *Riuconlan*.

15. *Allium montanum*, bicorne, flore pallide odoro, C. B. Pin. 75. *Horned Mountain Garlick, with a pale sweet smelling Flower.* Allium flore luteo, five pallido, J. B. 2. 561. Allii montani, iv Species, i Clus. Hist. 194.

This Species has three *Rush-Leaves*, and a round Stalk a Cubit high, on which sits a Head shut up within two membranous Coats with Tails, which opening on both sides, a great Bush of Flowers hanging at long Footstalks, presents it self, each of which consists of six pale Leaves, with as many *Stamina* and a Pointal in the middle, which being cut with their Stalk, and laid in a Room, they breathe a very pleasant Smell like the early Flowers of *Sow-bread*, but not lasting. To these succeed triangular Heads, containing plain black Seed, not much unlike the Seed of *Clove-Gilly-Flower*. The Root is globular, like that of the 3d Species Clus. capillated after the same manner, and sometimes puts forth Kernels at the sides.

It grows about *Poson* in *Hungary*, and in the Neighbourhood of *Niclasburgh* in *Moravia*, but in greatest abundance above the hot Baths of *Baden*.

16. *Allium juncifolium*, bicorne, luteum, C. B. Pin. 75. Prodr. 27. *Yellow, horned, Rush-leav'd Garlick.*

This seems not to be different from the last, tho' C. *Bauhinus*, says it has an oblong Bulb, a shorter Stalk, and a small Umbel.

17. *Allium montanum*, capite rotundo, C. B. Pin. 75. *Mountain Garlick with a round Head.* Allium Sphærocephalum, purpureum, sylvestre, J. B. 2. 562. Allium seu Moly montanum, v Clus. Hist. 195.

It rises with a naked Stalk a Cubit or a Cubit and half high, both of the colour and shape of *Rush*, but solid and firm, beset with three or four Leaves a Palm long, and sometimes shorter, according to the Soil; on the top of which sits an orbicular Head at first, as big as a Pigeon's Egg, composed of many Flowers that are furnished with short Footstalks, consisting of six Leaves that never fully spread, and six *Stamina* with a Pointal in the middle, of a beautiful purple colour. The Root is white and bulbous, having sometimes Kernels covered with a thin Membrane, and hanging at the sides next to the Stalk, with many whitish Fibres at bottom.

It grows in the Vineyards and Cornfields in several places, about *Geneva*, *Montpelier*, *Frankfort* on the *Maine*, *Poson* in *Hungary*, &c. It flowers in the Months of *June* and *July*.

18. *Allium Pyrenæum*, C. B. Pin. 75. *Pyrenean Garlick.* Moly Pyrenæum, purpureo flore, Clus. Hist. App. Alt.

It puts forth two or three Leaves somewhat like those of *broad-leav'd yellow Moly*, but narrower, and not so white: The Flowers on the top of the Stalk are fewer, and of a more faded purple colour. The Root is white, smelling strong of *Garlick*, and quickly rots with cold.

19. *Allium montanum*, foliis *Narcissi majus*, C. B. Pin. 75. Greater Mountain Garlick, with Daffodil Leaves. *Allium umbelliferum*, pratense, J. B. 2. 564. *Allium five Moly Narcissinis foliis*, 1 Clus. Hist. 195.

This Species grows in the wet Meadows of Geneva beyond the River Arve, and has a longish, fibrous, white Root, but which produces an oblique fibrous Root somewhat like the Root of Garden Valerian, and smells like Garlick. The Leaves at first are almost triangular, but afterwards, become more flat, above a Cubit long, equal to the Stalk, which is naked and angular, ending in a whitish oblong Head, which gapes and presents an Umbel like the Umbel of Ramsons, the Flowers consisting of six Leaves of a purplish colour.

It flowers in the beginning of June.

20. *Allium montanum*, foliis *Narcissi mollioribus & floribus dilutioribus*, C. B. Pin. 75. Mountain Garlick with Daffodil Leaves, with softer, and fainter coloured Flowers. *Moly Narcissinis foliis altera Species*, Clus. Hist. 195.

Both this and the last flower about the latter end of June or beginning of July. It grows on Leytenberg above Manderstorff, where there are warm Baths, and on other Hills not far from Vienna.

21. *Allium montanum*, radice oblonga, C. B. Pin. 75. Prodr. 27. Mountain Garlick with an oblong Root.

22. *Allium saxatile* Acori radice, flore purpureo, Bocc. Mus. part 2. 84. Tab. 79. Stone Garlick with an Acorus (or Calamus aromaticus) Root, with a purple Flower. This seems to be nothing but a variety of the last.

23. *Allium montanum*, minus, C. B. Pin. 75. Prodr. 27. Smaller Mountain Garlick.

24. *Allium latifolium*, Liliiflorum. Broad-leav'd, Lilly-flower'd Garlick. Moly latiflorum, Liliiflorum, C. B. Pin. 75. Moly Theophrasti, Clus. Hist. 191.

From a bulbous Root sometimes as big as one's Fist, blackish without and white within, it puts forth five Leaves. Cubit long, two or three Fingers broad, pretty thick, hollow on the upper side, embracing one another, ending in sharp points, of a green colour, and strewed with a certain sort of grey Flower, which is easily wiped off. The Stalk is round, hollow, two or three Cubits high, naked, of the same colour with the Leaves, bearing Flowers at top ranged into an Umbel, small for the size of the Plant, sitting upon Footstalks an Inch and a half long or longer, and composed of six, sometimes seven, pointed Leaves: As many short Stamina tipped with pale Summits surround a Head which is naturally triangular, and often quadrangular. The colour of the Flowers are at first covered with a thick Membrane, which being broken they spread. The colour of the Flowers is white with a little Dash of red. On the outside a green Line or Stripe divides the Leaves in the middle from the bottom to the Point. Clusius adds, That just by the Stalk among the Leaves there generally rises another flat and foliaceous Stalk, or rather a Leaf, bearing at top as it were a Clove of Garlick, which is at first white and then paleish, which being set in the Ground germinates, and produces a Plant of the same kind.

25. *Allium latifolium*, Liliiflorum, flore subrubente. Broad-leav'd, Lilly-flower'd Garlick, with a reddish Flower. Moly latifolium, Liliiflorum, flore subrubente, C. B. Pin. 75. Moly Theophrasti magnum, J. B. 2. 568.

This seems to be only a variety of the last.

26. *Allium latifolium*, Hispanicum. Broad-leav'd Spanish Garlick. Moly latifolium, Hispanicum, C. B. Pin. 75. Moly latifolium, Esq.

It produces two very long, broad, green Leaves, which embrace one another at bottom, as in *broad-leav'd yellow Moly*; among which rises a round, firm Stalk, two foot high and better, bearing many Flowers at top, which break forth out of a membranous Bag, are large and beautiful, rest upon long Footstalks, and are composed of six faint purple Leaves that spread Star-fashion, with as many *Stamina* of the same colour tipped with yellow Summits, encompassing a Head. Betwixt the Stalk and the lower Leaves grow some Bulbs, which being sown easily take Root and spring up. The Root is small, round, white, and fibrous and puts forth many little Bulbs. Neither the Root, Leaves nor Flowers Smell of *Garlick*, nor Taste of it.

It flowers about the end of May.

27. *Allium latifolium*, luteum. *Yellow, broad-leav'd Garlick*. *Moly latifolium*, luteum, odore Allii, primum, C. B. Pin. 75. *Moly luteum* Botanicorum, latifolium, Allii odore, F. B. 2. 562, *Moly montanum*, latifolium, flavo flore, Clus. App. Alt.

When it does not flower it puts forth but one broad oblong Leaf; but when it raises a Stalk and is ready to flower, it produces two Leaves that embrace one another at bottom, are ten or more Inches long, and one broad, upright, firm, somewhat keeled on the upper side, of a Leek colour, and a *Garlick* Smell: Among which rises a Stalk without joints, and pretty slender, but firm, and greenish, a Foot high or a little more, bearing at top a membranous Bag parted in two, out of which come forth thirty or more Flowers resting upon Footstalks an Inch long and better, consisting of six Leaves that spread Star-fashion, of a pale colour on the outside, entirely yellow on the inside, with a triangular Head possessing the Navel, begirt with six yellow *Stamina*, whose Summits are likewise yellow. To the Flowers succeed triangular Heads, which contain uneven black Seed. The Root is white, bulbous, sometimes double, so that it resembles in some sort the Root of *Orchis*.

It flowers in the Month of June. They say it was dug up on the Pyrenean Mountains.

28. *Allium latifolium*, luteum, alterum? *Another broad-leav'd, yellow Garlick*. *Moly latifolium*, luteum, odore Allii, secundum, C. B. Pin. 75. *Moly latifolium*, flore flavo, Eyst.

This is nothing but a variety of the last.

29. *Allium Africanum*, flore purpurascente. *African Garlick with a purplish Flower*. *Moly Africanum*, umbella purpurascente, C. B. Pin. 75. Prodr. 27.

From a bulbous Root rises sometimes one, and sometimes more Stalks above a Cubit high, naked, and hollow, together with some broad Leaves that end in a Point, and are a Palm or a Palm and half long, and hairy about the edges like hairy Grass. On the top of the Stalk sits an Umbel, whose Flowers commonly consist of five faint purple Leaves, and rest on oblong firm Footstalks; to which succeeds a Bag containing two or three black round Seeds.

30. *Allium peregrinum*, floribus albo-viridibus. *Foreign or exoticck Garlick with whitish green Flowers*. *Moly exoticum*, floribus albo-viridibus, C. B. Pin. 75. *Moly flore albo*, lineis viridis coloris, Swert.

31. *Allium sylvestre* five *Moly minus*, roseo amplo flore, Bot. Monsp. *Wild Garlick or Moly, with a large Rose Flower*.

The bulbous Root produces many other little Bulbs, from which rise Leaves broader than the Leaves of *narrow-leav'd, umbellated Garlick*, more oblong and perfectly smooth. The Stalk is a Foot or a Foot and half long, on which sits as it were an Umbel of Flowers, consisting of six *Rose* Leaves that are much broader and larger than the Leaves of *Moly Dioscoridium*, with as many *Stamina* and Summits, which are both yellow. Before the Flowers wither, there are to be seen on the same Head several *Rose* Flowers, and other white ones, which breathe an agreeable Smell.

It grows in great abundance in the Vineyards about *Colombiere* and *Mommau*, and flowers in the Month of May.

Mr. *Ray* found just such another as this in *Germany*, with a bulbiferous Head.

32. *Allium angustifolium, umbellatum, flore albo. Narrow-leav'd, umbellated Garlick, with a white Flower.* *Moly angustifolium, umbellatum, C. B. Pin. 75. Moly Dioscoridis, parvum quibusdam, J. B. 2. 568.*

From a bulbous Root as big as a *Filberd*, covered with a blackish bark, and putting forth many very long Fibres at the bottom, smelling very strong of *Garlick*, rises a round, smooth, solid Stalk a Foot or a Cubit high, bearing at top an Umbel of white Flowers in a Membrane, which resemble the Flowers of that Species called in *English* *Ramsons*, but a little smaller, consisting of six white oblong Leaves; to which succeed Seed-Vessels composed of three contiguous Cells, which shed the Seed when ripe.

It puts forth *Grass* Leaves, which bend down to the Ground, two or three embracing the Stalk, which are hairy, and have both the Smell and Taste of *Garlick*; but the uppermost Leaves on the Stalk are broad, smooth and keeled. The lowermost Leaves come forth in the middle of Winter, viz. in the Month of *January*.

The Flowers continue a long time without withering after they are blown.

Mr. *Magnol* gathered it along the shady Hedges near *Frontignan* as you go to *Balerne*, in the Month of May, when it was in Flower.

33. *Allium angustifolium, umbellatum, flore carneo. Narrow-leav'd, umbellated Garlick, with a bluish Flower.* *Moly angustifolium, umbellatum, flore carneo, H.L. Bat.*

34. *Allium humilius, folio gramineo. Lower Garlick, with a Grass Leaf.* *Moly humile, folio gramineo, C. B. Pin. 75. Chamæmoly, Col. part 1. 326. Varietas Moly, Diosc. Clusii.*

The Root is small and bulbous, no bigger than a *Filberd*, and is covered with hard yellow Bark. In the Autumn it puts forth four or five Leaves from the Root, which are hairy about the edges shaped like *Grass*, differing from one another gradually in bigness; but the largest is not a Foot long. In the very beginning of the Spring, nay in the very Winter, it puts forth Flowers shut up in a Bag among the Leaves that touch the Ground, before the Stalk rises above Ground; which are white, and break forth to the number of seven or ten out of the Bag, the back of every Leaf being purplish or greenish. In the Navel of the Flowers stick up the Fruit with a Point, surrounded with six yellow *Stamina*, which withering with the Leaves, the Fruit grows to the bigness of a *Pea* or *Vetch*, which when ripe is divided into six parts, and presents black angular Seed, like the Seed of common *Moly*.

35. *Allium caule triangulo. Garlick with a triangular Stalk.* *Moly parvum, caule triangulo, C. B. Pin. 75. Moly picciolo di Pesaro, Pon. Bald. Ital. 22.*

It puts forth four or five oblong, pretty broad, and pale green Leaves, which are flat above, but raised into an Angle or keeled underneath, from whence they appear to be triangular; among which rises a Stalk a Foot and half long or better, in like manner triangular, bearing a good many Flowers at top, which break forth out of a membranous Bag, and are white, pretty large and oblong, shaped almost like a Bell, and each Leaf whereof is divided in the middle lengthwise on the outside by a green stripe. The *Stamina* surrounding the Head are tipped with yellow Summits. The Seed is small and black. The Root is white on the outside, and very like the Root of *yellow Moly*.

The Root, Leaves and Flowers, have a gentle Smell of *Garlick*, which is scarce sensible.

This Species grows between *Massa* and *Sarzana* in *Tuscany*, where it flowers in the Month of *April*, as also about *Baie* in *Naples*.

36. *Allium angustifolium*, floribus majoribus. *Narrow-leav'd Garlick, with larger Flowers.* *Moly angustifolium*, floribus majoribus, C. B. Pin. 76. *Moly minus*, flore orbiculato, majore, J. B. 2. 568. *Moly minus*, Clus. Hist. 192.

The Stalk of this is a Palm high, green, sustaining ten or more Flowers, which consist of six Snowy Leaves not pointed, but large and orbicular, with six *Stamina* in the middle, and comes up betwixt two Leaves pretty much like *Leek* Leaves, but narrower; the Root is round and whitish, as big as a *Filberd*, and furnish'd with whitish Fibres.

37. *Allium angustifolium*, foliis intortis. *Narrow-leav'd Garlick with twisted Leaves.* *Moly angustifolium*, floribus reflexis, C. B. Pin. 75. *Moly serpentinum* vocatum, Lob. Icon. 160.

It is very like the *Moly* of *Diocorides* both in its rise, in its Leaf bending in the Ground, and in its Smell and Bulb; but the Flower is of a reddish white colour, under which grow shining Bulbs, as in *Indian Moly*.

The Root is covered with very hard Skin like *Onion*. The Stalk is a Foot, or a Foot and half long.

The *Dutch* cultivate this Plant in their Gardens.

38. *Allium sylvestre*, perpusillum, juncifolium, moschatum, J. B. 2. 565. *Very small, musk, wild Rush-leav'd Garlick.* *Moly moschatum*, capillaceo folio, C. B. Pin. 76. Prodr. 28. *Moly Zibethinum*, Richier Recher.

39. *Allium orientale*, latifolium, flore magno, lacteo. *Broad-leav'd, Oriental Garlick, with a large Milk-white Flower.*

40. *Allium sylvestre*, five *Moly minus albo amplo flore.* *Wild Garlick or small Moly, with a large white Flower.*

41. *Allium montanum*, foliis Narcissi minus, flore albo. *Small Mountain Garlick, with a Daffodil Leaf, and a white Flower.*

Some are of Opinion that *Allium* comes from the Greek Word ἀλλεσαι *exilire*, because in growing it jumps up as it were.

There are others who deduce it *ab halante gravi odore*, and write it *Alium*. *Vossius* thinks it certainly comes from, ἀλλαιδες that is, the Heads or Cloves of *Garlick*.

It is called Σαρόεδον *quasi*, σακιδιον *ρόδον*, i. e. *rudis Rosa*, because of its stinking Smell; or because it dries excrementitious Vapours to the Skin, and produces Punctulations in such as eat of it.

Some have derived the Name *Moly* from these Greek Words Μολύνει τὰς νοσέας, that is, from its driving away Diseases. *Erotianus* says, that *Molyx* is a round Head of *Garlick*, that is not to be parted into Cloves.

Garlick is extremely hot and of a caustick Nature, because it not only raises Blisters, but corrodes the Skin, according to the Observation of *Costaus*. It is no objection to this, that it is reckoned amongst Foods; for there are other things that are caustick being outwardly applied, but have no such effect taken inwardly; because inwardly they are mixed with other things that we eat, and corrected by the acid of the Stomach. Besides, the Stomach is defended by a mucous Substance; so that what it receives do not touch its Coats.

It cuts and discusses, and is Alexipharmick. Its chief internal and external use is in a wind Cholick, Worms, the Plague (with Vinegar) the Cough and the Stone. to the same Intentions it is frequently used by the common People boiled in Milk, or in Broth, whence it is called *Theriaca rusticorum*. But the too frequent use of it is inconvenient and hurtful, partly by reason of its intolerable ill Smell, but especially because it creates a Head-ach, raises Thirst, hurts the Sight, and injures all the Organs or Instruments of Sense.

It is of notable efficacy for Expectoration in the pituitous affections of the Thorax. Boiled in Milk and bruised, it cures Catarrhs, and is good for Hoarseness. To these Intentions it is frequently used by our Nurses for their Children; as also for killing and bringing away Worms.

Garlick boiled in *Hydromel* (says *Platerus de febribus*) and given to the quantity of two Ounces or a little more, powerfully promotes Sweating, and provokes Urine in such as have the Plague.

The *Hungarians*, (says *Jo. Bockalius de peste*) know not a more certain and effectual Remedy than *Garlick* in Plague time; for it dries their Bodies, and prevents Putrefaction.

Zacutus Lusitanus tells a Story of an old Man, who having travelled long through the Snow in the Winter time, was almost at Death's door, from the natural Heat of the Stomach being well nigh extinguished; for restoring and enlivening of whom, when the hottest Remedies had been tried in vain; at length *Zacutus* taught by *Avicenna*, gave him dried *Garlick* tempered with *Honey*. The poor Man having used this Remedy for four Days successively he began to find himself better, and after he had continued the use of it for a Month, he was restored to perfect Health. And *Sennertus* tells us, the Northern People are directed by Nature to this Cure; and for that reason use it daily.

Garlick pounded with *Hogs Lard*, and rubbed on the Soles of the Feet, will make the Breath Smell of *Garlick*. *Pet. Laurembergius* likewise affirms, That if you put *Garlick* into the Meats of Pullers or other Fowls, their Flesh will both Smell and Taste of it; nay and even their Eggs. And *Christoph. Benner*, Doctor of Physick in London affirms, that such as are of a tender Constitution and have Issues, may Smell *Garlick* in their Issues three or four Hours after eating it. But *Dr. Lower* will not allow that the Vapours which penetrate the whole Habit of the Body produce that Smell; but that certain *Corpuscles* which separate from the *Garlick* mix with the Blood, and are brought with it to the Lungs, together with the *fuliginous Effluvia* of the Blood, and so go off by Expiration.

The juice of *Garlick* drank will not only disorder, but even kill a Man. *Spigel. Isag. Lib. 2. cap. 16.*

The Emperor *Arnulph* ended his Days by Worms that had bred in his Flesh, from his eating too much *Garlick*. *Crawz. Hist. Sax. Lib. 3. cap. 3.*

Gilbertus de Magnete, lib. 1. says it is a Figment and a Lie, That the Loadstone will not draw Iron if it be rubbed with *Garlick*, or if there be an *Adamant* near it.

For Corns, Take *Garlick* roasted under hot Embers, and lay it several times to the part as warm as you can bear it. This is the Experiment of a Priest. *Chefneau.*

The Account of *Garlick* given by *Lemery* in his *Treatise of Foods* is as follows:

You must chuse it tender, plump, smelling very strong, and of an acrid and biting Taste.

It operates by Urine, breaks the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, provokes to Venery, resists Poison, and corrects bad Air. It kills Worms, renders the Voice clear and agreeable; it is incisive and penetrating; it creates an Appetite, and destroys the Viscosities of the Stomach. Some peel it and lay it on the Palm of the Hand in the cold Fit, or in the beginning of an intermitting Fever.

It gives a Head-ach, heats very much, makes the Humours acrid, and puts them into an agitation; and is prescrib'd to Persons troubled with the Piles, or to Nurfs.

It contains little Oil, but abundance of acid and very biting volatile Salt.

It is proper especially in cold Weather for old Men, and such as abound in gross Humours, or whose Stomach does not easily digest; but young People of a hot and bilious Constitution ought to abstain from it.

The *Garlick* which we commonly make use of among our Aliments or in our Food, is a bulbous Root, almost round, composed of some white Coats with a dash of Purple.

These Coats infold several oblong, pointed, fleshy Tubercles, very acrid both to the Taste and Smell. These Tubercles are commonly called Heads or Cloves of *Garlick*. This Plant is cultivated in *Spain*, *Gascony*, and in other hot Countries. The People of those parts eat *Garlick* with their Bread, and make a real *Ragout* of it. The *Egyptians* formerly made great account of it, and pretended that it preserved them from several Diseases. They even lookt upon *Garlick* as a powerful Antidote, which they employed as we do *Theriac*, and several other such like Remedies.

Garlick is a great support to such as go to Sea; for it carries off that corruption which is occasioned by the Salt and stinking Water, and the unwholsom Food which Sailors are obliged to live upon on those occasions, for want of better. It takes off the Nauseousness and Vomitings, which

are frequently owing to the Salt Air that they breathe at Sea. And this is the reason why Mariners commonly eat *Garlick* and Bread every Morning.

Galen is of Opinion that *Garlick* is very wholesome in cold Countries; but as People that inhabit hot Countries are more liable to Weaknesses in their Stomach than others, and *Garlick* is very proper to fortify that part; I am of Opinion that the use of it may be sometimes convenient in these Countries, provided it be but moderate: *Garlick* contains the same Principles, and produces the same effect as *Onion*; and the Virtues of it may be explained in the same manner, as we have explained the Virtues of *Onion*. *Shallottes* have likewise the same Virtue of *Garlick*.



Lilionarcissus *Lilly Daffodil*



S E C T. V.

Herbs with a Lilly Flower, composed of six Leaves, whose Empalement turns to the Fruit.

T A B L E CCXII.

G E N U S I.

Lilio-Narcissus, LILLY-DAFFODIL.

Lilly-Daffodil is a Plant with a Lilly Flower A B, composed of six Leaves C, resembling Lilly. The Empalement D, or Embryo E, turns to a Fruit shaped like the Fruit of Daffodil. To these Marks must be added, a bulbous coated Root, by which it differs from Lilly, but from Daffodil by its polypetalous Flower.

The Species of Lilly-Daffodil are,

1. Lilio-Narcissus Jacobæus, latifolius, Indicus, rubro flore, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 336. Jacobean, broad-leav'd, Indian Lilly-Daffodil, with a red Flower. Narcissus Indicus, rubro flore, Clus. Hist. 157.

The Root is bulbous, very like a round Onion, but has a brown outer Coat. The Leaves which it first puts forth are thick and oblong, resembling the Leaves of *Narcissus maritimus*; and by the Leaves, and consequently at the side, rises a Stalk a Foot long and better, sometimes one, and

sometimes two, which sometimes succeed one another, tho' rarely, of a pale red colour, round, hollow, and whitish within, ending in a membranous Husk, of a deep red colour, pointed and split at the end, from which breaks forth one oblong Flower standing on a green Footstalk, which bend downwards, tho' not so much as bulbous Wall-flower or red Lilly, and is furnished with six Leaves of a beautiful Vermilion colour, three above and three underneath, of which that which is the middle of the upper Leaves, rises more upright than the rest, and the other two bend down at the sides of the middle one; but the lower ones are crooked downwards, all of them being so framed that they very much resemble the red Sword, which the Knights of the Order of St. James wear on their Cloaths, from whence it had the Name of *Jacobæus* given it by *Simon de Tovar* the Author of this Description.

There are moreover in this most beautiful Flower seven Stamina, which are also red, of which the middle one is somewhat longer than the rest, and ends in a triangular Point; the other six are ript with transverse Chives which are brown within, but covered on the outside with yellow Dust; but the middlemost of the lower Leaves surrounds them all as far as one half their length; the same is also embraced by the other two lower ones; and when they bend downwards, the Stamina rise upwards. *Clusius* says, the Flower is not much unlike the Flower of *Indian Cane*.

It was brought from the *East-Indies*.

2. Lilio Narcissus Indicus, saturato colore purpurascens, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 367. Indian *Lilly-Daffodil* of a deep purple colour. Narcissus Indicus, Liliaceus, saturato colore purpurascens, *Ferr. Flor.* 119.

It resembles *white Lilly* both in Size and Form; but is unlike it in the Leaves of the Flowers, which are set more close to one another, and do not turn back so much; the Number of the Flowers is greater, which being beautifully mixed or blended with white and red, blow about *September*, when they seem to be dyed with Milk and Blood. When the Husk breaks, the Leaves of the young Flower are of a faint red colour, and striped with deeper coloured Lines that run lengthwise; but when they are come to their full growth they spread like a Cup, and are of a bright red colour. The lowermost Navel and that of the Flower is yellow. The six unequal *Stamina*, which are whitish underneath, and reddish above, are tipped with greenish yellow Summits shaped like half Moons. The seventh or middle *Stamen* (or rather Pointal) is longer than the rest, of the same colour, but has no Summit: Twenty or more more Flowers, hanging at pretty thick Footstalks, two or three fingers long, of a dark green colour; and either bending down or upright, sometimes pendulous like a Ball, and sometimes spreading like a Bush, crown the top of the Stalk.

The Stalk is round, as thick as one's Finger, and almost two Palms high and turns from Green to Red.

The Leaves are green like those of *Lilly*, and as large as those of *Daffodil*, spring from the Stalk and then lean upon it, when the Flowers are withered. In the Country about *Naples* the Bulb is almost as big as a *Squill*, but not so big about *Rome*.

3. Lilio-Narcissus Indicus, maximus, sphaericus, floribus plurimis, rubris. Liliaceis, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 368. The greatest round, Indian *Lilly-Daffodil*, with many red, *Lilly-Flowers*. Narcissus Indicus, flore Liliaceo, sphaericus, *Ferr. Flor.* 119.

4. Lilio-Narcissus Indicus, flore albo, exterius rubens. Indian *Lilly-Daffodil*, with a white Flower, which is reddest on the

outside. Narcissus à D. Gareto, flore albo, exteriori parte rubicundus, *Suvert.* 28.

5. Lilio-Narcissus Japonicus, rutilo flore, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 367. *Lilly-Daffodil* of Japan, with a fiery red Flower. Narcissus Japonicus, flore rutilo, *Corn* 158.

The beautiful *Thyrus* is at first Naked, and then rises with Leaves almost a foot high, being greenish on the upper part, and marked underneath with a thousand dark purple spots; on the top of which are ranged nine or ten Gems of Flowers in an umbel adhering to so many Footstalks, which were at first covered with an oblong and round Husk or Sheath. While they present the Flower, they commonly open into six Leaves, especially if this Plant be sown on a loose and fat soil; for if it be planted in a dry and poor soil, the Poorness of the Ground generally robs them of one or two Leaves. Every Leaf of a Flower is two Inches long, very narrow, and hollowed as it were by a little Furrow. About the Center of the Flower they become a little narrower, and bend back at the Point, after the manner of that *Mountain-Lilly* which is called *Martagon*. The Flower is of a beautiful *Cinnabar* or *Lack* colour, with a bloody Vein running through the middle of the Furrow of each Leaf. In the middle stand six Filaments or *Stamina* longer than the Leaves, and of a paler Red, tipped with so many dark-purple Summits. The only thing wanting to the Perfection of this Flower is the smell; which Defect Nature has abundantly supplied by the Vivacity of the Colour, which no Painter has yet been able to imitate by any mixture of Colours; whatsoever; Nor has Nature bestowed the like on any other Flower beside. For besides this noble Colour, which dazzles the Eyes of the Beholders, if it be a clear Day, and the Meridian Sun has illuminated it by its Rays, it shoots forth a Thousand sparkles, which the strongest and most steady Eye can hardly bear one moment without winking.

The Bulb is like that of the other Species; and the Leaves do not come forth till the Stalk fades; which are either grey or dark; but of a bright green colour.

6. Lilio-Narcissus Indicus, pumilus, polyanthos, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 368. *Many flower'd, Indian, dwarf, Lilly-Daffodil.* Narcissus Indicus, pumilus, polyanthos, *Corn.* 154.

The Root of this is a more fleshy and a bigger Bulb; from whence come forth obliquely eight or nine Leaves a Palm long, and an Inch broad, of a greyish green colour, and not upright as in the rest, but gently bending: Amongst which rises a Stalk not in the middle, but naked and by it self at the sides of the Leaves. This Stalk is not round, but half an Inch broad; after it has risen half a Palm high, it opens a turbinated Membrane by which it is terminated as by a Head, and at length appears a noble Umbel of nineteen or twenty Flowers, which are either of a fainter or deeper red, according to the Nature of the Soil and Climate. They are all of the shape and size of *Colchicum pratense*; for they consist of six Leaves, which from narrow become gradually broader. On the outside there is a hollow along their whole length, which reaches to the Knob on which the Flower stands, having as many Crests sticking out, as there are stripes on the Leaves. In the middle stand six Filaments tipped with blue Chives. Under some of the Flowers are triangular Footstalks, which meeting and mixing together at the top of the Stalk, they are ranged in a most wonderful order, and form a natural but scarce imitable *Icosihedron*. [This is a figure consisting of twenty equal and equilateral Triangles.] As the Flower is unspeakably beautiful, so it is no less sweet-scented and earlier than the rest.

7. Lilio-Narcissus polyanthos, flore incarnato, fundo ex luteo albescente, *Sloane Cat. Plant. jam.* 115. *Many flower'd, Lilly-Daffodil, with a Carnation Flower, having a whitish yellow bottom.* Lilium Americanum, puniceo flore, Belladonna dictum, *H. L. Bat. & Par. Bat.*

The Bulb of this Plant is somewhat oblong not bigger than the half of one's Fist, or a large Onion, composed of many white Coats that embrace one another, as in Onion, and putting forth many whitish Fibres at the bottom, sucking in of Nourishment. The Leaves are a Foot long,

and an Inch and a half broad, of a bright green colour, succulent, blunt at the end, and channelled or furrowed on the inside that is next to the Stalk. The Stalk rises in the midst of the Leaves, being a Foot and half high, hollow, a quarter of an Inch Diameter, and bearing many Flowers at top, which break forth out of a membranous Bag, bending back or hanging at Footstalks two Inches long, each of which is broad, of a whitish yellow colour, and Carnation in the middle. About the Center appear some reddish and yellow *Stamina*.

Sir *Hans Sloane* gathered it in *Barbadoes*, where he found it in great abundance.

8. Lilio Narcissus Africanus, pumilus, polyanthos. *Many flower'd dwarf, African Lilly-Daffodil.* Lilium Africanum, humile longissimis foliis, polyanthos, saturato colore purpurascens, *H. L. Bat. App & Par. Bat.*

9. Lilio-Narcissus Zeilanicus, latifolius flore niveo, externè linea purpurea striato, *H. Amstel. in fol.* 73. *Broad leav'd Zeilan Lilly Daffodil with a Snowy Flower, striped with a purple Line on the outside*

10. Lilio-Narcissus folio latissimo, floribus niveis inodorus. *Lilly Daffodil with a very broad Leaf and Snowy Flowers without Smell.* Narcissus Amboinensis, folio latissimo, rotundo, floribus niveis, inodorus, *H. Amst. fol.* 77.

The oblong round, whitish Bulb is like *Daffodil* Bulbs in every respect, but furnished with thicker Fibres and altogether void of Smell. It puts forth four or five Leaves at longer and thicker Footstalks which are large, broad, roundish, and end in a sort of a Point, being of a faint green colour on both sides, and almost insipid, with several Nerves running lengthwise, all which Nerves stick up and meet at the said Point.

Among the Leaves rises a Stalk a Foot and a half high and better round and smooth, whose top is adorned with ten, twelve or more Snowy Flowers, that break forth out of a membranous Bag, being supported with long smooth Footstalks, each of which consists of six oblong Leaves, which end in a Point. The middle of the Flower is possessed by an Empalement, cut in

with six notches, from which rises a Snowy Pointal, which is surrounded by six *Stamina* of the same colour tipped with yellow Summits.

It bore Flowers in the Month of July; and the Bulb was brought from *Holland* from the City of *Batavia*.

11. *Lilio-Narcissus Americanus*, flore intus aureo, extus coccineo, foliis Lili Convallium, Plum. American Lilly Daffodil, with a Flower of a golden colour on the outside, and scarlet on the inside, and Leaves like those of the Lilly of the Valley.

12. *Lilio-Narcissus*, seu *Narcissus Liliiflorus Carolinianus* flore albo, singulari, cum rubedine diluto, Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 42. Fig. 3. Lilly flowerd Lilly-Daffodil or Daffodil of Carolina, with a single white Flower dashed with red.

13. *Lilio-Narcissus Indicus*, pumilus, monanthos, albus, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 366. One-flowered, white, dwarf, Indian Lilly-Daffodil. *Narcissus virgineus*, Park. Par. 86.

The Stalk is a span long, bearing at top one white, Lilly Flower, consisting of six Leaves, upright like Tulip, with a Pointal in the middle surrounded by six *Stamina*. After the Flower is past, there come forth two or three long narrow Leaves, green like the Leaves of greater bulbous Violet, and shining, or like the Leaves of Daffodil but more pointed. The Bulb is like that of Onion and oblong, composed of many Coats, blackish on the outside, and white within. The small oblong Heads contains small, blackish, flat Seed.

It flowers in the Month of May. It was brought from *Viriginea* to this Country. It seldom flowers in our Gardens, and does not well agree either with our Climate or our Soil.

14. *Lilio-Narcissus Indicus*, *Narcissus Liliiflorus*, aureus, striis argenteis pictus, floribus amplis, cernuis, gemellis, caule magno Cephæ fistuloso, H. R. H. Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 246. fig. 2.

15. *Lilio-Narcissus luteus, vernus*. Yellow vernal Lilly-Daffodil. *Colchicum luteum, vernum*, C. B. Pin. 96. *Colchicum vernum*, flavo flore, J. B. 2. 662. *Narcissus vernus* flore luteo, Suvert.

It produces four or five plain Leaves almost a Finger broad, which are upright and green, and resemble the Leaves of *Narcissus medio-luteus*. Among which rises a Stalk nine Inches high, which is plain, not very firm, smooth and without joints, bearing at top a membranous Bag like the other Daffodils; out of which breaks forth one yellow Flower, not much unlike the Flower of *Colchicum luteum majus*, consisting likewise of six Leaves an Inch and a half long, and half an Inch broad and pointed, of which the three inner Leaves are a little longer than the outer ones having as many whitish *Stamina* rising from the Navel, ending in a yellow Point or Chive, three of which are likewise shorter than the rest, with a Pointal in the middle longer than all the rest. It has a little thick Root consisting of many Coats, of which the inner ones are white, but the outer ones are of a blackish bay colour, and furnished with many Fibres at bottom.

This is an early kind, for it produced a Flower to *Clusius* in the Month of February. Jo. Pinek sent it to *Clusius* from *Padua*. *Parkinson* had it from *Constantinople*, by the Title of *Narcissus Trapezunticus*, from whence it is probable it grows wild about *Trebizond*.

16. *Lilio-Narcissus luteus, autumnalis, major*. Greater, yellow, autumnal Lilly-Daffodil. *Colchicum luteum*, 1, majus, C. B. Pin. 69. *Colchicum flore luteo quorundum*, J. B. 2. 661. *Narcissus autumnalis, major*, Clus. Hist. 164.

This is very like the *Narcissus Persicus*, altho' neither of them resembles Daffodil in the Flower, but only in the Leaves and Root. It has five or six oblong Leaves, an Inch broad, almost of a black green colour, shining and generally spread on the Ground; among which rises a little green round Stalk, scarce appearing above Ground, on which sits a Flower resembling the Flower of the Species just mentioned, but shorter, and all over yellow, coming out of a membranous Bag, whose three outer Leaves are larger than the inner ones, and do as it were embrace them; but all of them are more orbicular at the Point than the Persian sort: From the Navel rises six *Stamina* with their Summits, and a Pointal; the Root is thick, round, and

and white within, but blackish without, as in *Daffodil*.

It generally begins to bud and bear Flowers towards the latter end of *August* or beginning of *September*. It loves some Mountainous Pastures in *Spain*.

17. *Lilio Narcissus luteus, multiplex, autumnalis*, *Manifold, yellow, autumnal Lilly Daffodil*. *Narcissus autumnalis, flore luteo, multiplex: Eyst.*

18. *Lilio-Narcissus luteus, autumnalis, minor*. *Smaller, yellow, autumnal Lilly-Daffodil*. *Narcissus serotinus, Clus. Hist. 162.* *Narcissus autumnalis, minor, J. B. 2. 662.*

In the Month of *October* it produces a naked Flower out of a membranous Bag, consisting of six oblong and narrow Leaves, which are not equal; for the outer ones are a little longer and broader than the inner ones, but all of them are pointed, yellowish and skining without, and yellow within, near the colour of the 16th Species, and yellow *Stamina* possess the middle of the Flower. This Flower is sweet-smelled, and resting only on the Footstalk, it scarce rises above the surface of the Ground. When the Flower is withered, sometimes the Leaves begin to come forth, but generally only in the beginning of the Spring, being three or four in number, plain, green and shining, like the Leaves of the greater sort, but much narrower, twisting themselves, contrary to what happens in the other, and falling as it were into Curls. It bears Seed in almost triangular Heads an Inch long, which is round and hard, to which adheres a certain whitish and spongy substance at one side. The Root is very small, covered with a black Skin, and furnished at bottom with small Fibres.

19. *Lilio-Narcissus autumnalis, melino flore*. *Autumnal Lilly Daffodil with a Saffron Flower*. *Colchicum melino flore, C. B. Pin. 69.* *Narcissus Perficus, Croci flore, Colchicis affinis, J. B. 2. 661.* *Narcissus Perficus, Clus. Hist. 163.*

This Plant has no Stalk, and is furnished only with a Footstalk, like *Crocus* and *Colchicum*: The oblong Flower comes forth out of a membranous Cowl as out of a Seed-Vessel or Bag, resembling the Flower of *Crocus* or *Colchicum*, consisting

of six Leaves, of a pale yellow colour, of which the three inner Leaves are a little longer than the outer ones, and the outer ones broader, somewhat crooked at the point, or have a sort of Excrecence, by which they embrace and lay hold of the Points of the inner Leaves, of a disagreeable Smell much like that of *Poppy*. In the middle of the Flower are six *Stamina*, rising from the bottoms of the Leaves but such as rise from the inner Leaves are longer than the others. In the midst of these *Stamina* comes up a small oblong Pointal without a Head. It has Leaves not much unlike the Leaves of *Hemerocallis Valentina*, which are broad, plain, and of the same colour with them, *i. e.* inclining to a rusty colour, which are commonly twisted and as it were curled. The Root is thick and bulbous, furnished with many Fibres, white within, but paler without, and a little blackish. Amongst the Leaves there is a short Head an Inch thick, resting on a short Footstalk, and scarcely rising above the surface of the Ground, which *Clusius* says was empty, and so deprived him of the opportunity of seeing the Seed.

Clusius says, the Flower came forth about the end of *September*.

20. *Lilio-Narcissus Bæticus, luteus, minor, odoratissimus*. *Very sweet-smelling, small, yellow, Lilly-Daffodil of Andalusia.*

This Genus is called *Lilio-Narcissus*, from the resemblance both to *Lilly* and *Daffodil*.

It contains a great deal of Oil, Phlegm, and essential Salt. The Flower and Root are emollient, digestive and resolving.

TABLE CCXIII.

GENUS II.

Narcisso - Leucoium, BULBOUS-VIOLET, or SNOW-DROP.

Bulbous-Violet is a Plant with a Lily-Flower A B, composed of six Petals which are sometimes equal and sometimes unequal, shaped like a Bell, and pendulous. The Empalement C, turns to a roundish Fruit D, which is divided into three Cells E, and full of roundish Seeds F. To these Marks must be added, a bulbous Root.

The Species of *Bulbous-Violet* are,

1. Narcisso-Leucoium vulgare. *Common Bulbous Violet*. *Leucoium bulbosum*, vulgare, C. B. Pin. 55. *Leucoium bulbosum*, hexaphyllum, cum unico flore, rarius bino, J. B. 2. 590. *Leucoium bulbosum*, hexaphyllum, *Dod. Pempt.* 230.

The whole Plant is thicker than the *Leuccium minus triphyllum*; the Bulb consisting of many white Coats, except the outer one which is brown, and capillated with many whitish Fibres, of a viscid Taste, and an Acrimony that is scarce discernible. The Leaves resemble those of *Leek*, as in the *Triphyllum*, but are broader and more shining, green and very bright, being three, four or five in number. The Stalk is nine Inches high, angular when it flowers, channelled, hollow and naked, and is clothed at the same time with Leaves and a white sheath that reaches half way up. The Flower is generally single, and sometimes double, but very seldom treble, hanging at a long Footstalk, coming out of a peculiar membranous Sheath, which is whitish, greenish and thickest at the sides, bending downwards like a little Boat, larger than the Flower of the *Triphyllum*, consisting of six, sometimes seven or eight Leaves, (which is owing to the Luxuriancy of the Soil) but

white, with a pretty sharp Point, marked on the outside with a greenish spot, and bending or turning a little inwards. In the middle are six yellow Chives at a little distance from each other, and surrounding a white Pointal. The Smell is not disagreeable, which, according to *Euchsius*, is very like that of *purple Violets*; but *Clusius* thinks it rather smells like the Flower of *Hawthorn*. To the Flower succeeds a membranous Head, shaped like a Pear, according to *Clusius*. The Seed is hard, somewhat oblong, and of a whitish yellow colour.

It grows in many parts in *Switzerland* along Hedges on high and mountainous Pastures, where it flowers in the Month of *March*, as also in *Italy* near *Turin*, or Mountainous Forrests. It grows likewise in many parts of *Germany*. It vanishes in the Month of *May*, leaving only the Root in the Ground.

2. Narcisso-Leucoium flore patulo. *Bulbous-Violet with an open Flower*. *Leucoium bulbosum*, flore patulo, C. B. Pin. 55. *Leucoium*, bulbosum, hexaphyllum, majus, *Eysl.*

This differs in nothing from the last, except that the Leaves are broader, and the Flower larger and open.

3. Narcisso-Leucoium pratense, multiflorum. *Many flower'd, Meadow Bulbous Violet*. *Leucoium bulbosum*, majus, five multiflorum, quod aliqui *Acrocoron Plinii* statuunt, C. B. Pin. 55. *Leucoium bulbosum*, polyanthemum, tardius florens floribus minoribus, J. B. 2. 592. *Leucoium bulbosum*, polyanthemum, *Dod. Pempt.* 230.

As this is the latest in this kind, so is it the largest in size, having a thick bulbous Root, much larger than the rest, which consists of many succulent Coats furnished with Fibres, and is bitter to the Taste. It raises one or two Stalks a Foot, or a Cubit and a half high, thick and green, but not quite round, by reason of a sharp Rib on both side, or only on one. The Leaves are like those of *Daffodil*, many in number, greenish embracing the Stalks with their bottom like a sheath, and keeled, half an Inch or an Inch broad, with a blunt Point; some of which rise as high as the Stalk, but others not quite so high. On the top

Tab. 213.

Pag. 370.

Fig. 1.

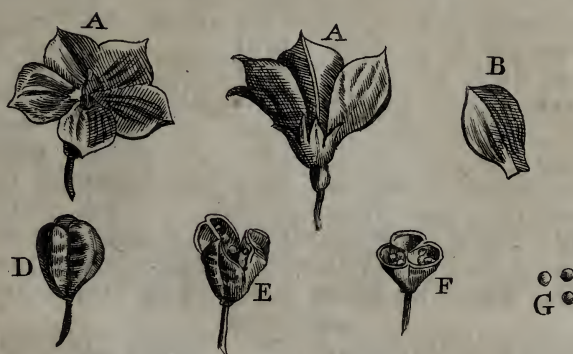
Narcis soleucium. Snow drop.



Fig. 2.

Bermudiana.

Pag. 373.



of each Stalk at the joint come forth out of an oblong Bag five, six, or twelve Flowers like those of the first Species, but smaller, pendulous like a Bell, consisting of six equal and snowy Leaves, the outside of which is stained with green spots, furnished with six yellow *Stamina*, and a white Pointal in the middle tipped with a green Point. The Footstalks on which they stand are sometimes a Palm long, and sometimes scarce an Inch long, especially before the Flower blows; nor do these blow all at once, but while some are already blown and almost faded, others only begin to come out of the Bag: To the Flowers succeed great triangular Heads with blunt Points, shaped almost like Pears, and divided into three Cells each of which contains two rows of Seed, as in the other bulbous kinds.

This Plant generally flowers later than the other Species, viz. not till the Month of May.

Mr. Ray observed it in great abundance in the Marshy Grounds near Pisa in *Tuscany*; and *Clusius* in the wet Meadows above *Peter Waradin* in *Hungary*. It likewise grows in the Meadows not far from *Montpellier*.

4. *Narcisso Leucoium pratense*, multiflorum, flore pleno. Many flowered, Meadow, Bulbous-Violet, with a double Flower. *Leucoium bulbosum*, serotinum, majus, multiflorum, floribus plenis, *H. L. Bat.*

5. *Narcisso-Leucoium trifolium, majus*. Greater trefoil Bulbous Violet. *Leucoium bulbosum*, trifolium, majus, *C. B. Pin.* 56. *Leucoium bulbosum*, præcox *Byzantinum*, *F. B.* 2. 591. *Leucoium bulbosum*, triphyllum, majus, *Byzantinum*. *Eyst.*

This scarce differs in any thing from that which immediately follows, except that its Root, Leaves and Flowers are greater.

6. *Narcisso-Leucoium trifolium, minus*. The lesser Bulbous Violet; or Snow-Drop. *Leucoium bulbosum*, trifolium, minus, *C. B. Pin.* 56. *Leucoium bulbosum*, minus triphyllon, *F. B.* 2. 591. *Leucoium bulbosum*, triphyllum, *Dod. Pempt.*

230. This has a small bulbous Root, consisting of many white Coats; the outer one

being somewhat blackish, and furnished with many long white Fibres hanging at the bottom; being of a clammy, bitter, and somewhat acrid Taste. From thence rises a little single angular Stalk, (encompassed together with the Leaves, with a white sheath half way up) which is small, hollow, naked, nine Inches high or better; which is accompanied almost to the top by two almost grey Leek Leaves, which are not so shining as in the first Species, but of a rusty or ash-coloured hue. On the top of the Stalk grows one little Flower, hanging at a long Footstalk, which is shut up for some space in a little sheath, consisting of three small Leaves, as white as Milk, having blunt Points, and other three within twice as long, and broad, among which are other three alternately shorter, narrower, and stiffer, with a gentle notch at the top, on the outside of which is the Figure of a little Heart, of a pale greenish colour, with white and greenish stripes, running alternately on the Leaf lengthwise. In the middle of the Flower stand six little stiff yellow Chives and a small white Pointal, one half shorter than the inner Leaves of the Flower. To the Flower succeed a Daffodil Head, shaped very much like a green Olive, says *Clusius*; in which is contained Seed whiter than that of the first Species. The Flower shuts in the Night, and opens to the Sun, even when it is in an hot House. The Bag out of which the Flower comes two green and herby Ribs at the sides, to which adhere the Membranes that form the Bag. Both the Herb and the Root have a disagreeable Smell, much like that of *Dead Nettle*. But, *Clusius* says, it has little or no Smell.

It flowers in the Month of February, sometimes even in the midst of the Snow; for which reason our People call the Flowers *Snow Drops*.

Mr. Ray observed it at the bottom of the Mountains while he travelled from *Venice* to *Trent*. It is cultivated almost all over *England* in Gardens; and the Roots are very fruitful in Offspring.

7. *Narcisso-Leucoium*, trifolium, cæruleum. *Blue, trefoil Bulbous Violet.* *Leucoium bulbosum*, trifolium, cæruleum, *C. B. Pin.* 56. *Leucoium triphyllum*, flore cæruleo *Someri; Lob. Adv. part 2.* 492. *J B.* 2. 592.

8. *Narcisso-Leucoium autumnale*, latifolium. *Broad leav'd, autumnal Bulbous-Violet.* *Leucoium bulbosum autumnale*, latifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 56. *Leucoium autumnale*, tenuifolium, *Suvert.* 20.

9. *Narcisso-Leucoium autumnale*, capillaceo folio. *Autumnal Bulbous-Violet, with a capillaceous Leaf.* *Leucoium bulbosum*, autumnale, *C. B. Pin.* 56. *Leucoium bulbosum*, autumnale, minus, tenuifolium, *J. B.* 2. 593. *Leucoium bulbosum*, autumnale, minimum, *Dod. Pempt.* 230.

This has a slender Stalk a Palm high, bearing one, sometimes two or three Flowers which are as white as Milk, and pendulous, consisting of six Leaves, and shaped like a Bell, without Smell, and of a disagreeable Taste, having pale *Stamina* in the middle. After the Flower blows come forth four or five capillary green Leaves. The Root is bulbous, pretty thick, considering the smallness of the Plant, compacted of many glutinous Coats and bitter, and covered with a whitish Membrane.

Clusius dug it up with its Flower about about the end of *October* and beginning of *November*, in the farthest part of *Andalusia*, where it borders on *Portugal*, not far from *Badajoz*, situated on the River *Guadiana*.

10. *Narcisso-Leucoium vernum*, capillaceo folio. *Vernal Bulbous Violet, with a capillaceous Leaf.* *Leucoium bulbosum*, tenuifolium, vernum, *C. B. Pin.* 56. *Leucoium bulbosum*, vernum, minimum, *Clus. Cur. post. in fol.* 15.

Clusius purchased the Bulb of this Species of *Nicholas le Quelt*: Before the Winter it produced three or four Leaves almost as small as hairs, not very much unlike those of the Species last described, which withered the *April* following. But in the end of *May* of the following Year rose a small angular Stalk, half a foot long, bearing at top a membranous Bag, out of which came forth two little Flowers, resting upon long

slender Footstalks, hanging down like a Bell, and consisting of six white Leaves, of which the three inner ones were broadish, but the three outer ones a little narrower, and reddish on the outside about the bottom and the Head, with yellow *Stamina* rising from the Navel. The whole Flower was beautiful and sweet-smelled, and preserved its beauty five or six Days, but it yielded no Seed, and the Plant perished the Winter following.

This Genus is called *Narcisso-Leucoium*, from the resemblance it bears both to the *Daffodil* and the *Wall flower*.

It contains a great deal of Oil and Phlegm, and a little Salt. It is accounted digestive, resolute and consolidating.

Fr. Reneaume speaks of it's Temperament and Virtues as follows:

I shall only speak, says he, of this Species which is the Herald of the Spring, (which is our 6th Species) for as to the Virtues and Temperament of the rest, I had no opportunity of trying them, because of their Rarity. This Bulb then is hot and dry in the beginning of the second Degree, consists of subtil parts, and provokes to Vomiting; wherefore it is very proper for such as have their Stomach stuffed with gross and tough Humours. It provokes Urine, and frees the Midriff from Obstructions. The Flowers are not so hot but consist of more subtil parts, and promote Sweating. Both the Flowers and the Bulbs are very good for taking away Pimples and scrophulous Tumours, if applied to them; but the Bulbs are of more efficacy than the Flowers for this end.

TABLE CCXIII. Fig. 2.

GENUS III.

BERMUDIANA.

Bermudiana is a Plant with a Lilly-Flower A, composed of six Petals B, whose Empalement C turns to a triangular Fruit D, which gapes in three Parts E, and is divided into three Cells F, and full of roundish Seeds G.

The Species of *Bermudiana* are,

1. *Bermudiana Iridis folio, fibrosa radice.* *Bermudiana with a Flower-de-luce Leaf, and a fibrous Root.* Iris phalangoides, Ber-

mudiana, flore parvo, ex cœruleo & aureo verficoloro, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* Sifyrinchium Bermudense, floribus parvis, ex cœruleo & aureo mixtis. Iris phalangoides quorundam, *Ejusd. Phytogr. Tab. 61. Fig. 2.*

The Flower consists of six Leaves, is blue, and has a yellow Bottom of the colour of Gold. Several Flowers come forth together at the top of the Stalk out of the bosom of the concave Leaves, as out of a Flower-cup.

2. *Bermudiana Palmæ folio, radice bulbosa, D. Lign.* *Bermudiana with a Palm-Leaf and a bulbous Root.* Sifyrinchium Americanum, radice Phœnicea, foliis plicatis & nervosis, flore albo, *H. R. Monsp.*

It is called *Bermudiana*, from the *Bermudas* Islands, from whence was brought the Seed of the first Species.

The COMPLEAT HERBAL.

The Tenth CLASS.

Herbs and Under-shrubs with a Polypetalous and Papilionaceous Flower.

Cordus called a leguminous Flower *Papilionaceous*, from its resemblance of a Butterfly. Now a *Papilionaceous Flower* A is composed of four Petals unlike one another, which rise out of an hollow one-leav'd Empalement B K, cut into many Segments, and resembling a Paper-Cowl, together with the Pointal CL. The upper Petal D, which spreads as it were like a Pair of Colours, is called the STANDARD; the under one E-H, which is hollow like a Boat, a KEEL; but those which possess the Middle F, are commonly called the WINGS, having Ears at the bottom G, as well as the Keel I, which generally gapes into two parts lengthwise: And therefore, properly speaking, a *leguminous Flower* ought to be called *pentapetalous* and *anomalous*. It is peculiar to this Flower, That its Pointal be received into a sort of fringed Sheath M, or rather divided into the *Stamina* N, and that it should afterwards turn to a Fruit called in French *Gousse*, and in English *Pod* or *Pod*.

The *Pod* is either unicapfular, or bicapfular, or articulated. The unicapfular *Pod* O commonly opens into two Valves, which the *French* call *Coffes*, and contains Seed shaped like a Kidney II, cylindrical 9, spherical 10, plain, rhomboidal, or quadrangular, with the Borders turning inwards 8, or of some other form. To these is furnished Nourishment by the Vessels V stretched lengthwise along the thick part of the *Pod*, whose Branches T run into the *Placenta* S, which adheres to the tender Fruit.

The bicapfular *Pod* X revolves inwardly into it self, and is divided into two Cells 12, which are full of Seed 4.

Lastly, The articulated *Pod* Z consists of several Parts 5, that are joined together by Articulation. each of which 6 is full of Seed 7. The *Pods* of *Lotus* are not articulated; but are generally parted by certain Plates, and divided into Cells.

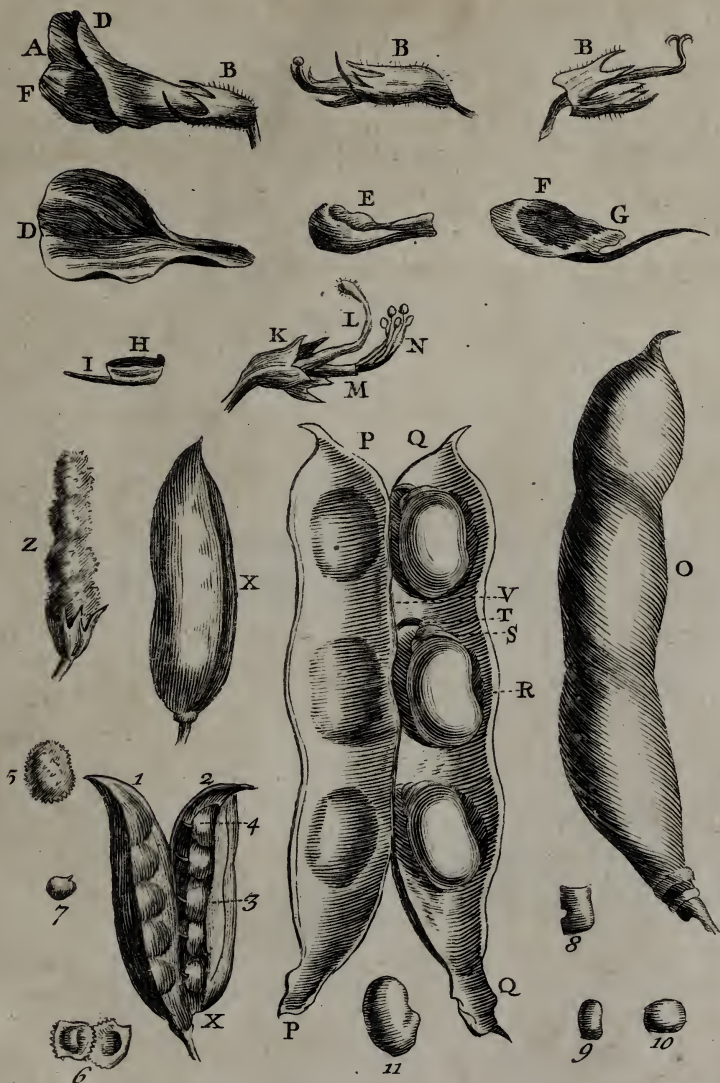




Fig. 1. Glyzyrrhiza. Liquorice?

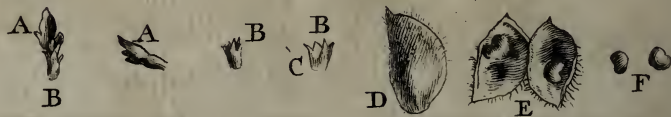


Fig. 2.

Cicer. Chiches.

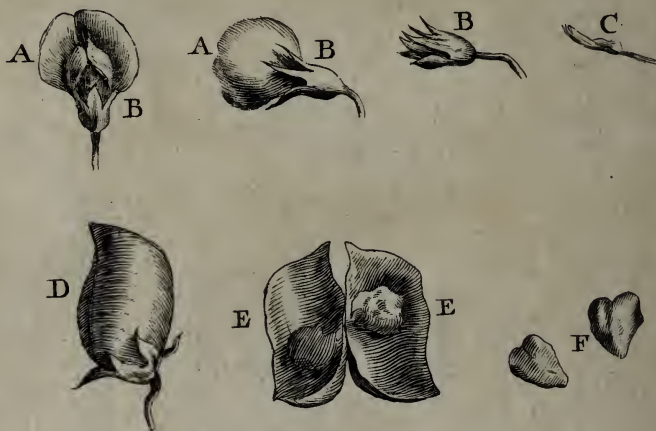


Fig. 3.

Lens. Lentil.



S E C T. I.

Herbs with a Papilionaceous Flower, whose Pointal turns into an unicapfular and short pens

T A B L E CCXV. Fig. I.

G E N U S I.

Glycyrrhiza, LIQUORICE.

Liquorice is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns into a short Pod D, full of Seeds E, which are commonly shaped like Kidneys F. To these Marks must be added, two Leaves joined together, adhereing to the Rib, on the top of which grows an odd Leaf.

The Species of *Liquorice* are,

1. *Glycyrrhiza capite echinato*, C. B. *Pin.* 352. *Rough headed Liquorice.* *Glycyrrhiza Dioscoridis echinata*, non repens, J. B. 2. 327. *Glycyrrhiza vera Dioscoridis*, Dod. *Pempt.* 321.

As this *Liquorice* of *Dioscorides* is little known, so it is not much used at this time, and has not small creeping Roots like the common sort, but thick, broad, shooting straight down, single, as thick and long as one's Arm, of a Box or yellow colour within, says *Dodonaus*, rarely of any other on the outside, tho' sometimes blackish, but not quite so sweet as the other (*Dodonaus* says it has a sweet Taste with a mixture of *Austere*) and rises with shoots or rods as high

as a Man. The Leaves are larger than those of *Lentiscus*, pointed, and joined together by a Rib, of a deep green colour, and somewhat clammy to the Touch. From the Wings of the Leaves come forth small blue Flowers; and to them succeeds Fruit compacted of several oblong, rough or prickly Pods, which cohere together at the bottom, and each of which contains a single Seed.

I cannot learn from any Author of good Reputation where it grows wild; but it is probable that it grows about *Antioch* in *Syria*; for *Lobel* says, he received from *Valentinus Dourez*, *Glycyrrhiza spinosa Antiochena*, which *J. Bauhinus* supposes was the same with this here described.

2. *Glycyrrhiza filiquosa vel Germanica*, C. B. *Pin.* 352. *Common Liquorice.* *Glycyrrhiza radice repente, vulgaris*, *Germanica*, J. B. 2. 328. *Glycyrrhiza vulgaris*, Dod. *Pempt.*

The spriggy Roots of this Species, creep far and wide twining and twisting among one another, are of a Box colour, blackish on the outside, and taste like Honey; but the Stalk, which is somewhat hairy, and a little purplish, comes not near the Root for sweetness. The Leaves are formed into a Wing like an *Asb*-Leaf, each of which are smaller, uncut round the edges, of a dark green colour and pretty clammy, while they are yet young and tender, of an austere and somewhat acid Taste. The Flowers are branched, and of a purplish colour, (*Dodonaus* says, a pale blue colour) and very like the Flowers of *biruminous Trefoil*. To these succeed smooth Pods containing three or four small, round, hard, flat Seeds.

They sow it here in England at Pomfret in Yorkshire, and at Workſop in Nottinghamſhire. The Engliſh Liquorice is eſteemed the beſt, and is preferred far before what is brought from beyond Seas.

It is likewiſe cultivated in the Fields in many parts of Germany. It ſeldom flowers either in Germany or England; and therefore it has been accounted barren by ſome; but they were miſtaken.

Both the Leaves and the ſtalks periſh every Year, and are ſucceeded by new the Year following.

Lobel ſays, it grows wild in many parts of South France in great plenty. It flowers in July, and bears Seed in September.

3. Glycyrrhiza orientalis, ſiliquis hirsutiſſimis. Oriental Liquorice with very hairy Pods.

Glycyrrhiza, i. e. radix dulcis, a ſweet Root called Radix Scythica both by the Modern Greeks and by Theophraſtus, becauſe the Scythians are ſaid to endure both Hunger and Thirſt for twelve Days, by the ſole uſe of this and Hippax, i. e. Cheeſe made of Mare's Milk. Some after Pliny have miſtaken Hippax for an Herb; and Pliny is inconſiſtent with himſelf, as will appear to any one that with compare the Places; for lib. 28. cap. 14. he ſays, equinum coagulum quibuſdam Hippacen vocari; but lib. 28. c. 8. he makes it an Herb, when he ſays, his duabus herbis, (Scythice & Hippace) Scythas etiam in duodenos dies durare in fame ſitire tradunt. Pliny is likewiſe miſtaken, when he makes the Scythica radix of Theophraſtus to be different from Glycyrrhiza.

Liquorice is tempered of Heat and Cold, in the reſt it inclines to Humidity, is proper for the Lungs and Kidneys, blunts Acrimony, promotes Expectoration, ſmooths Aſperity and Roughneſs, by increaſing the Humours, and gently looſens Childrens Bellies. Its chief uſe is in a Cough, Hoarſeneſs, Conſumption, Pleuriſy, Eroſion of the Bladder, Acrimony of Urine, &c. Schrod. This is to be underſtood of the 2d Species; for the firſt is but little known to us; tho' at the ſame time it is ſuppoſed to be endued with much the ſame Virtues and Qualities with the other.

Liquorice is often boiled in fair Water, with ſome Maidenhair and Figgs; which makes a good Piſan-Drink, for ſuch as have a dry Cough; digeſts and expectorates Phlegm, removes Hoarſeneſs, Wheezing, and ſhortneſs of Breath, and all other Diſorders of the Breſt and Lungs, ſuch as the Phthiſick or Conſumption cauſed by the Diſtillations of Salt Humours on them, which waſte and conſume them. Boiled in Water with a little Cinnamon added to it, it ſerves inſtead of Beer in many Places, eſpecially if it be ſet to ferment with Yeſt or Barm, and then turned up; for in time it will become clear, ſtrong, and intoxicating-like Beer.

The fine Powder of Liquorice blown through a Quill into Eyes that have a Pin or Web on them, or Rheumatick Diſtillations falling down into them, will cleanſe and recover them. The juice of Liquorice is equally effectual in all the Diſeaſes of Breſt and Lungs, the Reins and Bladder, as the Decoction is. The Juice diſſolved in Water with ſome Gumm Tragacanth, is a fine Lohoc or Linctus for Hoarſeneſs, Wheezings, and all other roughneſs of the Mouth or Throat, and likewiſe will expectorate tough Phlegm, and condenſate thin Reum falling upon the Lungs.

Tragus prefers the Root of Liquorice and the extracted Juice of it before Sugar: For every body knows, ſays he, that bitter things and Sugar cauſe Thirſt, and that this ſweet Root and its juice quench it.

The Bark, ſays Dodonaus, has a certain bitterneſs, and is of a hot Quality, and ought therefore to be ſcraped off.

The Liquorice ſold at Paris, ſays Pomet, is brought thither in Bales from ſeveral parts of Spain, but chiefly from the Bayonne and Saragoſſa ſide of the Country where that Plant grows in great plenty. Chufe your Liquorice freſh, of about two Inches thickneſs, reddiſh without, of a Gold-colour within, as eaſy to cut, and of a ſweet agreeable Taſte. That of Saragoſſa is the beſt, and is to be preferred to that of Bayonne, which is greeniſh without, leſſer, earthy, and of ſmall eſteem. As to dry or powdered Liquorice chufe that which is yellow

low and dry, and take care to avoid that which comes loose, and is not brought in Bags and Bales, which is commonly black, damaged, and of no Virtue. The use of *Liquorice* is too well known, to need a particular Discussion here: And therefore, I shall only give you a Receipt which is excellent for short-winded and stuffed Horses. Take Powder of *Liquorice* and Flower of Brimstone, of each equal parts; mix them, and give from two to four Ounces, according to the size and strength of the Horse, twice a Day. This is a good Medicine to cure broken-winded Horses, if taken at the beginning, or short-winded and purfy Horses, when the Malady is confirmed.

Make of *Liquorice* and warm Water, a strong yellow Iincture, which afterwards is to be evaporated over the Fire to a solid consistence, till it becomes black, which is what we call *Liquorice*-juice, and comes to us ready made from *Holland*, *Spain* and *Marseilles*, in Cakes of different sizes, which sometimes weigh four Ounces, or half a pound. The *Liquorice*-juice which has the most Virtue, is black without, and of a shining blackness within, easily broken, and of a grateful Taste enough; but that which is soft, reddish, stoney when broke, and has a burnt Taste, is to be rejected. The juice is very useful to cure such as are afflicted with Fluxes of Rheum, Coughs, Asthma's, &c. chewing it in the Mouth like *Tobacco*, and dissolving it in any convenient Liquor. We sell besides, other kinds of *Liquorice*, such as those of *Blois*, both white and yellow, and those of *Rheims* or of *Paris*, which are cut into flat Pastils. The juice of white *Liquorice* made at *Paris*, is a Composition made of *Liquorice*-Powder, Sugar, Almonds, and *Orrie*-Powder; but as there are various methods of making these sort of Lozenges, either with Gumms, Sugars, and variety of other Druggs, I shall pass them by, and only say, That I think the black Juice, singly, to have more Virtue than any of the Compositions.

Liquorice is brought to us from *Spain*, and many other Countries of *Europe*, but the best is that which grows in *England*. The best sort is large, thick, substantial, and of a good length, being of a bright yellow within. The *Spanish* is much like the *English*, save that it dries faster, and is more wrinkled and shrivelled in the Bark. That which comes from *Brandenburg* is a kind, and being dried will keep good two Years. It is one of the best Pectorals in the World, opens the Obstructions of the Breast and Lungs, eases the Gripings of the Bowels and Cholick, and is proper to mix with Catharticks. It cures Ulcers in the Kidneys and Bladder, allays sharpness of Urine, cures pissing of Blood, is singularly useful against Coughs, Colds, Asthma's, difficulty of Breathing, and other Diseases of those Parts. *Lemery*.

There is not perhaps any one simple so much used in Medicine as this is, both in the Shops and extemperaneous Prescriptions. It grows in many parts of *Europe*, and we have enough of it in *England* for our own supply, altho' a great deal of its inspissated juice is imported. Its chief place of growth here is about *Pontefract* in *Yorkshire*. It is very sweet upon the Palate even more than Sugar or Honey, and is yet accounted a flaker of Thirst; for which reason alone *Galen* order'd it in Dropsies. It is very Balsamick and Detergent, insomuch that there is hardly an official Medicine, or occasional Prescription for any of the Distempers of the Breast, but what have more or less of this for an Ingredient. Altho' it is so very detergent that some have suspected its too liberal use to have brought on sometimes a spitting of Blood, yet it has likewise somewhat so soft, and even emollient in its Composition, as to softens tickling Defluxions, and give relief in Catarrhs; which makes it of great esteem in Coughs of all kinds: It promotes Expectoration, and is serviceable in Asthma's, difficulty of Breathing, Pleurifies, and Tubercles, and Erosions of the Lungs. For these Intentions it enters into Pectorals in all Forms. It is likewise as constant almost amongst the Decobstruents; and is prescribed in the Jaundice,

dice, in Hypochondriacal Affections, and amongst Diureticks. It has its share also as a Cathartick; and Infusions of *Sena* and *Rhubarb* are hardly ever order'd without it. In short, it is almost of universal Use, and is hardly superfluous in any one Intention. Its inspissated juice is the most convenient Form to keep it in, in the Shops, for most purposes. But what is made here from our own Roots is much the best; altho' what comes from abroad is cheapest, and therefore most frequently to be met with. *Quincy.*

TABLE CCXV. Fig. 2.

GENUS II.

Cicer, CHICHES, or CHICK-PEASE.

C*hiches* is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns into a short Pod D, resembling a blown Bladder, and full of Seed E, which somewhat resembles a Ram's Head F.

The Species of *Chiches* are,

1. *Cicer sativum*, flore candido, C. B. Pin. 347. *Garden Chiches with a white Flower.* *Cicer Arietinum*, J. B. 2. 292. *Dod. Pempt. 535.*

It rises upright, by its own strength, with hairy, hard, and branched Stalks. The Leaves are feathered, hairy, and without Tendrels, each of which may be fitly compared to the Leaves of *Ononis*, being dented or notched; from whose Wings come forth single Flowers, of a purplish or white Colour. The Pods are round, short and turgid, look as if they were blown up like a blown Bladder, and full of Seed as big as *Pease*, of a white, reddish, or black colour, on whose Head there is placed a Horn.

The Taste is like that of *Pease*, as is also the Root. In every Pod there are two, or or at most three Seeds.

Matthioli says, there are three sorts of *Chiches*. 1. The white, which is likewise called *Columbinum*. 2. The Red, called also *Venerium*. 3. The Black, which is smaller and more angular, and called *Arietinum*.

They sow it every where in Fields in *Spain*, *Italy* and *France*. It loves a dark and thick Soil. It flowers in the Months of *June* and *July*, and then bears Seed in Pods.

2. *Cicer sativum*, flore ex purpureo rubescente, semine rubro, C. B. Pin. 347. *Garden or manured Chiches, with a reddish purple Flower, and red Seed.*

3. *Cicer sativum*, semine rufo, C. B. Pin. 347. *Manured Chiches with reddish Seed.*

4. *Cicer sativum*, semine nigro, C. B. Pin. 347. *Manured Chiches, with black Seed.* *Cicer Arietinum*, fructu nigro, Mor. H. R. Bles.

5. *Cicer orientale*, foliis rigidis, flore cæruleo magno. *Oriental Chich, with stiff Leaves, and a large blue Flower.*

The reason of the *Latin* Name is uncertain. *Isidorus* says, that *Cicer* is borrowed from the *Greek*; but the *Greek* Word for this is ἐρεβινθος. But perhaps it may come forth from the *Greek* Word κόλπος, i. e. *Rebur, Vires*, by reason of the strength of which it is possessed; for it burns the Ground by its saltish and briny Quality; and therefore *Pliny* says, it ought not to be sown till it has been first steeped four and twenty Hours in Water. The same Author says, that the *Cicerones* were so called from *Cicer*, the *Pisones* from *Pisum*, the *Fabii* from *Faba*, the *Lentuli* from *Lens*, &c. the reason of which Surnames, he says, came from their manuring and cultivating these Fruits with their greatest Skill and Care. *Vossius* says, it is called ἐρεβινθος in *Greek*, either because the two Seeds in the Seed-Vessel are like a Man's Testicles in the *Scrotum*, or because it mightily provokes to Venery. For, according to *Suidas*, and the Scholiast of *Aristophanes* ἐρεβινθος signifies a Man's Privy-Parts.

The Antients made use of *Chiches* for Food, as the *Italians* do at this Day, who not only eat them boiled, but also raw, while they are green; but it is much better to eat them boiled in Water, while they are yet green, and before they become hard and tough, as we ordinarily eat *Pease* and *Beans*. Now *Chiches* are flatulent and windy no less than *Beans*, and stronger Food than they. They likewise stimulate to Lust, and are thought to generate Seed; and therefore some feed Stallions with them. They have a cleansing, opening, cutting, and digesting Virtue; they provoke Urine, and break the Stone; but they hurt an exulcerated Bladder and Kidneys. *Tragus* and *Pliny* write that the Decoction or Broth of *Chiches* expels the Stone, in which they are more just and modest than *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, *Simeon Antiochenus*, and others, who are not esteemed to affirm that they evidently break the Stone. If *Chiches* have so much Power and Virtue, says, *J. Baubinus*, especially those of *Bithynia*, as evidently to break the Stone, they must be more precious than Gold, and all other Lithontripsticks; for I cannot believe that any of them really breaks the Stone; nor, if they did, that this would evidently appear to our Senses.

The Cream of *Chiches* boiled in Water loosens the Belly, provokes Urine, brings the *Menstrua*, and increases both Milk and Seed. The Decoction, says *Dioscorides*, made with *Rosemary*, is good for the Dropsy, and the yellow Jaundice, and cures the Pains of the Sides; for which purpose this Medicine is very powerful, viz. an Ounce of *Chiches*, two Ounces of *French Barley*, and a little handful of *Marsh-Mallow* Roots, clean washed and cut, being boiled in the Broth of a Chicken, and four Ounces taken in the Morning, fasting two hours after it.

Plutarch observes, that no Worms breed in these *Chiches*, whereas all other Pulse is subject to them; and therefore in their Nuptial Ceremonies these were given as a good Emblem of their mutual incorruptible Affections.

Lemery says the *Chiches* are preferred in Medicine to those of any other Colour; tho' they have all the same Virtue; and

that they contain a great deal of Oil, as well as volatile and essential Salts.

All *Chiches*, continues the same Author, roasted till they are black, powdered and boiled in Water, drink very like Coffee. 'Tis true they have not so agreeable a Flavour, and the Decoction of them is a little more bitter; but this bitterness is not unpleasant nor disagreeable. This Drink will be more pleasant and palatable, if you use an equal quantity of *Chiches* and of Coffee. Those *Pease* diminish at least as much in roasting as Coffee does; and we may truly say that of all the Grains or Pulse that have been tried to imitate Coffee, there has not been found any that succeeded so well as this now under our consideration. I have observed that the *Chiches* which come from *Spain*, have much more of the Taste of Coffee than any other I have tried, and that they lose their Taste of *Pease* more perfectly by Torrefaction or Roasting.

T A B L E CCXV. Fig. 3.

G E N U S III.

Lens, L E N T I L S.

Lentils is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement rises the Pointal B, which afterwards turns to a short Pod C, full of Seeds D, which are orbicular E, and convex on both sides, that is, thicker in the Center than at the edges.

The Species of *Lentils* are,

1. *Lens vulgaris*, semine subrufo, C. B. Pin. 346. Common *Lentils*, with reddish Seed. *Lens*, J. B. 2. 317. *Lens minor*, Dcd. Pempt. 526.

This is an annual Plant, with a small white Root furnished with a few Fibres. The Stalk is pretty thick for the size of the Plant, and is nine Inches long, hairy, angular, feeble and leaning, unless there be something near it that it may climb upon, and is branched from the very bottom. The Leaves out of whose Bosoms the Branches come forth, are set alternately, as in most other sorts of Pulse, and composed of five or six Conjugations of Feathers annexed to the middle Rib, which ends in a Tendril. Each Feather is oblong, narrow, and hairy, and ends in a sharp Point. From the Wings of the Leaves come forth small oblong Twigs, bearing two or three small whitish Flowers; but the upper Leaf, which they call the *Helmet*, is channelled on the inside with blue stripes. To the Flowers succeed small, broad, flat, smooth Pods containing two or three Seeds, which are big for the size of the Plant, flat, and yellow when ripe.

2. *Lens vulgaris*, semine ex luteo pallido, C. B. Pin. 346. *Common Lentils, with pale yellow Seed.*

3. *Lens vulgaris*, semine nigricante, C. B. Pin. 346 *Common Lentils, with blackish Seed.*

4. *Lens maculata*, Park. *Spotted Lentils.*

5. *Lens major*, C. B. Pin. 346. *Greater Lentils.* J. B. 2. 317. *Lens*, Dod. Pempt. 526.

This is lesser than the first Species both in Stalk, Leaves, and Seed; the Flowers are paler, and the Seed in the Pods whiter; in which consists the whole Difference.

6. *Lens Hungarica*, major, perennis, Hort. Legd. Raii Hist. 905. *Greater, perennial, Hungarian Lentils.*

All the other Species of *Lentils* perish every Year, but this is perennial.

7. *Lens Monanthos*, H, L. Bat. *Lentils with one Flower only.*

Lens either comes from *lenis*, or from *lentis*, as the Antients used to write in the Nominative Case, says *Priscian* in vii. The Reason of the Name is thought to be, quia comesta lenes & lentos faciat. Invenio

(says *Pliny*, Lib. 17. cap. 12.) apud auctores æquanimitatem fieri vescentibus ea.

Lentils are distinguished from other Vetches, by the flat Seed, which is big for the size of the Plant, and broad short Pods.

Lentils is a sorry and contemptible Pulse; from whence rose the Proverb, *mira de Lente*, very common among the *Greeks*; when any low, inconsiderable or trifling matter was highly extolled or laid much stress on; to which answers ours in *English* which runs thus: *Great Matter of a wooden Platter.*

This is the Food of Poor and Mean People, which is loathed as soon as they meet with better Fortune; from whence came the Proverb *Dives factus jam desit gaudere Lente*, which is applied to those who spurn at those things in easy Circumstances, which they were glad of in their low Condition.

As to the faculties of *Lentils*, we have the Authority of the Antients, that they render the Sight dim, are hard of Digestion, bad for the Stomach, and that they cause Inflations both in it and in the Guts.

It stops Fluxes of the Belly if eaten with the Skin, occasions troublesome Dreams, and is bad both for the Nerves, for the Lungs and for the Head. *Galen* says, the body or substance of *Lentils* dries and binds up the Belly, and that the Decoction loosens it. Wherefore the first Water is poured off when they are taken with Intention to bind. The principal Virtue of Adstriction or Binding is in the Skin or Husk; and of deterging in the juice. And therefore the decorticated *Lentils* lose that power of binding and all the effects consequent to it; but nourishes more than that which has the Skin on; and yet that genders bad and thick Humours, and passes but slowly, but does not so much dry the Belly as that which has not the Skin taken off.

The Antients made much use of *Lentils* in Cataplasms. The Decoction of them is a good Lotion for Ulcers, either in the Mouth, Privy-Parts or Fundament, especially if you add a few *Rose-Leaves* and *Quinces*.

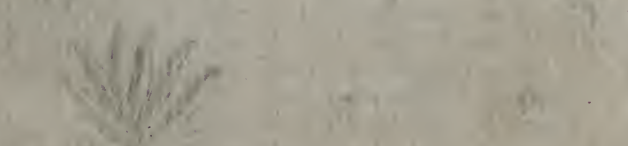
Onobrychis asperifolia



Trifolium montanum



Doronicum



Tab. 216.

Page 381

Fig. 1.

Onobrychis Cock's Head

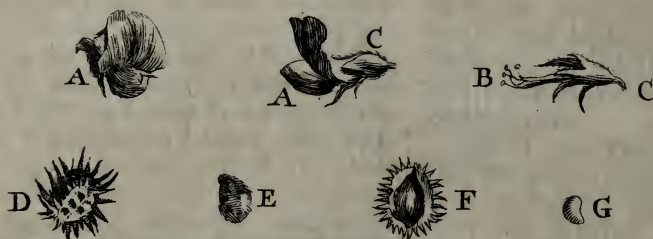


Fig. 2.

Vulneraria Wound-wort

Page 383

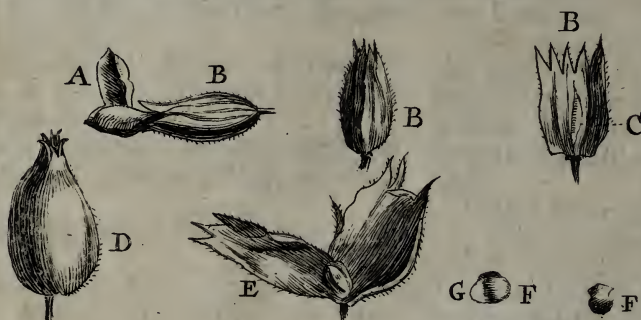
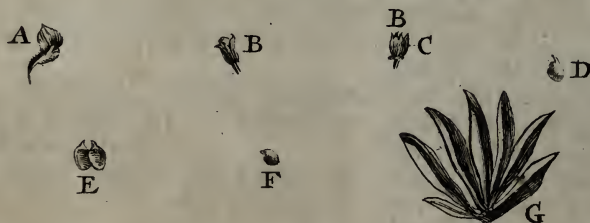


Fig. 3.

Dorycnium

Page 384



Lemery in his Book entitled *Traité des Aliments*, gives this Account of them:

There are, says he, two sorts of *Lentils*; the one small, orbicular, thin about the edges, and raised or thick in the middle, round, hard, flat, white, and yellowish or blackish, there being two or three of them contained in short Pods: These *Lentils* are called in Latin *Lentes minores*: The other twice or thrice as big as those of the first sort. Both the one and the other ought to be clear, plump, and such as may be boiled in a little time.

Lentils nourish moderately, abate the too great effervescence of the Blood, deterge and astringe, when they are eaten whole and entire; but the simple Decoction of them opens the Belly.

Lentils produce gross and tartarous Humours, cause Obstructions in the Bowels, and are thought to blunt the edge of the Sight.

They contain abundance of essential Salt and Oil; and by Distillation we draw from them a little volatile alkaline Salt.

Lentils agree at all Times and all Ages, to Persons of a hot and bilious Constitution, as well as to such as were Phlegmatick; but melancholy Persons, and such as have gross and earthy Humours ought by all means to abstain from them.

His Remarks are these:

Lentils is a Pulse very much used in *Lent*, for they lock up and retard the too violent motion of the Humours, by their gross and earthy juice, which thickens the Liquids, and gives them more consistence than they had before.

They open the Belly, when you make use of their Decoction, because the Water dissolves only the essential Salts of this Pulse, which are proper and fitted to produce this Effect; leaving the terrestrial parts, with which it cannot charge it self, and which contribute chiefly to render them Astringent, as we have already observed.

'Tis true, this Pulse does not nourish so much as *Pease* and *Beans*; but to make amends for that, we learn by Experience, that they do not heat so much, and that the use of them occasions fewer Disorders in the Body. This is owing to their containing Principles that are less volatile and not so much exalted, and more earthy Parts.

T A B L E CCXVI. Fig. I.

G E N U S IV.

Onobrychis, COCK'S-HEAD, or SAINT-FOIN.

Cock's-Head is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement C, rises the Pointal B, which afterwards turns as it were to a crested Pod D E, which is sometimes rough, and full of Seed F, shaped like a Kidney G. To these Marks must be added, That the Flowers grow in a thick Spike.

The Species of *Cock's-Head* are,

1. *Onobrychis foliis viciae, fructu echinato, major, floribus dilute rubentibus, C. B. Pin. 350.* Greater *Cock's-Head*, with Vetch Leaves, rough Fruit, and pale red Flowers. *Polygonon Gesneri, J. B. 2. 335.* *Onobrychis, Dod. Pempt. 348.*

This is the *Onobrychis vulgaris* Park.

It has several feeble rough Stalks half a yard long, leaning downwards, and beset with winged Leaves, each being longer and more pointed than those of *Lentils*, and whitish underneath; from the tops of which Stalks rise other slender Stalks, naked and without Leaves to the top, where there grow many small Flowers in manner of a Spike; of a pale reddish colour with a dash of blue upon them; after which rise in their room, round, rough and pretty flat Heads. The Root is rough and somewhat ligneous, yet lives and shoots anew every Year.

This grows under Hedges, and sometimes in the open Fields, in several parts of the Country, and flowers from the end of *June* to the end of *August*, the Seed ripening in the mean time.

2. *Onobrychis foliis viciæ, fructu echinato, major, floribus eleganter rubentibus, C. B. Pin. 550. Greater Cock's-Head, with Vetch Leaves, rough Fruit, and beautiful red Flowers.*

3. *Onobrychis foliis viciæ, fructu echinato, major, floribus albis, C. B. Pin. 350. Greater Cock's-Head, with Vetch Leaves, rough Fruit, and white Flowers.*

4. *Onobrychis saxatilis, foliis viciæ angustioribus & longioribus, Aquilegifolius. Stone Cock's-Head of Aix, with Vetch Leaves, but narrower and longer.*

5. *Onobrychis fructu echinato minor, C. B. Pin. 350. Smaller Cock's-Head, with a rough Head, or Medick Vetchling, now commonly called Saint-Foin. Caput Gallinaceum, minus, C. B. Prodr. 149.*

This and the first Species, if they are really different, grow wild on the sides of *Gogmagog Hills* near *Cambridge*, and on the borders of the manured Ground there, as also on the Downs of *Newmarket*, and on *Salisbury-Plain*, and elsewhere in *England*; but always in a dry and chalky Soil, and in open places, as about *Royston*. Both *J. Bauhinus* and *Mr. Ray* observed it to grow in great Plenty in Meadows beyond Sea, and particularly near *Geneva*.

This, or rather the first Species, is that which we have lately began to Sow here in *England* to Fodder our Cattle, by the Name of *Saint Foin*, the Seed being first brought over from *France*, to the great Profit of many: For it is found by Experience that it wonderfully increases Milk both in Cows and other Animals, for which reason *Gesner* was very much in the right when he called it *Polygalon*. Besides, it grows on barren and chalky, or dry Ground, that is not very fit to bear either *Grass* or *Corn*; and therefore from the time that it has been begun to be sown in this Country, the yearly increase or returns of the Grounds has been much multiplied to the Farmers.

The People of *Savoy* and *Piedmont* sow it on barren places, where there are no Meadows, in rough and stoney Ground, where there is but little depth of Earth, digging it only with Mattocks, having first laid Dung upon it, and then carefully mixing it with the Earth. If there comes Rain quickly after it is sown, it easily comes up and thrives well, spreading Stalks several ways, and so cloathing and covering the Ground, that in the poorest and barrenest Soil, it will look like a fine Meadow. They cut it thrice every Year, when it is grown up, and has gathered strength, and thus have a most pleasant Fodder for their Cattle. It particularly loves dry and gravelly places, where it flowers in Summer, and bears Seed in the Autumn.

It is smaller in all its parts than the first Species, except in its Pods, and has shorter and narrower Leaves, with fewer Feathers annexed to the middle Rib; *Mr. Ray* says, he counted but six pair. The Stalks bend down, are a Palm and a half, and sometimes nine Inches long, branched, and furnished with joints at good distances. From the Bosoms of the Branches come forth Footstalks an Inch, or an Inch and a half long, bearing some small purple Flowers collected in a Bunch; to which succeed rough and crested Pods, like those of the first Species, but larger, and fortified with bigger and longer Prickles; six or seven on the same Footstalk, and these pretty close to one another, each of them containing one Seed; and adhering to very short Footstalks.

Mr. Ray found it in an Island near the *Promontorium Pachynum* in *Sicily*; it is also found about *Montpelier*.

6. *Onobrychis seu Caput Gallinaceum, minus fructu maximo, insigniter echinato Lælii Triumph. apud Fratrem. 65. Cock's-Head the lesser, with very large Pods, full of Prickles.*

7. *Onobrychis Cretica, foliis viciæ, fructu magno, cristato & aculeato. Saint-Foin of Candy, with Vetch Leaves, and large, crested and prickly Fruit.*

8. *Onobrychis orientalis, frutescens, spinosa, Tragacanthæ facie. Oriental, shrub, prickly Saint-Foin, resembling Tragacanth.*

9. *Onobrychis orientalis*, incana, flore luteo, fructu magno, radiato. *Oriental*, hairy Saint-foin, with a yellow Flower, and a large radiated Root.

10. *Onobrychis orientalis*, flore flavescente, vexillo, lineis purpureis supernè variegato. *Oriental Saint-foin*; with a yellow Flower, whose Standard is variegated on the upper part with purple stripes.

11. *Onobrychis orientalis*, flore albo, macula lutea notato. *Oriental Saint-foin*, with a white Flower, marked with a yellow spot.

12. *Onobrychis orientalis*, argentea, fructu echinato, minimo. *Oriental*, Silver Saint-foin, with very small rough Fruit.

From this Genus must be excluded the following Plants: *Onobrychis semine clypeato, aspero, major*, C. B. Pin. 350. *Onobrychis semine clypeato, aspero minor*, C. B. Pin. 350. *Onobrychis semine clypeato, levi*, C. B. Pin. 350. which belong to *Hedysarum*. And *Onobrychis incana, foliis longioribus*, C. B. Pin. 350. which belongs to *Astragalus*, &c.

Onobrychis is so called from two Greek Words *ὄνδς* an *Ass*, and *βρύχω* to *Bray*; because *Asses* commonly Bray after they have fed upon it.

I much doubt whether this Genus is ever used in Medicine at this Time, or is cultivated for any use than what we have already mentioned under the 5th Species; and yet it seems that the Antient Physicians had made Trial of it in their way; for *Galen* says it has a Power to rarify and digest, and that therefore the green Leaves bruised, and applied as a Plaister, disperse Knots, Nodes or Kernels in the Flesh; and that if it be taken in Wine when dry, it eases the Strangury, rubbed on the Body with Oil, it provokes Sweat. *Dioscorides* and *Pliny* say the same things.

T A B L E CCXVI. Fig. 2.

GENUS V.

Vulneraria, WOUND-WORT.

Wound-wort is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose tubular turgid Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to a short Pod E, which is full of Seed G; which is roundish F. To these Marks must be added, that the Pod E, is inclosed in a membranous Bladder or Bag D, which was the Empalement before.

The Species of *Wound-wort* are,

1. *Vulneraria rustica*, *J. B.* 2. 362. *Rustick Wound-wort*. *Loto affinis*, *vulneraria-pratenfis*, C. B. Pin. 332. *Anthyllis Lenti similis*, *Dod. Pempt.* 552.

This is the *Anthyllis leguminosa* Ger. & *Anthyllis leguminosa vulgaris*. Park. *Kidney-Vetch* or *Ladies-Finger*.

The Root is single, long, straight, ligneous, blackish, and of a leguminous Taste. The Stalks are half a Foot long and better, several from the same Root, leaning upon the Ground, round, slender, hairy, reddish, and cloathed with a few Leaves set alternately. The Leaves are feathered, being composed of four or five Conjugations with an odd one at the end, pretty fat, hairy underneath, somewhat hoary, of a greenish yellow colour on the upper side, and of a sweetish and somewhat biting Taste; but such as are set under the Flowers at the tops of the Branches, are broad, shaped like a Finger, oblong, and membranous. On the top of the Branches stand yellow Flowers gathered into a broad Head, of no remarkable Smell, each of which peeps out of a lax Bag covered with Silver Down, being small and shaped like a *Butter-fly*. To the Flowers succeed small

D d d 2

Pods

Pods shut up in Bags, each of which contains one, seldom two Seeds, of a yellowish Colour, and a leguminous Taste.

It grows commonly in dry, but especially chalky and sandy Fields, on a poor Soil.

2. *Vulneraria rustica*, flore albo. *Rustick Wound-wort*, with a white Flower. *Lagopodium flore albo*, *Tabern. Icon.* 524.

3. *Vulneraria flore purpurascente*. *Wound-wort with a purplish Flower*. *An Lorus latifolia Dalechampii*, *Lugd.* 509.

4. *Vulneraria pentaphyllos*. *Five-leav'd Wound-wort*. *Lotus pentaphyllos, vesicaria*, *C. B. Pin.* 322. *Trifolium halicacabum*, five vesicarium, *J. B.* 2. 361. *Trifolium halicacabum*, *Cam. Hort. Icon.* XLVII.

5. *Vulneraria Cretica*, flore parvo vario. *Candy Wound-wort*, with a small variegated Flower.

This is thought to be called *Vulneraria*, from its faculty of healing Wounds.

Lemery says, it contains a great deal of Oil, and a moderate quantity of essential Salt; and that it is deterfivè, vulnerary, proper for healing of Wounds, and a strengthener.

Parkinson says, the first Species was much used among the Germans for their Wounds and Hurts, both inward and outward, and that they applied it both ways; which gave Original to the Name; and *Thalius* intimates that it was good for the Gout, when he called it *Arthritica Saxo-num*.

TABLE CCXVI. Fig. 3.

GENUS VI.

DORYCNIUM.

Dorycnium is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Em-palement B, rises the Pointal C, which af-

terwards turns into a short Pod D, full of Seed E, which is roundish F. To these Marks must be added the Leaves G, which are cut into many Segments to the bottom.

The Species of *Dorycnium* are,

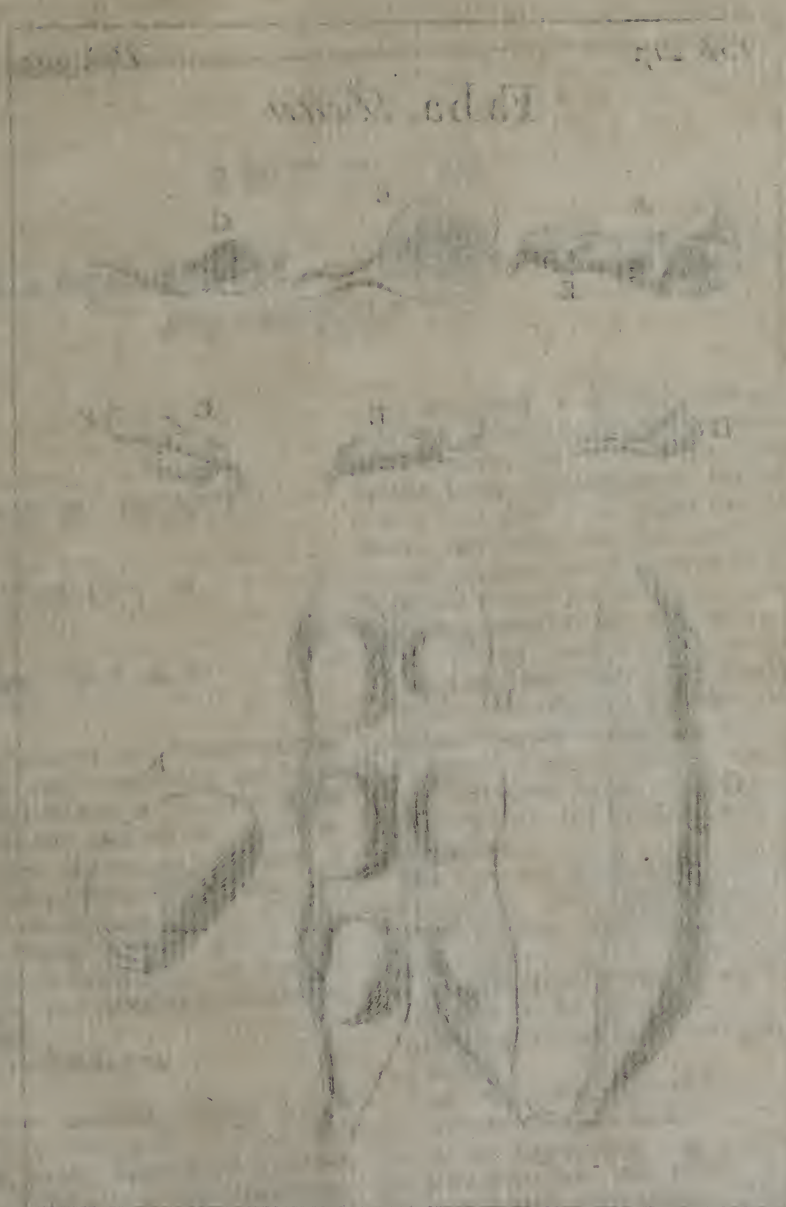
1. *Dorycnium Monspeliensium*, *Lob. Icon.* 51. *Trifolium album*, angustifolium floribus velut in capitulum congestis, *C. B. Pin.* 329. *Dorycnium Monspessulanum*, fruticosum, *J. B.* 2. 388.

This Shrub *Trefoil*, which *Rondeletius* and other Learned Men of *Montpelier* called *Dorycnium*, shoots forth many woody Branches, brown at the bottom, and whiter towards the top, somewhat flexible and tough while they are young, but very hard either when they are at their full growth, or when they grow in a rough and hard Soil, three or four Foot high, as *Parkinson* observed in his own Garden; on which come forth, at several distances, several small whitish Leaves, three, five, or more together at a joint, quite round the Stalk; radiated, oblong, and narrow, and adhering without Footstalks, and of an astringent Taste, according to *Clusius*. At the tops of the Branches stand many small whitish Flowers in Tufts, like the Flowers of other *Trefoils* but smaller, which turn into so many long Cods, with small, round, blackish-grey Seed in them. The Root is big, ligneous, very long, and branched in many parts under Ground, of a pale redkish or flesh-colour on the inside, and covered with a dark brownish Bark; which continues several Years, tho' the Branches perish to the very Ground; but then care must be taken to defend it from the Extremities of the Frosts in Winter, otherwise it will perish, as *Parkinson* says his did.

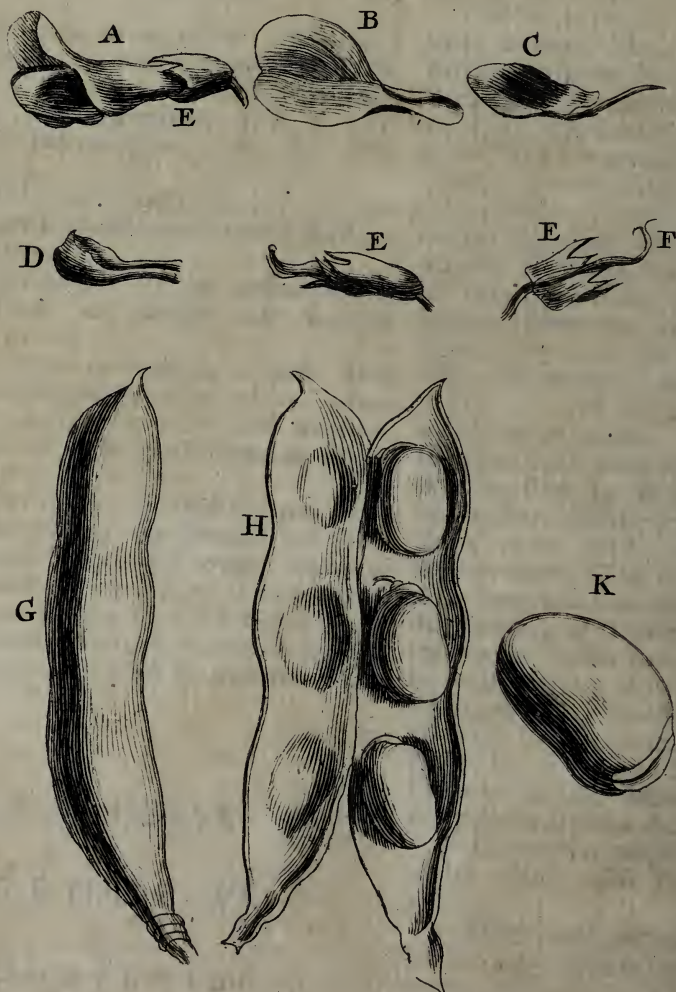
2. *Dorycnium majus*. *Dorycnio Hispanico affinis*, alia Planta, *Lob. Illustr.* 159.

3. *Dorycnium orientale*, latifolium, villosum. *Broad-leav'd, hairy, oriental Dorycnium*.

Dioscorides tells us that *Cratæus* called it *Halicacabus* & *Calea*, and some think it is called *Dorycnium quasi toxicum*, quo spicula cuspidatave tela infici solita fuerunt, ut celebriorem molirentur perniciem; but we cannot find



Faba. Bean.



find that these Plants have any soporiferous, much less venomous or mortal Quality in them, which *Dioscorides* attributes to his *Dorycnium*; and therefore it is the more to be

suspected that his was a different Plant from any of these, tho' in the make they may something resemble it.

SECT. II.

Herbs with a Papilionaceous Flower, whose Pointal turns into a long unicapsular Pod.

TABLE CCXVII.

GENUS I.

Faba, BEAN.

BEAN is Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, viz. consisting of the Standard B, the Wings C, and the Keels D. Out of the Empalement E, rises the Pointal F, which afterwards turns into a long Pod G, full of Seeds H I, which are plain and as it were shaped like a Kidney K. To these Marks must be added firm Stalks, and Leaves in Couples, as it were joined together, and growing to a Rib that ends in a Point.

The Species of *Bean* are,

1. *Faba flore candido, lituris nigris conspicuo, C. B. Pin. 338.* Bean with a white Flower, having black stains upon it. *Fab. Cyamos, J.B. 2.278.* *Faba major, recentiorum, Lob. Icon. 57.* This is the common Garden Bean.

It has partly a straight, and partly a creeping stumous Root, furnished with Fibres, from which rise Stalks above two Cubits high, nay sometimes higher than a Man in a good Soil, either one, two or three, according to the Nature of the Ground, square and hollow, with blueish or greyish Leaves set opposite to one another, and annexed to one Rib; from whose Wings come forth some Flowers joined together, resembling the Flowers of *Pease*, of which the upper Leaf is white with a purplish bottom, and adorned with purple stripes; but the two lateral Leaves are black in the middle, and white round the sides, hiding *Stamina* of a white herby colour.

The Cods are large, thick, fleshy, hairy and upright, containing oblong, broad, smooth, flat and very large Seed, sometimes weighing half a Dram, sometimes red, but commonly white, with a long black speck on the upper end.

After it has bore Seed, it withers Root and Branch.

Bean with white and red Fruit, are not two different Species of *Beans*; since it is known by Experience, that red *Beans* do not always produce red again, but sometimes, nay very often white. This change in the Colour is an accidental variety, which is owing either to the Soil, or to Culture.

2. Faba flore ex purpura nigrescente, C. B. Pin. 338. *Bean with a blackish purple Flower.*

3. Faba lobo longissimo, ac crassissimo, semine medio extuberante, H. Cathol. *Bean with a very long and very thick Lobe, and Seed sticking up in the middle.*

4. Faba Lobo & Semine medio, plano, aretè colligato, utrinque frontato, H. Cathol.

5. Faba brevissimo lobo, amplissimo & crassissimo semine, H. Cathol.

6. Faba rotunda, oblonga seu Cylindracea, minor seu Equina alba, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 85. *Round, oblong, or cylindrical Bean, or white Horse-Bean.* Faba minor five Equina, C. B. Pin. 338. *Field-Bean, or Horse-Beans.*

This is like the first Species, in its Stalks, Leaves, Flowers, and Cods, but smaller. But the Leaves consist of many conjugations or couplings of Feathers, and are more thick set. The Flowers come forth from the Bosoms of the Leaves on little Footstalks, commonly six on the same Footstalk, which falling leave as many Cods, which are smaller and rounder than in the first Species, and contain smaller, plumper, and rounder Seeds, which are somewhat oblong, some of them paler and others blacker. This sort of *Field Beans* is commonly more fruitful than the *Garden kind*, both in the number of the Cods at every Branch or Wing, and of the Seeds in every Cod.

7. Faba rotunda, oblonga seu cylindracea, minor seu Equina nigra, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 85. *Smaller, round, oblong, or cylindrical Bean, or black Horse-Bean.*

8. Faba rotunda, oblonga, seu Cylindracea, minima pluribus, quinis, senis filiquis uno pediculo extortis seu Hattoniana, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 86. *The smallest, round, oblong, or cylindrical Bean, with several, viz. five or six Cods on one Footstalk.*

Faba in Greek *νίανος*, was called *Haba* by the *Falisci*, a People of *Hetruria*, now *Tuscany*. *Martinius* derives it from *πείω*, i. e. *vescor, pascor*, as if it were *Paba*; and *Isidore* from *πάγω*, because we commonly eat BEANS. *Dodoneus* calls this kind of Pulse *Boona* in *Latin*, who relying on a

Germanism abuses his own Language; in order to appear Learned; but *Boona* or *BEAN* seem rather to be derived from the *Italian Word Baiana*, which *Hermolaus* says, is the Word used by those that sell new BEANS all over the State of *Milan*, and along the *Appennine Mountains*.

Many worthy Families among the *Antient Romans* had their Names from BEANS and PEASE; which doubtless arose from their Predecessors sowing and selling them, as *Fabius Porcius*, *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, &c. which by the way, shews us what value was formerly put upon those Fruits of the Ground. The custom of numbering with BEANS continues to this Day among the *Venetians*. It was also common in *Italy* in former times to chuse their Governors by casting BEANS into a Bason, the assenting party casting in white Beans, and the dissenting black ones.

Garden Beans are of common and almost universal use in Food, in most parts of Europe; and are a great supply in a Dearth of Provisions in many Countries; in the Spring and whole Summer Season, as the Authors of the *Adversaria* well observed. We freely subscribe to *Tragus*, who says that green Beans are an innocent Food, and beget good juice. The *Antients*, and after them *Dodoneus*, *Cass. Hoffman*, and others of the *Moderns* affirm that Beans are Windy, and so much the more Windy the greener they are, the consequence of which is, that they are hard of Digestion: which however I do not find to be true upon Experience, tho' I eat them much every Summer; nor can I approve the Opinion of *Dodoneus*, who prefers hard and dry Beans to such as are young and tender, as reckoning them less Windy; but rather with *Tragus* leave them to labouring Men; who have a Digestion equal to such hard and tough Food. Nor can I see any reason why they should fatten Hogs and other Animals, and not Men as well. Certainly such as labour hard may eat dry Beans and digest them too, and become plump and fat by them; tho' People of delicate and tender Constitutions, and who use a sedentary Life would find it impossible to digest them well; but then even they may digest

digest green Beans well enough, if they eat them with Butter and Pepper, especially if they will be at the pains to take off their Skins.

Dr. Mundy, in his *Treatise of Foods*, pag. 121. says, he knew a Countryman, who in a great Dearth or Famine; supported a Family of Children by nothing else but boiled Beans; and that the Children so fed had a very good and wholesome Complexion; from whence it appears that dry Beans afford a plentiful Nourishment, after the Stomach has been used to them, especially if those that eat them use Exercise as most Children do.

Physicians are much divided in their Opinions about the binding Quality of BEANS, and consequently about the use of their Flower in a Dysentery. *Casp. Hoffman* says, we are not to expect any astringency from BEAN-Flower, (which the Antients called *Faba fresca*, and *Lomentum Fabe*) because it is prepared without the Husks, in which the Astringency consists, and not in the substance. By which Limitation, continues he, every one understands, how much they are mistaken, who use this Flower either boiled in Vinegar only, or in Vinegar and Water, for Fluxes, owing to the Weakness of the retentive Faculty; for unless they are boiled whole, they signify nothing.

Dodoneus on the other hand affirms, that BEANS with their Husks do neither pass very easily, nor very slowly; and that without the Husks they bind the Belly. I am inclined to follow the Opinion of *Dodoneus*; since I find that Flower without the Brann binds the more strongly; and that the Brann exterges, and promotes the passing of the Flower; which is the Reason that coarse brown Bread is reckoned cleansing and purgative. However every one is left at liberty to consult his own Experience, which is the best guide in this, and many other matters.

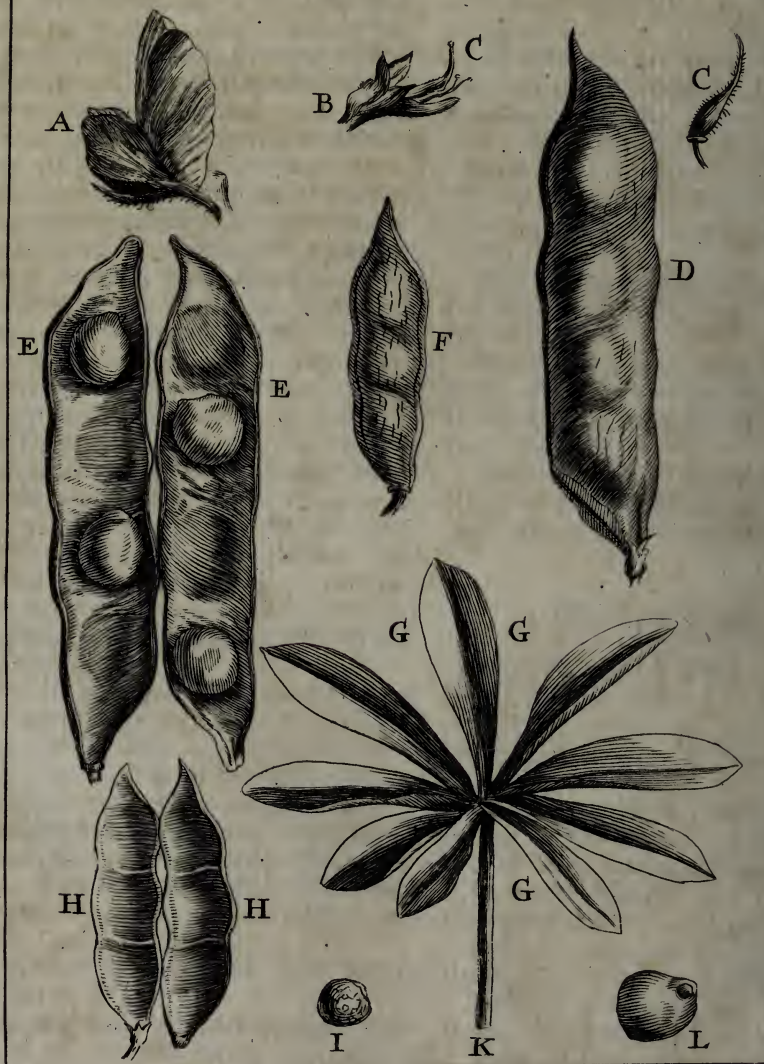
Field or Horse Beans have much the same Temperament and Faculty with *Garden Beans*; but they are used rather to fatten Horses, than to feed Men.

Bean-Flower is not only proper internally in a Diarrhæa and Dysentery, but also externally for Sun-burning and Freckles of the Face, and for cleansing other Deformities of the Skin, and discussing of Bruises. The distilled Water of the Flowers is diuretick, and of great use in cleansing the Face from Spots, and making it fair. The Flowers exhale a most pleasant and agreeable smell; so that you may smell them when the Beans are in flower, at a great distance.

There is much Controversy among Botanists, whether our *BEAN* be the *Faba* of the Antients. 'Tis certain, the *Faba* of the Antients was small and round, as appears from many places of *Theophrastus*, *Dioscorides*, &c. On the other hand, it seems impossible that a Pulse so common, and of daily use, should have come into Desuetude, or have changed its Name, and that our *BEAN* should have come into its room, without any body's knowing any thing of the matter: For this has been handed down to us for their *Faba*, and the *Faba* of the Latins for the *νίαν* of the Greeks, by unanimous consent. The reason of the difference, perhaps may be this, that their *Faba* was not arrived to that bigness that our Garden Bean now is.

For the Affections of the Kidneys, Take the Ashes of Bean stalks; make a *Lixivium* of them; strein them thro' the Sieve of *Hippocrates*; sweeten this with Sugar and Cinnamon, and give to the Patient six ounces of it. *Guido à Cauliaco* says, he was relieved by this Medicine from an intolerable Pain of the Kidneys, which seized him after a double Tertian Ague. It provokes Urine, by cleansing the Passages, expels purulent Matter and Sand, and brings down the *Menstrua*. The Effect is certainly to be attributed to the Salts contained in the *Lixivium*. For, says Dr. *Hulse*, I once prescribed a Diet for a Woman very much subject to Nephritick Pains, and whose Feet were very much swelled; in which Diet drink there was boiled a good Quantity of Broom Ashes, which brought away a great number of Stones from her Kidneys; but the Pain was so sharp that she was forced to leave off using it.

Lupinus. *Lupine?*



The Stalks, Leaves, Cods, and Flowers taken in Decoction, are sweetning, opening and refreshing. From the Flower is drawn a Water very much esteemed for softening and cleansing the Skin from Deformities.

The Cod, called in *Latin*, *Theca fabarum*, taken in Decoction, is good for the Stone, Gravel, and the Nephritick Colick.

T A B L E CCXVIII.

G E N U S II.

Lupinus, L U P I N E.

Lupine is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns into a Pod D F, full of Seeds E H, which are sometimes plain I, and sometimes Spherical I. To these Marks must be added, That the Leaves are like Fans K G, or grow like Fingers upon the Footstalk.

The Species of *Lupines* are,

1. *Lupinus sativus*, flore albo, C. B. Pin. 347. Garden or manured Lupine, with a white Flower. *Lupinus vulgaris*, semine & flore albo, sativus, J. B. 2. 288. *Lupinus sativus*, Dod Pempt. 529.

The Stalk of this Species is a Cubit or a Cubit and a half high, pretty thick, round, hairy, upright, branched, full of Pith, tho' others make it hollow, and clothed with Leaves that are either set confusedly or alternately. The Leaves rest upon Footstalks two or three Inches long, and are composed generally of seven oblong, narrow Segments, which all rise at the same Point, from the top of the Footstalk, like the Leaves of *Cinquefoil*, of a dark greyish colour, even at the edges, and hairy underneath with a hoary and as it were Silver-coloured Down, especially about the edges. In the Night their sides contract, and they bend down towards the Ground at the Footstalk. On the tops of the Stalks and Bran-

ches stand white Papilionaceous Flowers on short Footstalks ranged in Spikes. To the Flowers succeed Pods three Inches long, which are hairy and straight like *Bean-Cods*, full of Pulp, and flat, containing five or six large orbicular and somewhat angular Seeds, which are flat, and have a certain Cavity as if it were a Navel on that part where they adhere to the Pod, white, without, yellow within, and bitter to the Taste. The Root is hard, white, and divided into many parts.

In *Italy* they commonly sow them in the Fields, not only for Food, if we may believe *Matthioli*, but likewise for fattening the Ground.

2. *Lupinus peregrinus*, major vel villosus cæruleus, major, C. B. Pin. 348. *Lupinus cæruleus*, major, villosus, C. B. Prodr. 148. *Lupinus exorinus*, hirsutissimus, J. B. 2. 289. *Lupinus Indicus*, Corn. 207. The greatest blue Indian Lupine

This has a ligneous, reddish, and fibrous Root; and a round, firm, channelled Stalk a Cubit high, covered with a soft Down (for this is much rougher than the other *Lupins*) divided at top into a few Branches, tho' *Cornutus* says, into many Branches; the little Branches under the Wings having the Rudiments of a future Flower, which however seldom comes to any thing in our Climate. The Leaves are seven or eight in Number (*Cornutus* says, nine or eleven) covered with soft Down, and broader than in the other kinds, fashioned like a Star, and rest on Footstalks three or four Inches long, which fall off, as soon as the Seed is ripe. The Flowers are large, of a beautiful blue colour, without Smell, always five in a row, or fashioned like a Whorle, so that there are commonly to be seen four, seldom five Rows, and the better the Plant thrives the farther they are distant from one another, and the fifth row generally perishes, while the lower ones endeavour to produce Seed. To the Flowers succeed hairy Pods an Inch broad, and two Inches long, but few in number; for of all the five Rows there scarce come forth two in each Row) which seems to shew the Rarity and foreign Nature of the Plant,) which contain a flat reddish Seed, which is bigger than in the common sort. *Cornutus* says,

the Pods can hold no more than three Seeds at most; and that the Seeds are not smooth as in the other kinds, but have a rough surface like a Pumice Stone.

3. *Lupinus flore purpurascens, latifolius, hirsutus, seu sylvestris Dioscoridis, C. B. in Matth. emac. 345.* Broad leav'd, hairy, or wild Lupine of Dioscorides, with a purplish Flower.

4. *Lupinus sylvestris, latifolius, flore albo, sativum in omnibus æmulans, edulis, H. Cathol.* Broad leav'd, wild Lupine with a white Flower, resembling the Garden kind in all respects, and fit to be eaten.

5. *Lupinus latifolius, humilis, hirsutus. flore albo, H. Cathol.* Low, hairy, broad-leav'd Lupine, with a white Flower.

6. *Lupinus Americanus, arborescens, triphyllus, flore albo, fructu variegato, Plum.* Three-leav'd American, Tree-Lupine, with a white Flower, and variegated Fruit.

7. *Lupinus obsoleto colore, Lusitanicus, latifolius. Broad-leav'd, Portuguese Lupine, with a Flower of an obsolete colour.*

8. *Lupinus peregrinus, major, flore incarnato, H. L. Bat.* Greater foreign Lupine, with a Carnation Flower.

9. *Lupinus sylvestris, purpureo flore, semine rotundo, vario, majore, Bot. Monsp. App.* Wild Lupine with a purple Flower, and great, round, variegated Seed. *Lupinus sylvestris, purpureo flore, semine rotundo, vario, J. B. 2. 290.* *Lupinus sylvestris, flore cæruleo, C. B. Pin. 348.* *Lupinus minor, Tabern. Icon. 494.*

This is one of the wild kinds of Lupine, with a firm, straight, channelled, strong Stalk a Cubit high, hollow with pretty many Wings, and branched. The Leaves resemble those of the first Species, being somewhat hairy, but much smaller, and are cut into five, six, or seven oblong, narrow Segments; and rest on a long Footstalk, being of a disagreeable and very nasty Smell. The Flowers are thick set in a long Series, ascending in Crowds, and resemble the Flowers of *Chiches* and *Pease*, being of a purple or rather blue colour; to which succeed straight Pods, containing small, round, variegated Seed. The Root is not big, but shoots deep down, and has little Kernels hanging at the Fibres.

It grows wild in great plenty, in Sicily about Messina; and it is found elsewhere in Sandy places, and among the Corn, both in Italy and in the South of France.

10. *Lupinus sylvestris, purpureo flore, semine rotundo, vario, minore, Bat. Monsp. App.* Wild Lupine, with a purple Flower, and smaller, round, variegated Seed.

11. *Lupinus sylvestris, flore subrubente, C. B. Pin. 348.* Wild Lupine, with a reddish Flower.

12. *Lupinus sylvestris, flore roseo colore rufescente, C. B. Pin. 348.* Wild Lupine with a Rose-flower of a reddish colour.

13. *Lupinus angustifolius, cæruleus, elatior, Raii Hist. 908.* Taller, blue, narrow-leav'd Lupine. An *Lupinus minor, cæruleus, Tingitanus, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2.*

This is like wild blue Lupine, but much taller and more upright, rising a Cubit high, equalling or even exceeding Garden Lupine in Talness. The Leaves are narrow, as in the smaller wild kind, commonly nine on the same Footstalk, being blunter at the Points than the Leaves of other Lupines, and looking as if they were cut off.

The Seed is like the Seed of wild blue Lupine, but somewhat different in colour, viz. variegated with dark yellow spots.

14. *Lupinus minor, Gadenius dictus, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 87.* Small, blue Lupine of Cadiz.

15. *Lupinus, cæruleus, minor, perennis, Virginianus, repens, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 87.* Smaller, perennial, creeping blue, Virginia Lupine.

This agrees with the small blue wild Lupine in Stalks, Leaves, Flowers, Cods, and Seeds; but, which deserves Notice, it is easily distinguished from the small blue Lupine (with which it has the greatest affinity at first Sight) and from the rest of that Family, by its Duration, and its faculty of creeping under Ground; so that there is no necessity for a longer Description.

16. *Lupinus Indicus, minor, H. R. Par.* Smaller Indian Lupine.

17. *Lupinus sylvestris*, flore luteo, C. B. Pin. 348. *Wild Lupine, with a yellow Flower.* *Lupinus luteo* flore, semine compresso, vario, J. B. 2. 298. *Lupinus luteus*, Tabern. Icon. 495.

This is smaller, lower, and more branched than the first Species, as also spreads wider. On longer Footstalks stand narrower Leaves, which are hairy on both sides, and end in sharp points. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches stand the Flowers ranged in long Spikes, composed of many Wherles of Flowers, sometimes six or seven, in each of which Wherles are commonly five yellow, sweet-smelling Flowers resting on very short Footstalks. At the bottom of the Footstalk of every Flower, before it blows, is placed a hollow downy Leaf, which falls as soon as the Flower blows. [This is also to other *Lupines*] The Flowers are of the same figure with the former, nor are they less for the size of this Plant. To the Flowers succeed upright, hairy, flat Cods, an Inch and half or two Inches long, containing four or five flat Seeds, variegated with a whitish yellow and a brown colour. The Leaves contract themselves in the Night-time as in the first Species; but do not hang downwards, but rather stand upright.

18. *Lupinus peregrinus*, major vel villosus, flore albicante. Greater or hairy, foreign *Lupine, with a whitish Flower.*

19. *Lupinus sylvestris*, semine rotundo, vario, flore albedo. *Wild Lupine, with variegated round Seed; and a white Flower.*

Some Authors are of Opinion, that *Lupinus* comes from *Lupus*, and give this reason for it, viz. that by its Wolfish Quality it devours the Earth, *quod lupina quadam natura terram vorat.* Nam (Plin. Lib. 18. cap. 14.) *cellurem adeo amat, ut quamvis frutescenti solo coniectum, inter folia vepresque, ad terram tamen radice perveniat.* But *Isidore*, seems to have a better notion of the Name, who derives it from the Greek; for it comes ἐπὶ τοῖς λυπίνοις, which *Virgil* seems to have in his Eye in his first *Georgick*, when he says *tristisque Lupini.*

For *Isidorus*, tells us, Lib. 17. Orig. cap. 4. *Vultum gustantis amaritudine contristat;* that by its bitterness it makes the countenances of those that taste it look sad: And there-

fore *Zeno Cithicus* being asked, why he, who was naturally so peevish and cross-grain'd, became of a milder and gentler Disposition when he drank Wine, answered, that this was common to him with *Lupines.*

The Antient Comedians made use of macerated *Lupines* in their Comedies instead of Mohey. *Plaut. Pænul. Act. 3. Sc. 2.*

A. G. *Agite, inspicite, aurum est.* Col. *Profecio Spectatores, Cornicum.* *Macerato hoc pingues fiunt auro in Barbaria boves.*

Verum ad hanc rem agendam Philip-peum est.

Hence *Horace*, Lib. 1. *Epist. 7.* says,

Nec ramen ignorat quid distent æra Lupinis.

Where by *Æra* is understood *Nummi Ærei*, Brass Money, and by *Lupini*, the Money of the Comedians made of *Lupines*; so that those Criticks are mistaken, who would have it, *quid distent æra Lupinis.*

Lupines, by reason of their bitterness, do open, digest, dissolve and cleanse: Being steeped some Days in Water, till they have lost their bitterness, they may be eaten, and so are, says *Galen*, out of necessity; but they breed gross and crude Humours, are very hard of Digestion, and pass slowly through the Body; and yet they do not bind up a Flux. The same steeped and afterwards dried, beaten and eaten with some Vinegar, takes away the loathing of the Stomach, and creates an Appetite. The Decoction or Infusion taken with Honey and Vinegar kills Worms in the Belly; but if you mix Rue and Pepper therewith, it will be the more effectual: The Flower or Powder taken with Honey and Vinegar, or in common Drink, works the same effect: The said Decoction opens the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, provokes Urine, and brings down the Mer-

strua, and expols a dead Fœtus, if taken with *Myrrh*. It likewise cleanses all Scabs, Morpewes, Cankers, Tettors, running or creeping Ulcers and Sores; and boiled in Leye, it cleanses the Head from Ulcers, Scurf, &c. It also cleanses the Face, and takes away the marks that the Small Pox leave after their Healing, and all other Marks, and black and blue spots in the Skin. To make the Face smooth, and look more amiable, many Women use the Meal or Flower of *Lupines* mingled with *Goat's Gall*, some juice of *Lemons*, and a little *Alumen Saccharinum*, made into the Form of a soft Ointment. The same Flower boiled in *Vinegar*, and applied, takes away Pimples, and scatters Nodes or Kernels that rise in any part of the Body, and breaks Carbuncles and Impostumes. The burning of the Husks is said to chase away all Gnats, Flies, &c. whatsoever. The wild *Lupines* are stronger and more effectual to all the aforesaid purposes.

T A B L E CCXIX.

G E N U S III.

Orobis, BITTER-VETCH.

O*robis* or *Bitter-Vetch* is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, viz. consisting of the Standard A, the Keel C, and the Wings B. Out of whose Emplacement K, rises the Poinral E, wrapt up in the Membrane D, which afterwards turns into a round Pod F, full of Seeds G, which are generally oval H. To these Marks must be added, That two Leaves joined together grow upon a Rib that ends in a Point.

The Species of *Bitter-Vetch* are,

1. *Orobis sylvaticus*, purpureus, vernus, C. B. Pin. 351. Vernal purple, Wood Orobis, or *Bitter-Vetch*. *Galega nemorensis*, verna, J. B. 2. 543. *Orobis Pannonicus*, 1 Clus. Hist. 230.

When it begins to flower, it has Stalks a Foot high, in the beginning of the Spring, and pretty narrow and soft Leaves; and afterwards larger, corner'd, and more numerous Stalks, rising from manifold, fibrous, black and perennial Roots; on which are set Leaves composed of two or three Conjugations, each of which is equal to the Leaves of *Pellitory of the Wall*, an Inch or an Inch and half broad, and about three Inches long, ending in a long Point, with three Ribs running longwise: Two little Leaves also embrace the Stalk and the Footstalks of the Leaves like Fins. On a long Footstalk stand six, seven or eight Flowers as it were spiked, which are at first purple, and afterwards blue; to which succeed black streight Pods, two Inches long, containing small, round, and sometimes longish and bitterish Seeds. The Root sprigs anew every year.

It is very common in the Thickets at *La Bassie*, and elsewhere about *Geneva*, and in the Forests of *Germany* and *Switzerland*.

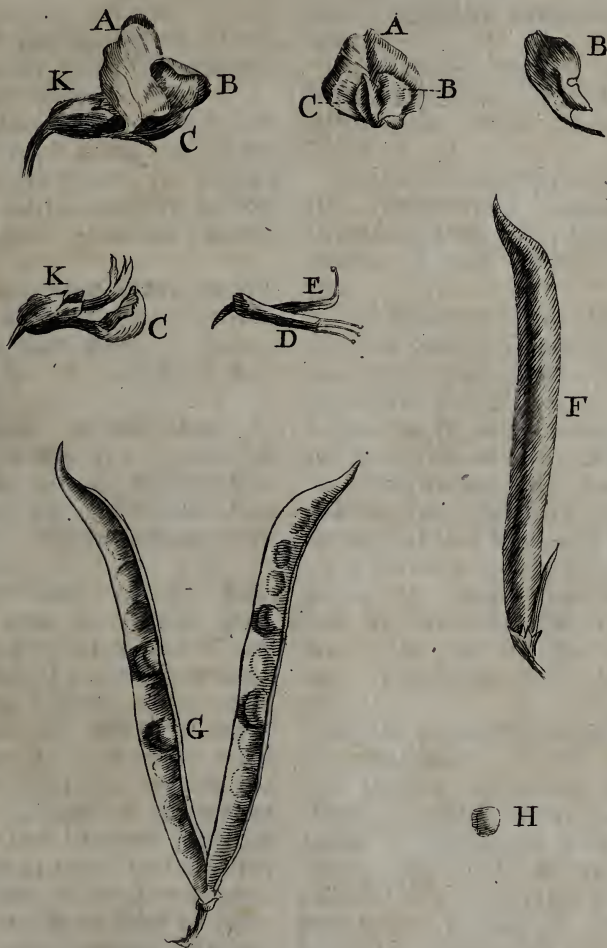
2. *Orobis sylvaticus pallido flore*, C. B. Pin. 351. Wood Bitter Vetch with a pale Flower. *Galega montana Dalechampii*, J. B. 2. 343. *Galega montana*, Lugd. 1139. *Orobis Pannonicus*, iv. Clus. Hist. 231.

This Plant has a channell'd Stalk a Cubit high, from which rise pretty long Footstalks, which sustain five or six Conjugations of Leaves in a thick Array, very like the Leaves of common *Galega*. The Flowers resemble a Spike, are of a pale yellow colour, and shaped like the Flower of *Broom*. The Root is manifold, tuberous, and furnished with very long fibres. *Dalechampius* says, the Pods are black and full of Seed like the Seed of *Lentils*.

J. Baubinus found it on Mount *Thuri* not far from *Geneva*; but Mr. *Ray* could not find it there. *Clusius* describes his 4th Species thus:

From one Root, says he, rise several upright, channelled Stalks a Cubit high, bearing feathered Leaves set alternately, consisting of four pretty large, pointed, green Leaves (to which there sometimes grows a fifth at the end) along which run some cross Veins from the middle Nerve, of a taste a little acid at first, but afterwards somewhat bitter.

Orob. *Bitter Vetch.*



the first of the month, the weather was very warm and the water was very shallow. The fish were very small and the water was very muddy. The fish were very small and the water was very muddy.

up all

the first of the month

up all

up all

up all

up all

up all

up all

up all

up all

up all

The first of the month, the weather was very warm and the water was very shallow. The fish were very small and the water was very muddy. The fish were very small and the water was very muddy.

ter. From the bottom of the Wings come forth five or six Flowers that look forwards, and rest on a short Footstalk. They are not much unlike *Vetch*-flowers, of a white colour, which is pale in the Leaf that turns upwards, and without smell. The Lobes are such as those of the first Species, in which is contained brown Seed, which is bigger than in the other kinds. The Root is not lively, but commonly perishes as soon as it has bore Fruit, as happens to most sorts of Pulse.

Clusius found it growing on the Mountains of *Austria*, as also on a Hill in *Hungary*, near the Castle of *Greiben*.

3. *Orobis latifolius*, parvo flore purpureo, C. B. Pin. 351. Broad leav'd bitter *Vetch* with a small purple Flower. *Galega Nemorensis vernæ similis*, multiflora, flore purpureo, J. B. 2. 345. *Orobis Venetus*, *Clus. Hist.* 232.

4. *Orobis latifolius*, parvo flore, prorsus albo, C. B. Pin. 351. Broad-leav'd *Orobis*, with a Flower altogether white. *Galega nemorensis vernæ similis*, multiflora, flore albo, J. B. 2. 345.

5. *Orobis sylvestris*, angustifolius, *Asphodeli radice*, C. B. Pin. 351. Narrow-leav'd, *Wood Orobis*, with an *Asphodel* Root. *Orobis quibusdam*, radice bulbosa, flore albo, J. B. 2. 326. *Orobis Pannonicus*, *Clus. Hist.* 231.

This sends up slender, upright, firm, corner'd Stalks a Foot or a Cubit long. The Leaves adhering to one Rib, at distances are generally four in number, set opposite to one another, straight and narrow, almost three Inches long, first of a somewhat acid, and then of a bitterish Taste, furnished with no Tendrils, because the Stalks being firm enough of themselves need no support. The Flowers grow on long Twigs, and are gathered like a Spike, shaped like the Flowers of *Pease* or *Vetches*, of a white colour, and six or eight in number. To these succeed oblong blackish Lobes, resembling the Lobes last described, and full of black Seed, which is sometimes spotted, which gaping when ripe, shed the Seed with a Noise. It stands on five or six Roots as long as one's little Finger, and pretty thick, pretty much like the oblong Bulbs of *Asphodel*, or smaller female *Peony*,

but smaller, black on the outside, and white within.

Clusius found this Plant in the Meadows adjoining to the hot Baths of *Baden*, and on mountainous places beyond the *Danube*, along the sides of *Coppices*. It flowers at the same time with the rest, and bears ripe Seed in the Month of *June*.

6. *Orobis sylvaticus*, vicæ foliis, C. B. Pin. 352. *Wood Orobis*, with *Vetch* Leaves. *Astragalus major*, *Fuchsi*, J. B. 2. 334. *Orobis Pannonicus*, 2 *Clus. Hist.* 230.

7. *Orobis sylvaticus*, vicæ foliis, caulibus rubentibus, H. L. Bar. *Wood Orobis*, with *Vetch* Leaves, and reddish Stalks.

8. *Orobis angustifolius*, *Italicus*, flore vario. Narrow-leav'd, *Italian Orobis*, with a variegated Flower. *Astragalus quibusdam* *Aracho Tossani Caroli similis*, J. B. 2. 326.

The Flowers of this Species are variegated of several Colours, viz. white, yellow, and a gentle red. The Root is bulbous like that of *Peony*. The Stalks are a Cubit high, and corner'd: The Leaves are composed of two, three, or four Feathers, which are long than the Leaves of *Arachus*, but otherways very like them, but do not end in Tendrils. The Footstalks of the Flowers are not a Palm long, and angular, on which stand several Flowers, such as those of *Lathyrum luteum sylvestre*. At the bottoms of the Leaves and Footstalks are sharp Appendages.

Agerius gathered it on the rising Meadows about *Elognia*.

9. *Orobis sylvaticus*, foliis oblongis, glabris: *Wood Orobis*, with oblong smooth Leaves. *Astragalus sylvaticus*, foliis oblongis, glabris, C. B. Pin. 351. *Astragaloides* five *Astragalus sylvaticus*. *Astragalus magno Fuchsi vel Chamæbalano leguminosæ offinis planta*, J. B. 2. 354. *Astragalus sylvaticus*, *Thal. Tab.* 1.

Wood Pease, or *Heath Pease*.

Many angular Stalks nine Inches or a Foot long rise from long, and as it were creeping Roots, variously entangled with one another, partly small and partly tuberosus, and very much like the *Chamaebolanus* of *Dodonæus*; But that more capillary Fibres issue from the Knobs, black without, white within, and of a sweetish Taste.

There are three or four pairs of Leaves annexed to the same Rib, besides those that are set on the Stalk there being no odd Leaf at the end, nor no Tendrel; but the middle Rib runs into a small Hair. From the Wings of the Leaves come forth little Twigs not very long, sustaining two or three pale purple Flowers, inclining to a pale red colour. To the Flowers succeed narrow, round Pods a Finger and half or two Fingers long; reddish at first, and afterwards black when ripe, containing eight or more roundish and greenish yellow Seeds.

It grows in Woods and Thickets, flowers in April, and bears ripe Seed in May.

10. *Orob. sylvaticus*, nostras; *Rail Sy-nops.* 191.

The Root is thick, ligneous and perennial; from which rise many Stalks a Foot or a Cubit long high, bending down towards the Ground, hairy, channelled, and branched: The Leaves are like those of small Vetch, but lesser, annexed to the same Rib, to the number of seven or eight Pairs; there being neither Tendrel nor odd Leaf at their end. On the same Twig or common Footstalk coming out of the bosom of the Leaves stand six or seven purple Flowers set close together, as in *Lathyrus luteus dumetorum*. The Cods are short, broad and smooth, containing two or three, rarely more, Seeds.

Mr. Ray observed, this to grow in great abundance along the Hedges in the Fields about Bigglesby a Village in Cumberland, in the Road from Hexham to Pereth. *Th. Willisell* found it under Brecknock Hill in the Road to Caerdiff a Town in Wales, as also in *Merionethshire*, not far from Bala near a Village at the Foot of Denbigh-Hill. Mr. Sutherland likewise found it in Scotland.

11. *Orob. sylvaticus*, foliis nervosis. Wild or Wood Orobis, with Leaves full of Nerves.

12. *Orob. creticus*, latifolius, incanus. Broad-leav'd, hoary Orobis of Candy.

13. *Orob. orientalis*, ferme glaber. Oriental Orobis, almost smooth.

14. *Orob. orientalis*, foliis angustissimis, costæ brevissimæ innascentibus. Oriental Orobis, with very narrow Leaves, growing to a very short Rib.

15. *Orob. orientalis*, foliis fere radiatis, flore magno candido. Oriental Orobis, with Leaves almost radiated, and a large white Flower.

16. *Orob. orientalis*, totus ramosus, foliis unica conjugatione dispositis. Oriental Orobis full of Branches, with Leaves ranged in one Conjugation.

17. *Orob. orientalis*, latifolius, villosus, flore croceo. Broad-leav'd, Oriental Orobis, with a Saffron Flower.

18. *Orob. Americanus*, fructu coccineo, nigra macula notato. American Orobis, with scarlet Fruit, marked with a black spot.

Pisum Indicum, minus, coccineum, C. B. Pin. 343. *Phasolus ruminans*, *Abrus vocatus*, P. Alp. Egypt.

The Seed of this sown grew up with *Clusius* and others like Vetches or Lentils, with only two thickish Leaves at first, the Seed splitting in two, and forming the Leaves; as happens sometimes in some other sorts of Pulse. Among these Leaves grew up a Stalk sustaining other Wings of Leaves, like the Leaves of Wood Vetches or Lentils. This Plant is very feeble, and falls down flat on the Ground like Pease, unless it be supported and propped up. Among the Wings of the Leaves, which embrace the the Twigs or Stalks, rose pretty firm and somewhat oblong Footstalks, sustaining alternately ten or twelve Flowers. After the Flowers were past, to these Footstalks adhered ten, twelve or more short, thick and rugged Footstalks, from each of which hung down, at a yet shorter and slenderer Footstalk, a wrinkled Cod of a Bay colour, about an Inch long or somewhat more, and half an Inch broad, somewhat flat,

11. 11. 11.



Pisum. Pea.



flat, with a Point crooked like a Hook, and white on the inside, in which were contained four or five very hard Seeds, almost of an orbicular or oval Figure, altogether red, and shining like polished Coral, when they are full ripe, but perfectly black on that part, where they adhered to the Cod, and so smooth that they shined again.

Prosper Alpinus calls it a Tree, but improperly in the Opinion of *Clusius*.

This Fruit is extremely hard, and remains so little touched three Years after it has been sown, that you would not think it had been above a Day in the Ground. *J. Baubinus* had such as were altogether black, and others of a Bay colour, but marked with a black spot; and asks whether this was accidental through Age. *Mr. Ray* rather thinks it to be natural; for he says, he had some that were pretty old which still retained their colour.

Alpinus writes that this Pulse was brought from *Arabia* into *Egypt*; but it grows both in *Africa* and *America*.

This sort of Pulse does better as an Ornament for Girls, than as a Food or Medicine for the Body, says *Piso*, nor do I remember that it was ever agreeable either to the Inhabitants in *Brasil*, or to Strangers, tho' it was well boiled, because they soon found it to be bad Nourishment, and of hard Digestion.

Orobis is so called from *ἐρέβω* to eat, & *βῆς*, an Ox, because the Ancients gave this Name to a Plant like this, with which they fattened their Cattle.

The Knobs of the Root of the the 9th Species taste very much like *Liquorice*, and the *Scotch Highlanders* use them for the same Disorders of the *Thorax* in which *Liquorice* is proper. It is called by them *Kare-myle*, and they use those Knobs tempered with Water to sustain Hunger and Thirst the longer, and find them very effectual for those purposes; for by its sweet substance it corrects and mitigates the sharp and acid Humors of the Stomach, nay it fixes and overcomes them, and is therefore a Remedy against Hunger and Thirst.

And therefore it is not the same Plant which *Theophrastus* calls *Scythica* (which the Learned generally take to be *Liquorice*) it is at leastwise very like it, being leguminous, siliquose, and of the same Quality. And our Author thinks it is very probable, that the Knobs of this Plant were the Food mentioned by *Dion* in the Life of the Emperor *Severus*, which he says, the *Britains* made use of, when they were hard pressed by their Enemies, by which they could endure Hunger and Thirst for several Days.

For this has the same Virtues and Faculties with *Liquorice*, and grows every where on our Mountains; and our Highlanders (who still retain the manners and way of living practised by the antient *Scots*) use the Knobs of this Plant for the same purposes to this very Day. But I do not know that *Liquorice* grows any where in the whole Island, unless it be planted. *D. Sibbald. in Prodr. Nat. Hist. Scotiæ.*

TABLE CCXX.

GENUS IV.

Pisum, P E A.

P E A is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B arises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns into a long Pod D, full of roundish Seeds. To these Notes are to be added fistulous Stalks, for the most part weak K, which the Leaves G embrace in such a manner, that they seem to be perforated by them. But the other Leaves I, grow by pairs along the Mid-rib, ending in a Tendril H.

The Species of *Pea* are,

1. *Pisum majus quadratum*, fructu cincto rei coloris, C. B. Pin. 342. The greater Square *Pea* with an Ash coloured Fruit. *Pisum quadratum* *Plinii*, *Lob. Icon.* 66. *Reuncival Peas.*

This Pulse in general (says *J. Baubinus*) like the rest, is of short duration, and has a slender fibrous Root. The Stalks are fistulous, brittle, long, falling down on the ground, if not propped up. The Leaves embrace the Joints in such a manner, that they seem to be perforated by them, tho' on the Branches they are pennated, the end of the branch going off into twirling Tendrils, with which they lay hold of every thing that is near. The Flowers come forth at the joints out of the bosoms of the Leaves, two or three together on the same common Pedicle, in shape approaching to those of *Broom*, but of a white or purple colour, or of a greenish white, or variegated. For the most part two Pods succeed, roundish, pendulous, bivalve, and having a fleshy Pulp, but much less than in *Beans*: At the joining of the Valves, the *Pease* are fastened, sometimes larger, sometimes less, sometimes round, sometimes square, and sometimes of an unequal surface; white, yellow, red, brown, bluish or greenish. The colour of the whole Plant is glaucous, or of a bluish green.

This Species in particular, has a white Flower, mark'd at the bottom with purple, and square Ash-coloured Seed.

2. *Pisum majus, quadratum, fructu candido*, C. B. Pin. 342. The greater square Pea with a white Fruit

3. *Pisum majus, quadratum, fructu subavo*, C. B. Pin. 342. The greater square Pea with a yellowish fruit.

4. *Pisum umbellatum*, C. B. Pin. 342. Rose-Pease. *Pisum erectius comosum*, J. B. 2. 299. *Pisum proliferum*, *Tabern. Icon.* 495.

This is more upright than the common Pea, has a firmer, thicker, striated, hollow Stalk, standing by its own strength. It has no Flowers but at the top of the Stalk, where they are disposed orbicularly, and are of a white colour, and succeeded by Pods resembling those of the common Pea.

5. *Pisum hortense, majus, flore fructuque albo*, C. B. Pin. 342. The greater Garden-Pea with a white Flower and Fruit. *Pisum vulgatum, majus*, *Leb. Icon.* 65.

This grows to above the height of a Man. The Pods are large and succulent; the *Pease* very large and flattish. The two next seems to be varieties of this, differing in colour.

6. *Pisum hortense, majus, flore purpureo*, C. B. Pin. 342. The greater Garden Pea, with a purple Flower.

7. *Pisum hortense, majus, flore fructuque variegato*, C. B. Pin. 342. The great Garden Pea, with a variegated Flower and Fruit.

8. *Pisum hortense, siliqua maxima*, H. R. Par. Garden Pea with a very large Pod.

9. *Pisum maximum, fructu nigra linea maculato*, H. R. Par. The greatest Pea; with a Fruit spotted with a black Line.

10. *Pisum cortice eduli*. Pea with an esculent Husk. *Pisa sine cortice duriore*, C. B. Pin. 343. *Pisa leptoloba*, quæ simul cum folliculis comeduntur, *Cam. Hort.* *Pisa sine tunicis durioribus*, in *siliqua magna, alba*, J. B. 2. 300.

This grows to a great height. The Pods are large, white and have no hard coar, so that they may be eaten along with the *Pease*. Mr. Ray suspects this to be the same with the *sickle Pea* which he calls

11. *Pisum siliqua carnosa incurva seu foliata eduli*, *Raii Hist.* 871.

The Flower of which is white, the Pods broad, thick, fleshy and crooked, and fit to be boild, after the manner of *Kidney-Beans*, before they are ripe. The Leaves have larger white spots than the other kinds. The *Pease* are round, white, and less than the common *Pease*.

Mr. Ray cultivated it some Years in his own Garden. He observes that the Birds are particularly greedy after this Species.

12. *Pisum humile caule firmo*. Dwarf-Pea with a firm Stalk. *Pisa nana, rotunda, sine adminiculis recta*, H. R. Par. *Pisa nana, rotunda*, *Mor. H. R. Blas.*

13. *Pisum folio anguloso*. Pea with a corner'd Leaf. *Pisi pulchra Species, folio anguloso*, J. B. 2. 297.

The Stalks of this seem much tenderer and more delicate than those of the common sort. At the Origine of the Leaves there are two broad Leaves something like those of *Aphaca*, more blunt, angular at the bottom on both sides, and as it were serrated. Of the Stalks that end in Tendrils are only two pair of Leaves, lesser than those of the common *Pea*, and for the most part indented. Each of the Flowers hang on a slender Pedicle, are much less than in the common sort, red in the dried Plant, and succeeded each by a Pod.

14. *Pisum flore rubente, striato, pro cocineo misso, Raii Hist. 891.* The scarlet *Pea*.

This is one of the larger sort of *Pease*, with long, round, streight Pods, containing many whitish or yellowish, round Seeds.

15. *Pisum arvense, fructu & luteo virenre, C. B. Pin. 342.* Field *Pea* with a greenish yellow Fruit. *Pisum minus & luteo arrescens, Lob. Icon. 66.*

16. *Pisum arvense, fructu albo, C. B. Pin. 343.* Common, white, Field *Pea*. *Pisa potissimum vulgaris, parva, alba, five arvensia, J. B. 2. 297.*

The Flowers of this are white, two or three on the same Pedicle; to which succeed Pods, less than those of the Garden ones containing small, round, white *Pease*.

17. *Pisum arvense fructu viridi, C. B. Pin. 342.* Field *Pea* with a green Fruit. *Pisa parva, virida, J. B. 2. 298.*

18. *Pisum arvense, fructu cinereo, C. B. Pin. 343.* Grey *Pea*. The Flower of this is purple.

19. *Pisum arvense, fructu cæruleo, C. B. Pin. 343.* Field *Pea* with a blue Fruit.

20. *Pisum arvense fructu nigro, C. B. Pin. 343.* Field *Pea* with a black Fruit.

21. *Pisum arvense, flore roseo, fructu variegato, Raii Hist. 891.* Maple *Pea*.

It differs from the grey *Pea*, in that the Seed is mixt with grey and red.

Pisum spontaneum, maritimum, Anglicum, Park. Theatr. 1064. English *Sea Pease*.

This has triangular Stalks, full of Joints, lying on the Ground, branched; having two Leaves at each Joint and Origine of a Branch, from between which a Wing is extended composed of five or six pair of roundish Lobes fastened to a middle Rib, the extremity of which ends in a Tendril. The Flowers grow near the top of the Branches, or together on a common Stalk, coming out of the Bosom of the Leaves, as in the rest of the Pulse kind, of a pale red, and when they are entirely opened, of a pale blue. They are succeeded by as many Pods, shorter and smaller than in the common *PEA*, containing eight or sometimes ten Seeds, each of which is almost half encompassed with a white spot; when ripe they become almost of an *Olive* colour, or a little darker, less than the common great *PEA*, not round but something angular and unequal, of a bitter Taste, as is also the whole Plant.

It was first taken notice of in the Year 1555, between *Orford* and *Aldborough*, where it grew upon the Heath, where nothing, nor not Grass, was ever seen to grow, and the poor People, being in great distress by reason of the Dearth of that Year, gathered large quantities of these *PEAS*, and so preserved themselves and Families. This is mentioned by *Stow* in his *Chronicle*, and *Camden* in his *Britannia*: But they were both mistaken in imagining that they were *PEAS* cast on the shore by a Shipwreck, seeing they grow in several other parts of *England*, and are without doubt a different Species from the common *PEA*.

PEAS soften the sharpnesses of the Breasts, assuage a Cough, nourish much, are emollient and a little laxative. They are windy and bad for those who are troubled with the Gravel. They contain a great deal of Oil, essential Salt and Phlegm. We draw from them by Distillation a great deal of volatile alkaline Salt, but not so much as *Beans*. They are agreeable at all Seasons, especially to young People, and to almost all Constitutions, provided they are used with moderation. However, those who are full of gross Humours find the use of them not so convenient. *Lemery, Traité des Aliments.*

TABLE CCXXI, CCXXII.

GENUS V.

Lathyrus, CHICHLING.

Chicling is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal D, cover'd with a membranaceous sheath C, which afterwards becomes a Pod sometimes round E, sometimes flat H, full of Seeds FI, sometimes cylindrical G, sometimes angular K. To these Notes must be added, that the Stalks N are flat, with a raised Rib O, and a Leafy Border; it has only one pair of Leaves PQ, growing on the Nerve R, which ends in a Tendril S.

The Species of *Chicling* are,

1. *Lathyrus sativus*, flore fructuque albo, C. B. Pin. 343. *Manured Chicling*. *Lathyrus anguloso semine*, J. B. 2. 306. *Lathyrus sive Cicercula*, Dodt. Pempt. 522.

It has pretty long Stalks, angular, and divided into many Branches. The Nerves have two Appendages at their Origine, adorn'd with no more than two Leaves, which are oblong, sharp-pointed, smooth, striated, the Nerve ends in a Tendril. Out of the bosom of each Appendage arise single Pedicles, sustaining one large white Flower, succeeded by a broad, flat Pod, winged lengthwise with two little Membranes standing out from its back part, enclosing angular, white Seeds. The Root is fibrous and slender.

It is sown in the Fields about Geneva and also in Germany.

2. *Lathyrus sativus* flore purpureo, C. B. Pin. 344. *Purple Chicling*. *Lathyrus flore rubro*, J. B. 2. 307. *Aracus sive Cicera*, Dod. Pempt. 523.

This has purple Flowers, inclining to Crimson, angular Seeds of a very dark and

almost black colour. Otherwise it much resembles the former.

3. *Lathyrus sylvestris major*, C. B. Pin. 344. *The greater, wild Chicling*. *Lathyrus majoris Species*, flore rubente & albedo minori dumetorum sive Germanicum, J. B. 2. 302. *Lathyrus sylvestris*, Dod. Pempt. 523.

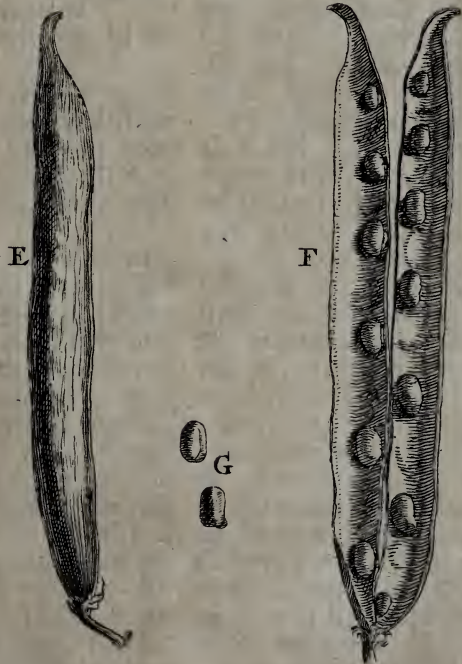
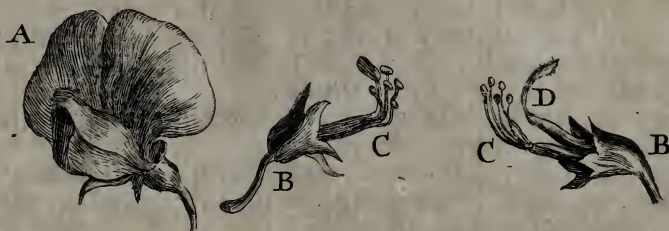
This has very long Stalks, extended to a length of some Cubits, angular and augmented with Membranes, divided into various Branches. The Leaves hang on Pedicles above a Palm long; they are long, veiny and sharp-pointed, growing by pairs, the Pedicle running between them and ending in a Tendril, which lays hold on any thing near it. The Flowers hang on long Pedicles, like those of PEASE, reddish and smaller than those of the 5th Species. The Pods are red, narrow, almost round, containing smaller Seeds than those of the *manured Vetch*, blackish, something wrinkled and spotted. The Root is perennial, long, above a Finger thick, germinating every Year.

3. *Baughin* observed it in several places of Germany. Mr. Ray found it near the great Convent of the Carthusians; and in Suffex near a Village called Poynings. Mr. Dale observed it in Cambridgeshire near Castle-camp, by the Hedges, just by the Road leading to Bartlow. (In a rising Meadow as you go to the Oak of Honour-Hill, from Peckham, on the right Hand towards the Hedge, and at the side of a Meadow, as you go down the backside of that Hill, at the East end of the Wood; Mr. Rand and Mr. Doody, by Comb-Park-gate in the Hedge by the Road side going to Mitcham in Surrey; Mr. J. Dubois. *Raii Synops. Ed. 3. p. 319.*)

4. *Lathyrus sylvestris*, major, flore atropurpureo. *The greater wild Chicling with a dark purple Flower*.

5. *Lathyrus latifolius*, C. B. Pin. 344. *Broad-leav'd Chicling, or Pease everlasting*. *Lathyrus major, latifolia*, flore majore, purpureo, speciosior, J. B. 2. 303. *Lathyrus latiore folio*, Lob. Icon. 68.





Salix aurata L.



This is more beautiful in all its parts than the 3d Species, having membranous, veined wings along its great Stalks. It has two nervous, rigid Leaves, ending in a blunt point, about an Inch broad, fastned to a membranous Pedicle, ending in a Tendril. The Flowers grow sometimes single, sometimes many together, large, purple, of a fine colour and smell, succeeded by Pods three Inches long or better, scarce half an Inch broad, containing small Seed, less than those of *Vetches*, round, blackish and bitter.

It grows about *Montpelier*. But is seldom found in *England*.

6. *Lathyrus latifolius* flore albo. *Broad-leav'd Chicbling* or *Pease everlasting*, with a white Flower.

7. *Lathyrus major*, *Narbonensis*, angustifolius, J. B. 2. 304. *Narrow-leav'd great Chicbling*. *Lathyrus angustifolius* alter, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 51. *Lathyrus sylvestris* alius angustifolius, *Cam. Hort.*

This differs from the former only in the narrowness of its Leaves

8. *Lathyrus angustifolius* semine maculoso, C. B. Pin. 344. *Narrow-leav'd Chicbling* with a spotted Seed. *Lathyrus quadam*, quibusdam *Ægyptia* *Aracus*, J. B. 2. 308. *Cicerula* *Ægyptiaca*, *Clus. Hist.* 136.

The Stalks are angular, encreased with Membranes lengthwise. The Leaves are an Inch broad, pointed, fastned to a Pedicle which running between them ends in a Tendril. At the base of the Pedicle are two Wings, and single Flowers hang upon long Footstalks, of the same size with *PEA-flowers*, the Standard being of a flesh-colour without and blue within, except the lowest border, which is reddish; the two Wings are scarlet without, painted with a blue spot in the middle, blue within, except a narrow circumference of purple; the keel is of a greenish white. The Pods are broad, an Inch and a half long, flattish, deeply marked with a fringed furrow, they contain two or three Seeds angular and almost square, of a brown colour, and spotted with very small red spots.

It is found in *Spain* as well as in *Egypt*.

9. *Lathyrus Tingitanus*, siliquis Orobis, flore amplo, ruberrimo, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* Part 2. 55. *Chicbling* of *Tangier* with a large very red Flower.

Many Stalks come forth from the same Root, two Cubits long and better, lying on the Ground, unless supported by some prop on which they may lay hold, flat, having on each side a membranaceous Wing. The Leaves like the rest of this kind grow by pairs to a middle Rib which ends in a Tendril. Both Stalks and Leaves are of a blueish green. Out of the Bosoms of the Leaves come forth Branches a span long and better, often two spans, to which succeed Pods three Inches long, broad, flat, smooth, containing six or eight, flat, long brown Seeds, markt with darker Lines. The Pods swell out in the places where the Seeds are, as in *Orobis*.

10. *Lathyrus angustissimo folio*, *Americanus*, variegatus, C. B. Pin. 344. The most narrow-leav'd American, variegated *Chicbling*. *Lathyrus peregrinus*, & cæruleo purpurascente flore & suaviter rubescens. *Eyft.*

11. *Lathyrus arvensis*, repens, tuberosus, C. B. Pin. 344. *Creeping tuberous Chicbling* or *Pease-Earth Nut*. *Chamæbalanus* leguminosa, J. B. 2. 324. *Terræ glandes*, *Dod. Pempt*

This Species has obtained the Names of *Chamæbalanus*, *Terræ glandes* and *Earth Nut* from the form of its Root; for it consists of several thick, oblong Nuts, having a white, sweet pulp, hanging on very long, slender threads; whence arise weak but long Stalks being in length above a Cubit, branched, lying on the Ground; they are clothed with conjugated Leaves like those of *Vetch*, having a blunter point, the rest of the Pedicle running into a Tendril. The Flowers are like those of *Pease*, growing in clusters, purple, of a sweet smell, leaving small, long flat Pods, enclosing four or five round, flat Seeds.

It is often found abroad, but not in *England*.

Fuchsius to accommodate the description which he has made of this Plant to the description which *Di scorides* has left us of the *Apios*, has made no difficulty to affirm that this of which we are speaking had

Leaves like those of *Rue*. I believe that *Pena* and *Lobel* have confounded our *Chicbling* with the *Bulbocastanum*; for they say not only that its Roots are astrigent, and that they have the taste of *Chestnut*; but also that it is found at *Colmars* in *Provence*: I have found no other about this City than the *Bulbocastanum*, the Roots of this they eat commonly raw or boild and call them *Pissagous*. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

12. *Lathyrus sylvestris*, luteus, foliis vicie, C. B. Pin. 344. Wild yellow Chicbling with Vetch Leaves, Take-everlasting, or common, yellow, bastard-Vetch. *Lathyrus luteus, sylvestris, dumerorum*, J. B. 2. 304.

From a creeping, perennial Root, it propagates it self far and near with its angular and fistulous Stalks, being weak and lying on the Ground, two Cubits long or longer. Two Leaves like Wings embrace the Stalk, two others growing opposite on a Footstalk ending in a Tendril: The Flowers are small and yellow, hanging on long Footstalks. The Pods are smooth, black when ripe, striated, sometimes a little crooked. they contain six or seven small Seeds, almost round, shining, not variegated, yellowish.

It is common in Hedges and bushy places all over *England*.

We have no good figure of this Plant, that which *J. Baubinus* has given of it is better than that of *Tabernemontanus*, who has called it *Vicia*; but he has caus'd the figure to be engrav'd with several pairs of Leaves, which is not conformable to Nature; this Author's figure gives a better representation of the *Vicia Onobrychidis flore*, C. B. or some other Species of *Vicia multiflora*, than of the *Chicbling* of which we are speaking. *Tourn. Hist.*

13. *Lathyrus annuus*, flore cæruleo Ochri filiqua, H. L. Bat. Annual Chicbling with a blue Flower, and a Pod like that *Ochrus*.

14. *Lathyrus Boëticus flore luteo*, Park. Theatr. 1064. Chicbling of Boëtica with a yellow Flower.

It has three or four Stalks, above an Ell long, encreased with two membranaceous Wings, like the rest; it has two short broad little Leaves, at the insertion of the Pedicle on which is a pair of long, narrow ones. The flowers are yellow, with purple

Veins; to which succeed long Pods, many joined together containing six or more, round, rough, and as it were reticulated Seeds.

15. *Lathyrus Hispanicus flore luteo*, H. L. Bat. Spanish Chicbling with a yellow Flower.

16. *Lathyrus luteus, latifolius*, Bot. Monsp. Yellow, broad leav'd Chicbling. *Lathyrus species lutea*, J. B. 2. 304.

17. *Lathyrus angustifolius*, filiqua hirsuta, C. B. Pin. 344. Rough-coddled Chicbling. *Lathyrus filiqua hirsuta*, J. B. 2. 305.

It has a single, slender, annual Root, angular Stalks above a Cubit long. The purple Flowers grow on Pedicles a span or a span and half long. The Pods are an Inch and half long, scarce half an Inch broad, hairy, rough, containing round, wrinkled, reddish or blackish Seed.

Mr. Ray observed it in several places in *Essex*; and beyond Sea near *Geneva*, amongst the Corn.

18. *Lathyrus latifolius, annuus*, filiqua articulata, hirsutiore, H. R. Par. Broad-leav'd annual Chicbling, with a more rough, jointed Pod.

19. *Lathyrus angustissimo folio, semine rotundo*, H. R. Par. The most narrow-leav'd Chicbling, with round Seed. *Lathyrus angustifolius, λεπτόλοβος*, semine rotundo, flore rubello, Mor. H. R. Bles.

It has long, narrow, and, as it were, grassy Leaves; Stalks a Foot or a Foot and half long, lying on the Ground, out of whose bosoms arise Pedicles three Inches long, sustaining small, papilionaceous Flowers, of a beautiful red, sometimes single, sometimes two together; to each of which succeeds a slender round Pod, three Inches long; containing nine or ten small round Seed. The Root is small and annual.

It grows plentifully in the Corn about *Blois*, flowers in *June*, and ripens its Seeds in *August*.

20. *Lathyrus angustissimo folio, semine anguloso*, H. R. Par. The most narrow-leav'd Chicbling with an angular Seed. *Lathyrus angustifolius λεπτόλοβος*, semine hexedro flore cæruleo, Mor. H. R. Bles.

The Leaves of this are narrower than those of the former, grassy like them, but every way less. The Flower is small, blue, less than that of the former; containing seven or eight small, angular, and as it were three-corner'd Seeds.

It Flowers promiscuously with the former in the Month of July among the Corn near Blois.

21. *Lathyrus folio tenuiore, floribus rubris*, J. B. 2. 308. *Fine-leav'd Chickling with red Flowers.* *Lathyrus angustifolius* five capillaceo folio, C. B. Prodr. 148.

This is sometimes a Cubit, sometimes scarce a span high, with a small, fibrous Root: The Stalks are numerous, cloath'd with very fine grassy Leaves. The Flowers are red, large in proportion to the Stalk, like those of the 2d Species: The Pods are broad, containing three or four Seeds.

22. *Lathyrus foliis gramineis floribus coccineis*, Raii Syll. 160.

23. *Lathyrus Orientalis, rotundifolius, flore rubro.* *Round-leav'd, Oriental Chickling, with a red Flower.*

24. *Lathyrus Curassavicus pediculis foliorum alatis*, P. B. P. *Chickling of Curassau, with the Footstalks of the Leaves winged.*

25. *Lathyrus Japonensis flore purpureo majore*, Munting. Herb. Belgic. *Chickling of Japan with a large purple Flower.*

26. *Lathyrus minor Lusitanicus, Ibid.* *The smaller Portugeuze Chickling.*

27. *Lathyrus segetum semine nigro exquisite rotundo*, Virid. Lusit. *Corn Chickling with a black Seed exactly round.*

28. *Lathyrus semine nigro exacte rotundo minor*, Ejusd. *Smaller Chickling with a Seed exactly round.*

29. *Lathyrus segetum minor, filiqua articulata*, Ejusd. *Smaller Corn Chickling with a jointed Pod.*

30. *Lathyrus palustris ericetorum*, Ejusd. *Marshy Heath Chickling.*

31. *Lathyrus palustris filiqua aspera Lusitanica*, Ejusd. *Marsh Chickling of Portugal with a rough Pod.*

32. *Lathyrus minimus λεπτομανεσ'ος*, Ejusd. *The smallest, slender, long-podded Chickling.*

33. *Lathyrus angustifolius Americanus flore caruleo*, Ejusd. *Narrow-leav'd American Chickling with a blue Flower.*

34. *Lathyrus palustris, Alpinus, flavus, erectus, scapo tereti, nudo, Lathyrus lutei dumetorum facie*, Hort. Cathol. *Yellow, upright, Marsh Chickling of the Alps, with a round Stalk, and the appearance of the yellow bush Chickling.*

The Leaves are narrow and sharp-pointed, one Inch and a half long, and half an Inch broad. The Flowers grow on a common Footstalk, of a yellow colour, leaving behind them flat Pods, an Inch or an Inch and half long, a little crooked.

35. *Lathyrus platyphyllos, hirsutus, mel-lis, magno & peramœno flore, odoro, purpureo*, Hort. Cathol. 107. *Broad-leav'd, hairy, soft Chickling, with a large, and very beautiful, sweet-smelling, purple Flower.*

The whole Plant is very hairy, which is a singular thing in this Genus. The common Pedicle on which the Flowers sit is half a Foot long, and bears at the top three very large Flowers, with a purple Standard and blue Wings.

36. *Lathyrus parvus, angustifolius, floribus rubentibus, singularibus, in pediculis brevibus*, Raii Supp. 447. *Small, narrow-leav'd Chickling, with single red Flowers, on short Footstalks.*

Dr. Sherard communicated a dried Specimen of this to Mr. Ray. It had several Stalks coming from the same Root, which were not above half a Foot long.

37. *Lathyrus rectus, gracilis, Gladioli folio tenui, monanthus, rubicundus*, Hort. Cathol. 103. *Upright, slender Chickling with a slender Leaf like that of Corn-flag, and a single, red Flower.*

38. *Lathyrus latifolius, minor, flore, majore*, Boer. Ind. 42. *The smaller, broad-leav'd Chickling with a larger Flower.*

39. *Lathyrus latifolius, flore gilvo*, Boer. Ind. 2. 42. *Broad-leav'd Chickling with an Iron grey Flower.*

Dr. Boerhave received this from the late Learned Dr. Sherard.

40. *Lathyrus Orientalis* flore vix conspicuo, Boer. Ind. 2. 42. *Oriental Chicbling* with a Flower scarce visible.

T A B L E CCXXIII.

G E N U S VI.

Clymenum, CHICHLING-VETCH.

Chicbling-Vetch is a Plant with Flowers, Fruits C D E F, and Stalks like *Chicbling* but Leaves A, consisting of many conjugations placed on a middle Rib which ends in a Tendril B.

The Species of *Chicbling-Vetch* are,

1. *Clymenum Hispanicum*, flore vario, filiqua plana. Spanish *Chicbling-Vetch* with a variegated Flower, and a plain Pod. *Lathyrus Viciaoides*; vexillo rubro, labialibus petalis rostrum ambientibus, cæruleis, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part. 2. 58.

It has a small, simple Root, flat membranous Stalks, a Foot long or longer, lying on the Ground. The Leaves at their first breaking forth are not at all pinnated, but grassy; those which grow on the upper part of the Stalk are composed of one, two or three pair of Lobes. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves arise Flowers on Pedicles, an Inch and half long. The colour of the Standard is a deep red, between a scarlet and blood-colour and strip'd. They are succeeded by Pods two Inches long, broad, before they are ripe, marked in the middle with a broad, red line running lengthwise, whitish when ripe containing three or four brown Seeds beautifully varied with darker Lines.

2. *Clymenum Hispanicum*, flore vario, filiqua articulata. Spanish *Chicbling Vetch* with a variegated Flower and a jointed Pod. *Lathyrus Viciaoides*, floris vexillo phœniceo, foliis labialibus, subalbescens, siliquis Orobis, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part. 2. 55.

It has many long, infirm Stalks, lying on the Ground, unless sustain'd by some neighbouring Prop, angular and encreas'd with Membranes on each side. The first Leaves as in those of the former Species are grassy; the upper consisting of two or three pair of Lobes, which are not always exactly opposite to each other. The middle Rib as in the rest of this kind end in a Tendril. The Flowers grow in the bosoms of the Leaves upon Pedicles a span long or longer, sometimes single, sometimes two on the same Pedicle, of a middle size, of two colours, the Standard being reddish, the rest white, to which succeed long Pods, flat, knotty or prurberant where the Seeds appear, as in *Orobis*, containing five or six brown, variegated Seeds.

3. *Clymenum parisiense*, flore cæruleo. Common *Chicbling-Vetch*, with a blue Flower. *Cicerula sylvestris*, Tabern. Icon. 500. *Lathyrus Viciaformis* seu *Vicia Lathyroides*, nostras, Raii Hist. 899. Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 71. fig. 2.

The Leaves are compos'd of three or four pair of Lobes, fastned to a middle Rib ending in a Tendril. The Flowers are large, of a blueish purple colour, three, four, or five growing on a common Pedicle.

C. Baubinus has confounded this Plant with the *Lathyrus latifolius*, Pin. This has only two large Leaves on each Pedicle; whereas the Species of which we are speaking, has two or three pair fastned to the same Pedicle, and these Leaves are but three or four Lines broad, to about one Inch and a half in length. Its Flowers also are much less than those of the *Lathyrus latifolius*. It is found in the Meadows near *Cachan*. Tournef. Hist. des Plantes.

Found by *Tho. Willis* in *Peckham field*, on the back of *Southwark*, in a squalid watery place. Ray's Synops.

4. *Clymenum Bithynicum*, filiqua singulari, flore minore Jussieu, Boer. Ind. 2. 43. *Bithynian Chicbling-Vetch*, with a single Pod, and smaller Flower.

5. *Clymenum Græcum* flore maximo, singulari. Greek *Chicbling-Vetch* with a large, single Flower.

Clymenum. Chickling-Vetch.



Capitulum



Ochrus.

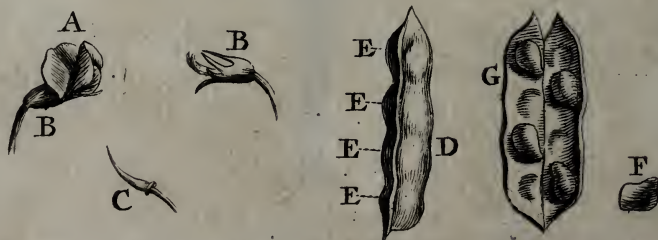




Vicia. Vetch.



Ervum.



Octopus



Ochrus.



TABLE CCXXIV, CCXXV.

GENUS VII.

OCHRUS.

OCHRUS is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A B, out of whose Empalement D, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a Pod E, for the most part round and cylindrical, full of roundish Seeds F, G. To these Notes must be added, that the Leaves are sometimes simple K, sometimes conjugated H I, ending in Tendrils L M.

The Species of *Ochrus* are,

1. *Ochrus folio integro, capreolos emitente, semine subluteo, C. B. Pin. 343. Ochrus with an entire Leaf, sending forth Tendrils and a yellow Seed. Lathyri species, quæ Ervilia sylvestris Dodonæi, J. B. 2. 305. Ervilia sylvestris, Dod. Pempt. 322.*

It has angular Stalks like the Species of *Chichling*, a Cubit or two Cubits high, to which adhere oblong Leaves, embracing the Stalks without any Pedicle, at first simple, afterwards ending in Tendrils, often not only degenerating into these, but bringing forth another order of Leaves from the side or point of the old ones. The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves, single, and growing on short Footstalks, being of a pale yellow colour, the Standard being strip'd about the middle with black Lines. The Pods are two Inches long, half an Inch broad, containing five or six Seeds of a yellowish colour, not exactly round, but flat on each side. The Pods when ripe are of a Straw colour.

2. *Ochrus folio integro, capreolos emitente, semine pullo, C. B. Pin. 343. Ochrus with an entire Leaf sending forth Tendrils, and a brown Seed.*

3. *Ochrus folio integro, capreolos emitente, semine atro, C. B. Pin. 343. Ochrus with an entire Leaf, sending forth Tendrils, and a black Seed.*

4. *Ochrus Americanus, tomentosus, floribus luteis, Plum. Woolly Ochrus of America, with yellow Flowers.*

5. *Ochrus folio diviso, in capreolos abeunte. Ochrus with a divided Leaf, ending in Tendrils.*

TABLE CCXXVI. Fig. 1.

GENUS VIII.

Vicia, VETCH.

VETCH is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards changes to a Pod D, full of Seeds, roundish E F, or angular G. To these Notes must be added two Leaves H, as it were by pairs, growing on a middle Rib ending in a Tendril I.

The Species of *Vetch* are,

1. *Vicia sativa, vulgaris, semine nigro, C. B. Pin. 344. Common Tare or Vetch. Vicia vulgaris sativa, J. B. 2. 310. Vicia, Cam. Epit. 320.*

This Plant is annual, having Stalks a Cubit high or higher, angular, striated, hairy, and hollow. Ten or twelve pair of Lobes adhere to a long middle Rib, which ends in a Tendril, they are scarce an Inch long, narrow, broad at the extremity, and hairy; sometimes they are placed alternately, out of the bosoms of the Leaves arise one, two and sometimes more bright purple Flowers, on short Footstalks, succeeded by Pods a span long and longer, about an Inch broad, hairy, protuberant where the Seeds are contain'd, enclosing Seeds equal to those of the *white Field Pea*, blackish and flat.

It is seen in the Fields almost all over Europe.

With us it is mixed with *Pease* and *Oats* for Horses. Sometimes it is sown separately and mow'd for the Cattle instead of Grass, and so

Vicia pastæ distendunt ubera vaccae.

2. *Vicia sativa*, vulgaris, semine cinereo, C. B. Pin. 344. *Common Vetch with a grey Seed.*

3. *Vicia sativa alba*, C. B. Pin. 344. *White Vetch.* *Vicia albo semine*, J. B. 2. 311. *Ervum candidum vel Faba veterum*, Trag. 626.

This varies so much in its Leaves that it may easily impose it self on any one for several Species; for some of them are almost round, and others long and narrow. It has one or two Flowers mixt with a great deal of purple hanging on short Footstalks. The Pods are different from those of the *common Vetch*, containing many, sometimes nine Seeds, white, purplish, variegated or paleish green, like green *Pease*, which they equal also in bigness, but are easily distinguished from them, in that they are not blackish like them at that part by which they adhere to the Pod.

4. *Vicia maxima dumetorum*, C. B. Pin. 345. *Bush-Vetch.* *Vicia sepium perennis*, J. B. 2. 313. *Cracca major*, Tabern. Icon. 506.

It grows in the Hedges, with a Stalk two or three Cubits long, not very thick; and Leaves not much unlike the *common Vetch*, but differing in that the Lobes of this are broad at the base, and tapering to a Point, less hairy, and of an insipid and viscid Taste. Several Flowers, sometimes as many as six, grow on one reddish Pedicle, coming out of a purplish Empalement, of one colour (those of the *common Vetch* are of two colours.) Notwithstanding the Flowers are so numerous, they are seldom succeeded by more than one or two Pods, which are less, and much shorter; they are broadish and flat, smooth and of a shining black when ripe enclosing several Seeds. The Root is perennial, like that of the *creeping Birthwort*, but small and of a sweetish Taste as in other Pulse.

It is common in Hedges and flowers in May.

5. *Vicia sepium*, folio rotundiore, acuto, semine nigro, C. B. Pin. 345. *Bush-Vetch with a rounder, sharp-pointed Leaf, and a black Seed.* *Vicia*, Dod. Pempt. 531.

6. *Vicia sepium*, folio rotundiore, acuto, semine maculato, C. B. Pin. 345. *Bush-Vetch with a rounder, sharp-pointed Leaf, and a spotted Seed.*

7. *Vicia vulgaris*, acutiore folio; semine parvo, nigro, C. B. Pin. 345. *Strange Tare or wild Vetch.* *Vicia vulgaris, sylvestris semine parvo & nigro frugum*, J. B. 2. 312. *Aphaca vera*, *Vicia Matthiolo*, Lugd. 478.

The Root of this is sometimes single and sometimes branched; sending forth many weak Stalks lying on the Ground, unless they lay hold on the neighbouring Plants, nine Inches or a Foot long. The Leaves are hairy like those *common Vetch*, but narrower, and not so obtuse at the extremity; compos'd also of fewer Conjugations of Lobes (six at most.) The Flowers grow in the bosom of the Leaves, one, two, or three in number, of a bright purple; not of two colours as in the *common Vetch*, sitting on very short, if any Footstalks. They are succeeded by long, slender, roundish Pods, black when ripe, filled with many (ten or twelve Seeds) hardly above a third part of the bigness of the *common Vetch*.

It flowers in the Spring and so on throughout the whole Summer. It is oftener found with us in Hedges, on Banks, and Sandy places, than in Corn Fields and cultivated places.

8. *Vicia multiflora*, C. B. Pin. 245. *Tufted Vetches.* *Vicia multiflora, perennis, nemorensis sive dumetorum*, J. B. 2. 314. *Aracus*, Tabern. Icon. 506.

The Roots are long and slender. The Stalks a Cubit or two Cubits high, branched, infirm, striated and covered with a short Down. The Leaves are compos'd of several pair of Lobes fastned to a middle Rib ending in a Tendril. The Lobes are an Inch long, narrow, hairy on both sides, of a dark green and sharp-pointed. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth very long spikes of longish, purple Flowers, hanging down, each of which is succeeded by a broad Pod, an Inch long, containing three or four roundish Seeds, black when ripe, and about the bigness of *Lentils*.

It is found in Bushes and Hedges, and not seldom in Meadows. It flowers in the Summer.

7. *Vicia* *perennis* had no occasion to separate from this Plant, that which *Clusius* has called *Vicia sylvestris spicato flore*, Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.

9. *Vicia perennis*, *incana multiflora*, Bot. Monsp. Hoary, tufted Vetch.

This attains to the bigness of the preceding, from which it differs in that the Leaves are hoary and as it were Silver. The Flowers grow nearer together and before they are unfolded the Spike is bent.

Mr. Magnol found it about *Latera*. It flowers in June.

10. *Vicia perennis multiflora*, majori flore cæruleo, ex albo mixto, Bot. Monsp. App. Perennial, tufted Vetch, with a large blue Flower mixt with white.

11. *Vicia perennis*, *multiflora*, *incana* *Infularum Stæchadum*. Perennial, hoary, tufted Vetch of the *Stæchades*. *Vicia Benghalensis hirsuta* & *incana*, *siliquis Pisi*, H L. Bar.

12. *Vicia sylvestris*, *hirsuta*, *incana*, C. B. Pin. 345. Hoary, rough, wild Vetch. *Vicia sylvestris*, quasi *incana*, flore albo, J. B. 2. 312. *Vicia sylvestris*, albo flore, Clus. Hist. 235.

It produces many round, striated Branches from the same Root, a Foot and sometimes a Cubit long; cloathed with Leaves like the common Vetch, but cover'd with Down, and in a manner hoary; ending in Tendrils, by means of which it twists it self with the adjoining Grass. The Flowers grow in the bosoms of the upper Leaves, for the most part three together, very like those of the common Vetch, of a white colour, the upper Leaf or Petal being of a dark colour vein'd on the inside, the under one of the same colour. The Pods are like those of the common Vetch; the Roots fibrous intermixt with Knobs.

It grows in the uncultivated Fields at *Chyzreg* a Town in *Pannonia*; it flowers in May.

13. *Vicia sylvestris*, *incana*, major & præcox, *Parisiensis*, flore suaverubente. The greater, early, hairy, hoary, wild Vetch, with a sweet-red Flower.

14. *Vicia folio subrotundo, brevi, obtuse mucronato, pediculo brevi insidente, flore, Vicia sepium seu dumerorum vulgaris, Raii Synops. 188. The other Bush Vetch with a blunter and shorter Leaf.*

This was found in *Yorkshire*, by Dr. Robinson.

15. *Vicia segetum*, cum *siliquis plurimis, hirsutis*, C. B. Pin. 345. Small wild Tare or fine Tare. *Vicia parva sive Cracca minor, cum multis siliquis hirsutis*, J. B. 2. 315. Cracca alterum genus, Dod. Pempt. 542.

From a slender, small Root arise square, slender and infirm Stalks near a Foot long, very full of pennated Leaves, like those of Lentil, smooth, consisting of eight or nine Lobes, seldom exactly opposite to one another, ending in twirling Tendrils by means of which it lays hold on, and strangles the adjacent Corn and Grass. The Flowers grow in loose Spikes, coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, seven or eight in number hanging all the same way, small, pale-blue; succeeded by hairy Pods, half an Inch long, hairy containing each two round, blackish Seeds.

It is too common amongst the Corn.

16. *Vicia segetum singularibus siliquis glabris*, C. B. Pin. 345. Corn Vetch or Fine Tare with single smooth Pods.

This is smaller and slenderer than the preceding, all smooth, having longer and narrower Lobes fastened to a middle Rib, which ends in a Tendril. It has a very long Pedicle coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, on which grows one Flower, larger than those of the preceding, of a pale blue colour, strip'd with purple Line; to which succeeds a smooth Pod, something flat containing three or four Seeds.

It is common amongst the Corn and in moist Woods.

17. *Vicia minima, cum siliquis glabris* The smallest Vetch with smooth Pods. *Vicia sive Cracca minima species, cum siliquis glabris*, J. B. 2. 315.

This differs from the former in having two or three Pods on a Pedicle.

18. *Vicia five Cracca foliis & filiquis longioribus*, Bot. Monsp. *Vetch with longer Leaves and Pods.* *Vicia* parvum genus folio longo, J. B. 2. 316.

The Leaves of this consist of several very long, narrow and as it were grassy Lobes. It grows about *Montpelier*.

19. *Vicia angustifolia, purpuro-violacea, filiqua lata glabra*, Bot. Monsp. *Narrow-leav'd, Violet colour'd Vetch, with a broad, smooth Pod.*

It has many, long, narrow, blunt-pointed Leaves; a large Flower of a purple *Violet* colour; succeeded by a Pod one Inch and a half long, to half an Inch broad, and smooth.

20. *Vicia multifolia, cum filiquis latis*, J. B. 2. 314. *Many-leav'd Vetch with broad Pods.*

The Leaves of this are like those of the *rusted Vetch*; consisting of many (sometimes twelve) Conjugations of Lobes; they are narrow and end in a Point; having large hairs. The Flowers are small, single, growing on very short Footstalks, of a white colour inclining to yellow. They are succeeded by Pods at first very hairy, afterwards less, but rough to the touch, scarce one Inch and half long, and half an Inch broad, containing about five Seeds.

It grows in the Corn about *Gramont*; and flowers in *April* or *May*.

21. *Vicia filiquas supra infraque terram edens.* *Vicia similis supra infraque terram fructum edens*, C. B. Pin. 345. *Arachidna aut potius Aracoides Honorii Belli*, J. B. 2. 323. *Arachidna di Candia*, Pon. Bald. Ital. 77.

It is divided into several Branches immediately from the Root; half a Foot, or at most nine Inches high, small, and angular; clothed with pennated Leaves, consisting of four or five pair of Lobes, sometimes placed opposite to each other, sometimes not, obtruse, and cut like a Heart, fastned to a middle Rib which ends in a Tendril. The Flowers are purple, growing out of the bosoms of the Leaves, and succeeded by broadish Pods, an Inch long, or a little longer, brown, something hairy, hooked at the end, containing two or three black, round Seeds, leaping out when ripe. It has also some

small Pods about the Root, containing one or two Seeds.

22. *Vicia minima, præcox, Parisiensium*, H. R. Par. *Small early Vetch with an angular Seed.* *Vicia minima, præcox, Soloniensis, Joncq. Hort.* *Vicia præcox, verna, minima, Soloniensis, semine hexedro*, Mor. H. R. Bles.

It grows on the Chalky Banks near *Greenhithe* in *Kent*.

23. *Vicia supina, latissimo folio non serrato.* *Supine Vetch with a very broad Leaf, not serrated.* *Faba sylvestris, fructu rotundo, atro*, C. B. Pin. 338. *Aracus fabaceus & Faba Kairina, cui semina minora*, J. B. 2. 286. *Sylvestris Græcorum Faba*, Lob. Icon. 58.

This grows to above a Cubit high, with pretty thick, angular, empty Seeds, something hairy; the Leaves consist of four; five or six Conjugations of Lobes adhering to a long middle Rib, like those of the *common Bean*, hairy, blackish; the Rib ends in a Tendril, where the Footstalk is annex'd to the Stalk, there grow two Lobes, as in *Pease*; and out of the same place arise purple Flowers, almost like those of *common Vetch*, one out of each bosom of a Leaf, on a short and scarce any Footstalk, succeeded by a pretty long, large, hairy, broad Pod, blackish when ripe, containing six or seven black, shining, round Seed.

It is an annual Plant, flowers in Summer, and grows wild in *Apulia*, *Narbonne* and *Aquitaine*.

24. *Vicia supina, latissimo folio, flore & fructu ferrugineis.* *Supine Vetch with a very broad Leaf, and rust-colour'd Flower and Fruit.* *Faba sylvestris Italica flore & fructu ferrugineis*, H. R. Par.

25. *Vicia supina, latissimo folio, serrato.* *Supine Vetch with a very broad, serrated Leaf.* *Aracus Fabaceus, serratus*, J. B. 2. 287.

26. *Vicia sylvatica, maxima, Piso sylvestri similis*, J. B. 2. 315. *The greatest wild Vetch resembling wild Pease.* *Pisum sylvestre minus*, Tabern. Icon. 498.

27. *Vicia sylvestris, lutea, filiqua hirsuta*, C. B. Pin. 345. *Wild yellow Vetch with a hairy Pod.* *Vicia luteo flore sylvestris*, J. B. 2. 313.

From one Root arise many, bending, angular Stalks, cloath'd alternately with Leaves consisting of ten or twelve Lobes, and ending in a Tendril. In the bosoms of the Leaves hang the Flowers on very short Footstalks, very beautiful, of a pale yellow colour, succeeded by Pods, shorter, plumper, thicker and broader than those of the common Vetch, covered with a white Down, containing four or five, brown, spotted, angular, flat Seeds.

It flowers in March and April, and is found about Montpelier and in several places of Italy. Also in England on Glastenbury Thorn-hill.

28. *Vicia serotina*, perennis, flore luteo, filiqua hirsuta. Late-flowering, perennial Vetch, with a yellow Flower, and a hairy Pod.

29. *Vicia serotina*, perennis, flore luteo, filiqua glabra. Late-flowering, perennial Vetch, with a yellow Flower, and a smooth Pod.

30. *Vicia sylvestris*, lutea, cum galea fusca, J. B. 2. 314. Wild, yellow Vetch, with a brown Standard.

31. *Vicia Cretica*, multiflora, latifolia, flore intense purpureo. Broad-leav'd, purple Vetch of Crete, with a deep purple Flower.

32. *Vicia verna villosissima* & *incana*, flore parvo, spicato, ex purpureo ad ianthinum vergente. The most hairy and hoary vernal Vetch, with a small spiked Flower, between a purple and a violet colour.

33. *Vicia multiflora*, spicata, floribus albidis, calyce purpureo. Spiked, tufted Vetch, with white Flowers, and a purple Empalement.

34. *Vicia Orientalis*, multiflora, argentea, flore variegato. Silver, Oriental, tufted Vetch, with a variegated Flower.

35. *Vicia Orientalis*, multiflora, incana, angustissimo folio. Hoary, Oriental, tufted Vetch, with a narrow Leaf.

36. *Vicia Orientalis*, flore maximo, pallescente macula lutea notato. Oriental Vetch, with a very large, pale Flower, marked with a yellow Spot.

Vicia is deriv'd (says Varro) a *Vinciendo*, and because it has Tendrils like the *Vine* (*Vitis*), with which it creeps upon *Lupines* or other Stalks, and binds them.

The Species of *Vetch* are easily known, when they have neither Flower nor Fruit, by their conjugated Leaves growing on a middle Rib, ending in a Tendril, and Stalks neither flat, nor winged.

TABLE CCXXVI. Fig. 2.

ERVUM.

Ervum is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a Pod D, undulated on both sides E, in a manner knotted, full of roundish Seeds FG. To these Notes must be added that the Leaves grow by pairs on a middle Rib.

The Species of *Ervum* are,

1. *Ervum verum*, Cam. Hort. The true *Ervum*. *Orobis filiquis articulatis*, semine majore, C. B. Pin. 345. *Orobis five Ervum multus*, J. B. 2. 321. *Mochus five Cicer sativum*, Dod. Pempt. 524.

From the same Root arise many, weak, angular, smooth Stalks, branched from the very bottom. The Leaves are long compos'd of ten or twelve pair of blunt-pointed Lobes, fastned to a middle Rib, which does not end in a Tendril. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth Pedicles, sustaining one or two small Flowers, larger than those of *Lentil*, with a Standard of a purplish colour without, white within, and strip'd with blueish-purple Lines. To the Flowers succeed Pods, an Inch long, cylindrical, whitish when ripe, jointed, containing round Seeds, but flat when dry.

It is common in the Fields about Montpelier and Geneva.

2. *Ervum verum*, flore subpurpurascente. *Ervum with a purplish Flower.* Orobus siliquis articulatis, semine majore, flore subpurpurascente, C. B. Pin. 346.

3. *Ervum semine minore.* *Ervum with a smaller Seed.* Orobus semine minore, C. B. Pin. 346. Orobus Creticus, Lugd. 469.

4. *Ervum semine obtuso, triangulo.* *Ervum with an obtuse triangular Seed.* Orobus semine obtuso, triangulo, C. B. Pin. 346. Orobum Cicer Lobellii, J. B. 2. 322. Cicer Orobum Theophrasti, Lob. Icon. 72.

It arises with a Stalk one Foot and a half high, jointed sidewise, as it were bent obliquely, lightly striated, fistular; clothed with pennate Leaves. Towards the upper part many Pods grow close together, an Inch long, erect, round, swelling in two or three places as if they were jointed, containing yellowish Seeds of an obtuse triangular figure.

It grows in Narbonne and Provence.

5. *Ervum Orientale, Alopecuroides, perenne, fructu longissimo.* *Oriental, perennial Ervum with a very long Fruit.*

6. *Ervum Orientale, Alopecuroides, serotinum & perenne, flore odoratissimo, fructu longissimo.* *Late-flowering, perennial, Oriental Ervum, with a very sweet Flower, and a very long Fruit.*

T A B L E CCXXVII.

GENUS X.

Galega, GOAT'S-RUE.

Goat's Rue is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, consisting of a Standard B, the Wings C, and the Keel D; out of the Empalement F, arises the Pointal E, which afterwards becomes a round, and as it were cylindrical Pod G, full of Seeds H I, for the most part oblong L, and as it were Kidney-shap'd. To these Notes are to be added, that the Leaves grow by pairs M,

fascinated to a middle Rib N, terminated by an odd one-O.

The Species of Goat's-Rue are,

1. *Galega vulgaris, floribus cæruleis,* C. B. Pin. 352. *Common Goat's-Rue with blue Flowers.* Galega, J. B. 2. 342. Dod. Pempt. 548.

It has slender, white, spreading Roots; Stalks two Cubits high and higher, striated, empty, branched into innumerable Branches. The Leaves are pennate, each Lobe ending in a little prickle. The Flowers grow on long Stalks coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, after the manner of the tufted Vetch. They are succeeded by long, slender, upright Pods, in which the Seeds are contain'd.

It grows in Italy and Spain, along the Banks of their Rivulers.

2. *Galega vulgaris, floribus ex cæruleo purpureis,* C. B. Pin. 352. *Common Goat's-Rue, with blue purple Flowers.*

3. *Galega vulgaris, floribus penitus candidantibus,* C. B. Pin. 352. *Common Goat's-Rue with white Flowers.*

4. *Galega Africana, floribus majoribus & siliquis crassioribus.* *African Goat's-Rue, with larger Flowers, and thicker Pods.*

5. *Galega Americana, frutescens, flore purpureo, foliis sericeis, Plum.* *Shrubby, American Goat's-Rue, with a purple Flower, and silken Leaves.*

6. *Galega Orientalis, latifolia, altissima, flore cæruleo.* *The tallest, broad-leav'd, Oriental Goat's-Rue with a blue Flower.*

7. *Galega maxima Lusitanica, Flor. Bat.* *The greatest Portuguese Goat's-Rue.*

8. *Galega Africana frutescens Oleæ folio angusto, siliquis crassis erectis.* *Shrubby African Goat's-Rue with narrow Lobes, shap'd like the Leaves of Olive, and thick, upright Pods.*

9. *Galega facie Barbæ Jovis, sericea, repens, flore pallide luteo, dense spicaro, Boer. Ind. 2. 46.* *Silken, creeping Goat's Rue, with a pale yellow Flower disposed in thick spikes.*

Goat's-Rue is a celebrated Alexipharmick and Sudorifick; remarkably discharging any thing pestilential or poisonous. It is of use in the Measles, in the Plague it self; in Childrens Convulsions a spoonful of it may be given; it is good for the bites or

Galega Goats Rue





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Fig. 1.

Astragaloides.

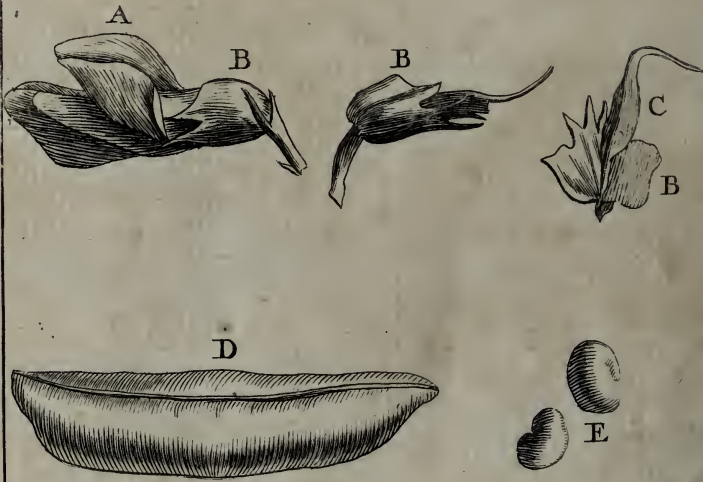
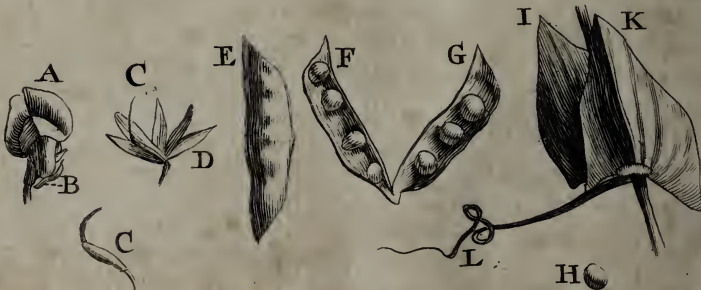


Fig. 2.

Aphaca. Vetchiling.



or stings of Serpents, and for the Worms, which it expells by outward Application. The Herb it self is eaten raw or boil'd for these uses. *Schrod.*

The Honourable Mr. Boyle in his *Treatise of the wholsomeness and unwholsomeness of the Air*, bestows three or four Pages in celebrating the Vertues of *Goat's-Rue* in pestilential and malignant Diseases, from his own Observation and Experience.

TABLE CCXXVIII. Fig. 1.

GENUS XI.

ASTRAGALOIDES.

Astragaloides is a Plant, with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a Pod D, shaped in a manner like a Boat, and full of Kidney-shap'd Seeds E.

Astragaloides Lusitanica. Portuguese *Astragaloides*. *Astragalus Bæticus.* *Clus. Hist. 234.* *Astragalus Bæticus*, lanuginosus; radice amplissima; *C. B. Pin. 351.* *Astragalus* (forte lanuginosus) *Bæticus*; *J. B. 2. 340.*

The Stalks of this Plant are a Cubit high or higher, about the thickness of one's little Finger, angular, hard, reddish and downy. The Leaves consist of several pair of woolly and hoary Leaves, set along a middle Rib. The Flowers grow many together, like those of *Lupine* or *Bean*, growing on long Branches, coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, quite white, but before they are quite blown of a dark yellow without. The Root is very large in proportion to the Plant, being sometimes as thick as a Man's Arm, and

TABLE CCXXVIII. Fig. 2.

GENUS XII.

Aphaca, VETCHLING.

Vetchling is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B D, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to a Pod E, full of roundish Seeds F G H. To these Notes must be added, that two Leaves only I K, grow at the joints of the Stalks, out of whose Wings proceed the Tendrils I.

1. *Aphaca*, *Lob. Icon. 70.* *Yellow Vetchling.* *Vicia lutea*, foliis convolvuli minoris, *C. B. Pin. 345.* *Vicia quæ Pitine* *Auguillare lata filiqua flore luteo*, *J. B. 2. 316.*

From a slender, annual Root, it produces many Stalks, nine Inches, a Cubit, and a Cubit and half high, angular, branched, slender, weak, and sustained only by means of their Tendrils, the Leaves grow by pairs without any Pedicle, triangular, like those of the *lesser Bindweeds* smooth, tender, striated, for the most part looking upwards, and as it were embracing the Stalk; out of whose bosoms proceed Branches cloath'd with the same kind of Leaves, and Tendrils, and Footstalks also more than two Inches long, each sustaining a yellow Flower, like that of the *yellow Chickling*, succeeded by a Pod, one Inch and a half long, pretty broad, a little hooked, flat and containing six or seven Seeds, less than those of *Lentils*, not so flat, but a little rounder, sometimes blackish, sometimes reddish, and sometimes variegated.

It is common amongst the Corn.
2. *Aphaca flore albedo*, lineis nigris distincto. *Vetchling with a white Flower, distinguished with a black Lines.*

S E C T. III.

Of Herbs with a papilionaceous Flower, whose Pointal turns to a jointed Pod.

T A B L E CCXXIX. Fig. 1.

Securidaca, HATCHET - VETCH.

Hatchet Vetch is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes an upright, plain, annular, articulated Pod D, containing in each joint E, a Rhomboid Seed F G, having a Notch on the inner side.

1. *Securidaca lutea major*, C. B. Pin. 348, *The greater yellow Hatchet-Vetch.* *Securidaca flore luteo, filiqua lata, oblonga*, J. B. 2. 345. *Securidaca vera*, Clus. Hist. 236.

It sends forth immediately from the Root many Stalks, above a Cubit long, branched, lying on the Ground; smooth Leaves, like those of the *greater Lentil*, growing broad by degrees, consisting of seven or eight pair set along a middle Rib, which is closed by an odd one. It sustains an Umbel of yellow Flowers at the top, succeeded by Pods above a span long, something furrow'd, crooked at the end, and flat, hanging on very short Pedicles.

It grows amongst the Corn in Spain.

2. *Securidaca major flore albo.* *The greater Hatchet-Vetch with a white Flower.*

Securidaca is so called from its Seeds resembling the *Securis* of the Antients.

T A B L E CCXXIX. Fig. 2.

G E N U S II.

Ornithopodium, BIRD'S-FOOT.

Bird's-Foot is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a hooked, jointed Pod D H, for the most part wav'd, containing in each Joint E F I K, a roundish Seed G L. To these Notes must be added, that several Pods grow together in such a manner as to resemble the *Foot of a Bird*.

The Species of *Bird's-foot* are,

1. *Ornithopodium majus*, C. B. Pin. 350. *Great Bird's-foot.* *Ornithopodium flore flavescence*, J. B. 2. 350. *Ornithopodium*, Dod: Pempt. 544.

2. *Ornithopodium minus*, C. B. Pin. 350. *The lesser Bird's-foot.* *Perpusillum Ornithopodium*, Lob. Icon. 82:

3. *Ornithopodium radice tuberculis nodosa*, C. B. Pin. 250. *Bird's-foot with a knobbed Root.* *Ornithopodium tuberosum Dalechampii*, Lugd. 486. J. B. 2. 351.

4. *Ornithopodium Scorpioides*, filiqua compressa. *Caterpillar Bird's-foot, with a flat Pod.* *Ornithopodium affinis hirsuta Scorpiodes*, C. B. Pin. 350. *Scorpioides leguminosa*, J. B. 2. 340. Lob. Icon. 83.

Tab. 229.

Pag. 410.

Fig. 1.

Securidaca. Hatchet Vetch.

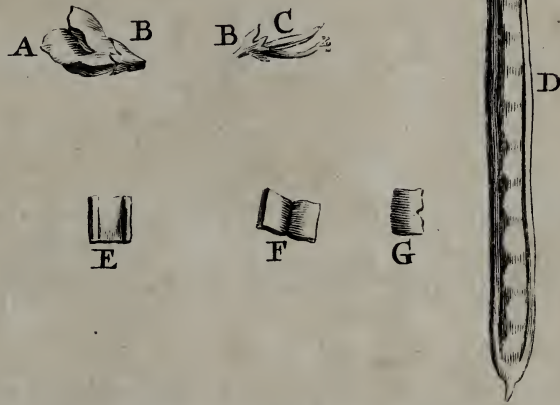
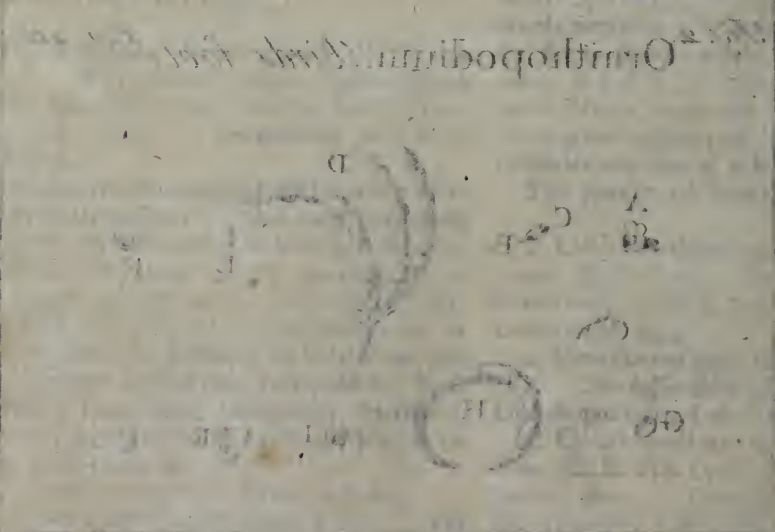
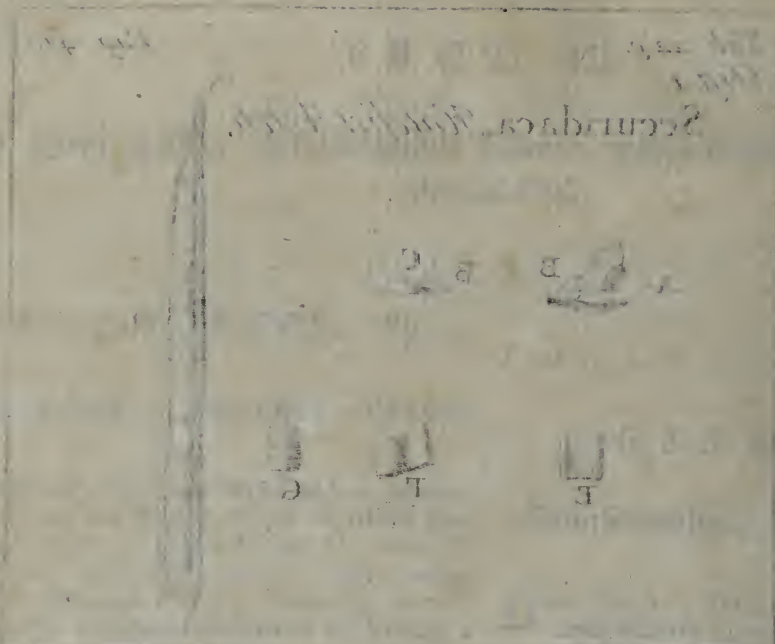
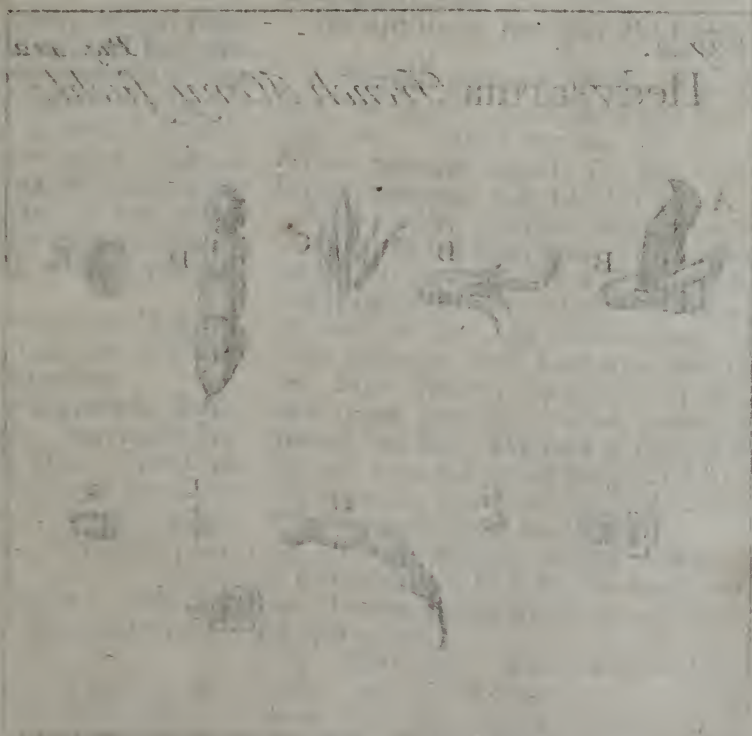


Fig. 2. Ornithopodium. Birds foot. Pag. 410.







Tab. 230.

Pag. 411.

Fig. 1.

Ferrum Equinum. Horse shoe Vetch.

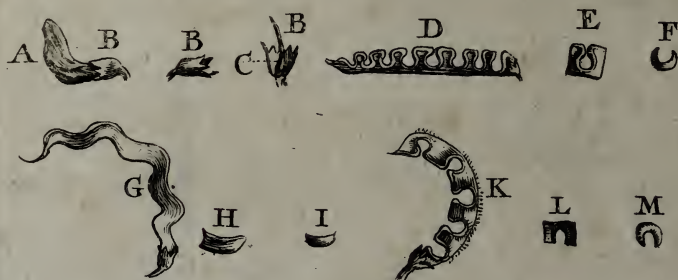


Fig. 2.

Pag. 412.

Hedysarum French Honey suckle.



It has a long, slender, simple Root, frequently divided into several Heads; out of which proceed not only Stalks, a span or a span and half high, hairy; but also Leaves, which are equal to those of the common *Bird's-foot*, consisting of ten or more pairs of small, hairy, pointed, something hoary Lobes, fastned to a middle Rib; the Stalks also are cloath'd with the same kind of Leaves. The Flowers grow in Bunches on the top of the Branches, not unlike those of the common *Bird's-foot*, to which succeed wreathed Pods, a little flat and striated.

It is common about *Messina* and *Naples*.

5. *Ornithopodium Scorpioides filiqua non compressa. Caterpillar Bird's-foot, with a Pod not flat. Scorpioides leguminosa altera, J. B. 2. 350.*

This sends forth many, slender, round Stalks, lying on the Ground and Branched, encompass'd with Leaves compos'd of four or four pair of Lobes fastned to a middle Rib, with an odd one at the end. - Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth the Pedicles two Inches long, sustaining at top in an Umbel, two, three, or four yellow Flowers, succeeded by a slender, crooked, smooth Pod, enclosing oblong, yellowish Seeds.

6. *Ornithopodium Scorpioides, Lusitanicum, filiqua undulata. Caterpillar Bird's-foot of Portugal with an undulated Pod.*

7. *Ornithopodium Portulacæ folio. Bird's-foot with a Purslane Leaf. Scorpioides Portulacæ folio, C. B. Pin. 287. Telephium Dioscoridis seu Scorpioides ob filiquarum similitudinem, C. B. Pin. ibid. Telephium Scorpioides, J. B. 2. 889. Scorpioides, Lob. Icon. 391.*

8. *Ornithopodium majus Creticum, Munting. Herbar. Belg. The greater Bird's-foot of Candy.*

9. *Ornithopodium elegans Lusitanicum, Ejus. A beautiful Bird's foot of Portugal.*

10. *Ornithopodium minimum δίκηχρον vel δαγρονέχρον, M. H. 2. 125. The least Bird's-foot with few claws.*

Ornithopodium is derived from *ὄρνις, avis, a bird, & πῦς, pes, a foot.*

TABLE CCXXX. Fig. 1.

GENUS II.

Ferrum equinum, HORSE-SHOE VETCH.

Horse-shoe Vetch is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a flat Pod D G K, distinguish'd into lunar joints H, or resembling a *Horse-shoe* E L, full of Seeds of the same form I F M.

The Species of *Horse-shoe Vetch* are,

1. *Ferrum equinum filiqua singulari, C. B. Pin. 349. Horse-shoe Vetch with a single Pod. Solea equina, J. B. 2. 347. Ferrum equinum vulgare, Col. part 1. 300. Ferrum equinum, Lob. Icon. 82.*

It has a white, ligneous Root, with few fibres, four Inches long, from which immediately arise angular Stalks a span, or nine Inches high; from which come forth Leaves like those of the *lesser Hatched-Vetch*; out of the bosoms of these Leaves proceed yellow, single Flowers, succeeded by Pods, three Inches long, one broad, something crooked and flat. The back of them is entire and even, but the opposite side beautifully sinuated, and containing in each joint a Seed shaped like a *Horse shoe*.

2. *Ferrum equinum filiqua multiplici, C. B. Pin. 349. Horse shoe Vetch with many Pods. Ferrum equinum alterum, πολυκέφαλον Col. part 1. 300.*

It differs from the former in being shorter, and in the number of its Pods, which come out of the Bosoms of the Leaves, as in that, but in this they sit on long Pedicles, whereas in the others they sit on very short ones, or none at all.

3. *Ferrum equinum Germanicum* filiquis in summitate, C. B. *Fin.* 349. *Common Horse shoe Vetch.* *Ferrum equinum capitatum*, Col. part 1. 301. *Ornithopodio affinis* five potius *soleæ vel ferro equino herbæ*, J. B. 2. 348.

It has a very long, thick, ligneous, fibrous, blackish sweetish Root; producing many Stalks, lying on the Ground, being Branched, slender and reddish; on which are pennated Leaves, something larger than those of *Bird's-foot*, the middle Rib not being set all along with Lobes as in *Bird's-foot*, but naked for some space towards the Stalk. On the top of the Leaves of Stalk are naked Pedicles, and half a Foot long or longer, on the tops of which are eight or nine pendulous, yellow Flowers, succeeded by Pods, which are intercepted with frequent joints, crooked, ending in a Point, resembling those of the first Species, but smaller, and less crooked, not so broad, nor so much sinuated, containing oblong Seeds.

It is found in several places in England, in a chalky Soil, and in the Northern Mountains. But notwithstanding this, it is no Enemy to the Northern Climates; for J. Baubinus observed it about *Montpellier*. It flowers in April or May.

The figure and description which *Columna* has given us of this Plant are good; it is not easy to know it by the figure of the *Hedysarum minus*, *Tabern.* because the Fruits are wanting in it; these parts are very ill represented in that of J. Baubinus. This Author has observed that *Camerarius* had confounded this Species of *Horse shoe Vetch* with that which C. Baubinus has called *Ferrum equinum*, *siliqua singulari*: It is certain that these two Species are engrav'd in the same Plate, and that we find the Pods of this on the Stalk of the Plant of which we are speaking. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

4. *Ferrum equinum Græcum*, filiqua multiplici, ampliori. *Greek Horse shoe Vetch*, with many large Pods.

5. *Ferrum equinum Hysiquanense*, floribus obsolete rubris D. Sherard. *Horse shoe Vetch with obsolete red Flowers* *Orob.* *Hysiquanensis* filiqua depressa alba,

fore obsolete purpureo; *Cat. ad finem Parad. Bat. Herman.* *Falcata Rivini.*

From a whitish fibrous Root it brings forth many, round, branched Stalks lying on the Grounds; at the joints of which grow pennated Leaves, consisting of nine, twelve or more pair of Lobes, sometimes directly opposite, sometimes alternate. The Flowers grow three, four or five together, in the bosoms of the Leaves towards the top on Pedicles, an Inch long. The Standard of the Flower is shaped like a Heart, of a pale purple colour, with many deeper Lines running lengthwise, the Wings and the Keel are of a deeper purple. The Pods are semilunar, bivalve, uncapular, something swelling at that part, where they inclose the Seeds, whitish when ripe.

6. *Ferrum equinum majus Malabariense*, filiquis in summitate, *Commelin. in H. M. Tom. 9. Tab. 48. p. 31. Mus. Ret. 31.* *Neruchadday, Malab. D. S. Brown.*

Ferrum equinum is so call'd from the shape of its Seed.

T A B L E CCXXX. Fig. 2.

GENUS VI.

Hedysarum, FRENCH HONEY-SUCKLE.

French Honey Suckle is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to a jointed, undulated Pod D H, having a Seed in each jointed E K F L, for the most part for the most part shaped like a Kidney I G. To these Notes must be added, Flowers gathered into a Spike or Head.

The Species of *French Honey Suckle* are,

1. *Hedysarum clypeatum*, flore suaviter rubente, *Eyst.* *French Honey-suckle with a sweet red Flower.* *Onobrychis femine clypeato*, aspero, major, *C. B. Pin.* 350. *Astragalus Romanus* five *Hedysarum clypeatum*, filiqua aspera, *J. B. 2.* 333. *Onobrychis altera*, *Dod. Pempt.* 549.

It has many, hollow, procumbent, smooth, thick Branches, one, two or three Cubits long, arising immediately from the Root; along which are plac'd alternately, Leaves about half a Foot long, consisting of five or six pair of Lobes, with an odd one at the end. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves, come forth Stalks sustaining spikes of beautiful, reddish Flowers, which are succeeded by flat, rough Pods, containing three, four or five Seeds.

2. *Hedysarum clypeatum* flore albedo. *French Honey-suckle, with a whitish Flower.* *Hedysarum clypeatum*, flore albo, *Raii Syllog.* 140.

3. *Hedysarum clypeatum* minus, flore purpureo, *Raii Hist.* 929. *The smaller French Honey-suckle with a purple Flower.* *Onobrychis femine clypeato*, aspero, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 350. *Onobrychis clypeata*, aspera, minor, *Prod.* 149. *Polygalo Gesneri* affine, caput gallinaceum, *J. B. 2.* 336.

It has a slender, white, ligneous Root, with a few Fibres. The Leaves are very small, oblong, narrow, four or five pair growing along a middle Rib, with an odd one at the end. From the same Root arise two or three Stalks, a span high, bearing clusters of five, six or more, purple Flowers, pretty large for the bigness of the Plant, at the top, and on long Pedicles. The Pods are like those of the first Species.

4. *Hedysarum annuum*, filiqua aspera, undulata, intorta. *Annual French Honey-suckle, with a rough, undulated, wreathed Pod.* *Onobrychis major*, annua filiculis articulatis, asperis, clypeatis, undulatis (id est antrosum & retrorsum) junctis, flore purpureo-rubente, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 130.

It produces Stalks not so thick nor so high as the first Species. It has Leaves of the same shape, but of a much paler colour. It has Flowers in Spikes on the tops of the Stalks, of a different colour from that, for

they are of a much paler red, mixt with a very little blue or Violet; and then the Pods have not their Joints united in a right Line, but undulated on both sides, or forming an obtuse angle in each articulation.

The Seed of this Plant was sent from Aleppo to the Physick-Garden at Oxford.

5. *Hedysarum Alpinum*, filiqua lævi, flore purpureo-cæruleo. *Mountain French Honey-suckle, with a smooth Pod, and a blue purple Flower.* *Onobrychis femine clypeato*, lævi, *C. B. Pin.* 350. *Onobrychis clypeata*, lævis, *C. B. Prod.* 149.

From a reddish Root, having small Fibres arises one (sometimes two) jointed Stalks; about which grow Leaves, consisting of six or seven pair of Lobes, growing to a middle Rib, with an odd one at the end. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves, proceed long, slender Branches, sustaining blue-purple Flowers, as it were in a Spike. These are succeeded by plain, smooth, buckler shap'd Pods.

It grows on the Mountains of Switzerland.

6. *Hedysarum Alpinum*, filiqua lævi, flore albedo. *Mountain French Honey-suckle with a smooth Pod, and a white Flower*

7. *Hedysarum triphyllum*, Canadense, *Corn.* 44. *Three-leav'd French Honey-suckle of Canada.* *Onobrychis major*, perennis, Canadensis, triphylla, filiculis articulatis, asperis, triangularibus, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 130.

The height of this in cool places, is about two Cubits, in open places it rises no higher than one. It has many angular and pithy Stalks from the same Root. The Flowers grow like those of the common *French Honey-suckle*; but much larger. The Standard is of a deeper red, the Wings and Keel paler. The Root is Fibrous, blackish, very lively.

It grows in the Northern parts of America.

8. *Hedysarum Indicum*, folio singulari, acuminato. *Indian, French Honey-suckle, with a single, acuminate Leaf.* *Onobrychis Gangerica* monophyllos, filiculis singularibus, lævibus falcatis per intermedia

discriminatis, *Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 50: fig. 3.*

9. *Hedysarum Indicum*, folio singulari, subrotundo. Indian *French Honey suckle* with a single, roundish Leaf. *Scorpioides Bifnagarica*, folio singulari, rigido, filiquis articulatis, erectis, *Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 59: fig. 3.*

10. *Hedysarum minus*, triphyllum, flore luteo, *Sloane Cat. Plant. Jam. 73.* The smaller, two-leav'd *French Honey suckle*, with a yellow Flower. *Onobrychis Madeiraspatana*, triphyllus, filiculis asperis, *Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 102: fig. 1.*

11. *Hedysarum triphyllum*, fruticosum, flore purpureo, filiqua varie distorta, *Sloane Cat. Plant. Jam. 73.* Three-leav'd, shrubby *French Honey suckle*, with a purple Flower, and a variously distorted Pod.

12. *Hedysarum triphyllum*, fruticosum, minus, *Sloane Cat. Plant. Jam. 73.* The smaller, three-leav'd, shrubby *French Honey-suckle*.

It has a firm, strong Root; a Stalk equally firm, from which proceed Branches three Inches long, cloathed with Leaves consisting of three Lobes, hanging on a common Pedicle, about half an Inch in length, these Lobes are about half an Inch long, of a yellow-green colour, and an oval figure. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth Footstalks, about three Inches long, sustaining the Flowers.

13. *Hedysarum triphyllum*, fruticosum, supinum, flore purpureo, *Sloane Cat. Jam. 73.* Three-leav'd, shrubby, supine *French Honey suckle* with a purple Flower. *Onobrychis Americana*, floribus spicatis, foliis canescentibus filiculis asperis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. T. 308. f. 1.*

From a long, slender, ligneous Root, it sends forth several Stalks a Foot long, lying on the Ground, hairy, round, woody, reddish, cloath'd at unequal spaces with Leaves consisting of three Lobes, of which the middle one is the biggest, placed on Footstalks, half an Inch long. The tops of the Branches are terminated by spikes of purple, papilionaceous Flowers, to which succeed jointed, semicircular Pods, with a narrow Neck between each joint; which makes them easily pull'd in pieces, because

of their sticking to Peoples cloaths by means of their roughness, and the weakness of the Union of their Joints. Each point contains a pale yellow Seed.

It is common in the Woods of *Jamaica*.

14. *Hedysarum Americanum*, humifusum hispidum, *Plum.* Rough, supine *American French Honey suckle*.

15. *Hedysarum annuum*, majus, *Zeylanicum*, *Mimosa foliis.* The greater, annual, *French Honey suckle* of *Zeylon*, with Leaves like the *Sensitive Plant*. *Onobrychis annua Zeylanica*, *Mimosa foliis*, filiquis articulatis, asperis, minor, *H.L. Bat.*

16. *Hedysarum triphyllum* *Marilandicum*, filiquis compressis asperis, ad unum latus dentatis, longioribus, *Raii Sup. 455.* Three-leav'd *French Honey suckle* of *Maryland*, with flat, rough, long Pods, indented on one side.

In the Branch which *Mr. Vernon* brought from *Maryland*, and communicated to *Sir Hans Sloane*, were three roundish, smooth, veined Leaves, sitting on a common Footstalk, the middle one being twice as big as the other two. Above the Leaves the Stalk ran into a great length, sending forth Branches, at long distances, on which, as also in the middle of the Stalk were thinner Flowers, on slender Pedicles, an Inch or half Inch long. The Pods are flat and rough, consisting of four or five protuberances, as it were indented on the lower part, intercepted with small Necks. Each protuberance contained a Seed not yet ripe; but the Flowers were gone.

17. *Hedysarum triphyllum* *Marilandicum* minus, filiquis compressis articulatis asperis, brevioribus, *Raii Supp. 455.* The smaller three-leav'd *French Honey-suckle* of *Maryland* with flat, rough, shorter Pods. *Onobrychis phaeolodes*, floribus, purpureis filiqua aspera bidentata & tridentata majore, *Pluk. Mantiss.*

It has slender, round Stalks, pretty stiff, and reddish. The Leaves are small, smooth, oblong, blunt-pointed, of a dark green, growing on slender and short Footstalks, the middle one being much larger than the side ones. The Stalk as in the former, runs out into length beyond the Leaves, sending out here and there more Branches than in the former, which

which on their upper part (as well as the middle of the Stalk) bear single Flowers on slender oblong Footstalks, succeeded by flat, rough Pods, bending downwards, consisting of three roundish Cells, in each of which is contained one Seed.

18. *Hedysarum trifolium Maderaspatanum*, filiquis membranaceis asperis, *Mus. Pet. 649.* *Three-leav'd, Maderaspatan French Honey suckle, with membranaceous, rough Pods.*

The middle Leaf is much larger and sharper-pointed than the others. The Pods are short, and blunt-pointed.

19. *Hedysarum trifolium Marilandicum* foliis latis, subrotundis, floribus in pediculis longis, ex eorumdem alis egressis, *Raii Supp. 456.* *Three-leav'd French Honey-suckle of Maryland, with broad, roundish Lobes and Flowers on long Pedicles, coming out of their bosoms.*

The Leaves sit on pretty long, hairy Pedicles, growing by threes, the middle one being larger and broader than the others; they are hairy about the edges, not notch. The flowering Stalks are very hairy, a span long or longer, cloath'd at certain distances with small acuminate Leaves, bearing on the top a few small Flowers, two together, on very slender Footstalks.

20. *Hedysarum trifolium Marilandicum* foliis modice latis acuminatis, saturius virentibus, plurimas & superiorum foliorum alis & ipso caule supra folia florum spicas emittens, *Raii Supp. 456.* *Three-leav'd French Honey suckle of Maryland, with pretty broad, acuminate, deeper green leaves, sending forth very many spikes of Flowers, from the bosoms of the upper Leaves, and from the Stalk it self above the Leaves.*

The Stalks, although they are slender, yet seem to be pretty rigid; clothed towards the upper part with a short and scarce conspicuous Down, as are also the Em-palements and Footstalks of the Flowers, so that they adhere to the cloaths after the manner of *Goose-grass*. Out of the bosoms of the upper Leaves, and above the Leaves out of the sides of the Stalks, here and there come forth long, slender, common Pedicles, sustaining on the top spikes of purplish Flowers.

It was gathered in *Maryland* by Mr. *Vernon*.

21. *Hedysarum trifolium Marilandicum* foliis parvis angustissimis, summa parte in multos divisum surculos, flores sustinentes, *Raii Supp. 456.* *Three-leav'd French Honey-suckle of Maryland, with small, very narrow Leaves, divided at top into many Branches, sustaining the Flowers.*

The Stalks are slender, cloath'd with narrow, acuminate Leaves, growing by threes at certain distances. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves, and above the Leaves from the Stalk it self, which runs out into length, at not very long spaces, come forth the Branches or common Pedicles, being slender, long, almost standing upright, sustaining on very slender Footstalks, small, thinner, purple Flowers. The tops of the Branches were rough and stuck to the cloaths, tho' the lower Leaves were entirely smooth.

22. *Hedysarum trifolium majus*, totum hirsutum, foliis acuminatis floribus in summo caule, inque pediculis & foliorum alis egressis, in spicas tenues excurrentibus, *Raii Supp. 456.* *Greater, three-leav'd French Honey suckle, all over hairy, with acuminate Leaves, and Flowers on the top of the Stalks, and on Pedicles, coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, and running out into slender spikes.*

The whole Plant (Leaves, Stalk and Spike) is hairy and sticks to the cloaths. The middle Leaf is much bigger than the others, ending sensibly from a broad base in a sharp point; they are all of a pale green colour. The spikes coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, have no Leaves on the common Pedicles. It sends forth fewer flowering Stalks from the Stalk above the Leaves, and those shorter than the foregoing. The Flowers are thinner set. The Stalk is firmer and stronger than that of any of the foregoing.

23. *Hedysarum trifolium Marilandicum* simpliciter in summo caule spica florum purpurascens, *Raii Supp. 456.* *Three leav'd French Honey-suckle of Maryland, with a simple spike of purplish Flowers on the top of the Stalk.*

The Leaves are like those of the preceding, ending sensibly in a sharp point from a broad Base, of a pale green colour, the middle Lobe being twice as big as the side Lobes. The tops of the Stalks, or Pedicles of the Spikes are beset with very small, simple, acuminate Leaves, growing to the Stalk with a broad Base.

24. *Hedysarum trifolium Marilandicum*, foliis longis, angustis acutis, spicis florum paucis, oblongis, in pediculis prælongis & summo caule & supremorum foliorum alis exeuntibus. *Three-leav'd French Honey-suckle of Maryland, with long, sharp-pointed Leaves, and a few long spikes of Flowers, on very long Footstalks, coming out of the-top of the Stalk and the Wings of the upper Leaves.*

T A B L E CCXXXI.

G E N U S V.

Scorpioides, C A T E R P I L L A R S.

Caterpillars is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a jointed Pod D; convoluted like a Snail or a *Caterpillar*, having a Seed G, in each E F, for the most part oval H.

The Species of *Caterpillars* are;

1. *Scorpioides Buplevri folio*, C. B. Pin. 287. *The great, rough Caterpillars.* *Scorpioides prius*, Dod. Pempt. 71.

From a Root for the most part single, of a Box colour, slender, longish, it sends forth Stalks about a Foot long, spread on the Ground, a little hairy; out of which arise Leaves, like those of *Buplevrum*, but fatter; less nervous, white in warm places, pretty thick, sometimes cover'd with short thinset hairs, hanging on longish Pedicles, with two long, narrow ears at the origine, of an herbaceous taste with some Acrimony, and

out of their Bosoms proceed single Pedicles a span, and a span and half long, or longer, slender, on the tops of which sit yellow Flowers; to which succeed rough, but not prickly Pods larger than in the next Species, of a Lemon-colour when ripe, and containing their Seeds in Tubercles.

2. *Scorpioides Buplevri folio corniculis asperis magis in se contortis & convolutis*, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 127. *Prickly Caterpillars.* *Scorpioides filiqua campoide hispida*, J. B. 2. 898.

This has two or three Pods on one common Pedicle, more convoluted and more rough than in the first Species, brown when ripe, and lunar Seeds.

It is common about *Montpellier*.

3. *Scorpioides filiqua crassa*, Boelii Ger. Emac. App. 1627. *Thick-podded Caterpillars.*

The Flowers of this are something larger than those of any of the other Species, one or two growing on each Pedicle. The Pods are twisted, not so rough as either of the preceding, but only beautifully striated, and as it were reticulated, seven times as big as the Pods of any other of this Genus, of the bigness of the greatest *hairy Caterpillars*. The Seed is round, but a little oblong, of the bigness of the *field-Pea*, and of a dark yellow colour.

4. *Scorpioides Buplevri folio, filiquis levibus*, Park. Theatr. 1117. *Smooth-podded Caterpillars.*

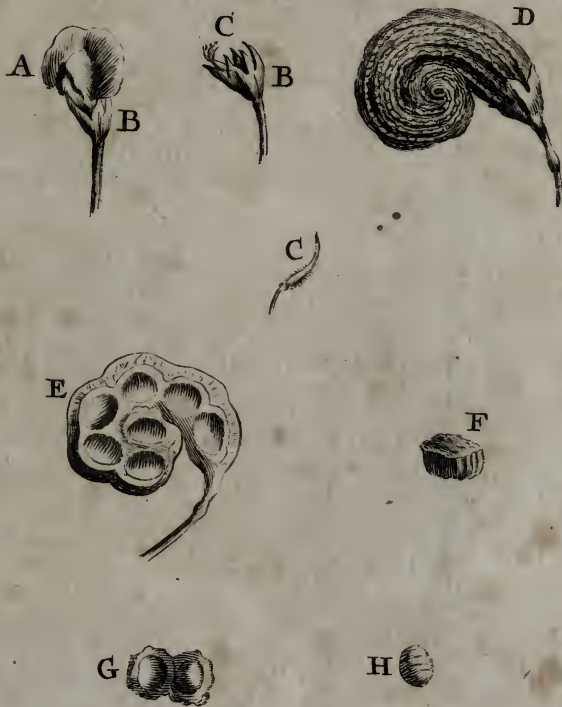
The Flowers of this are single seldom together; the Pods are narrow and smooth.

5. *Scorpioides filiqua cochleata & striata*, Olyssiponenfis, H. R. Par. *Caterpillars with a cochleated and striated Pod.* *Scorpioides filiqua striata, minus hirsuta*, Foncq. Hort.

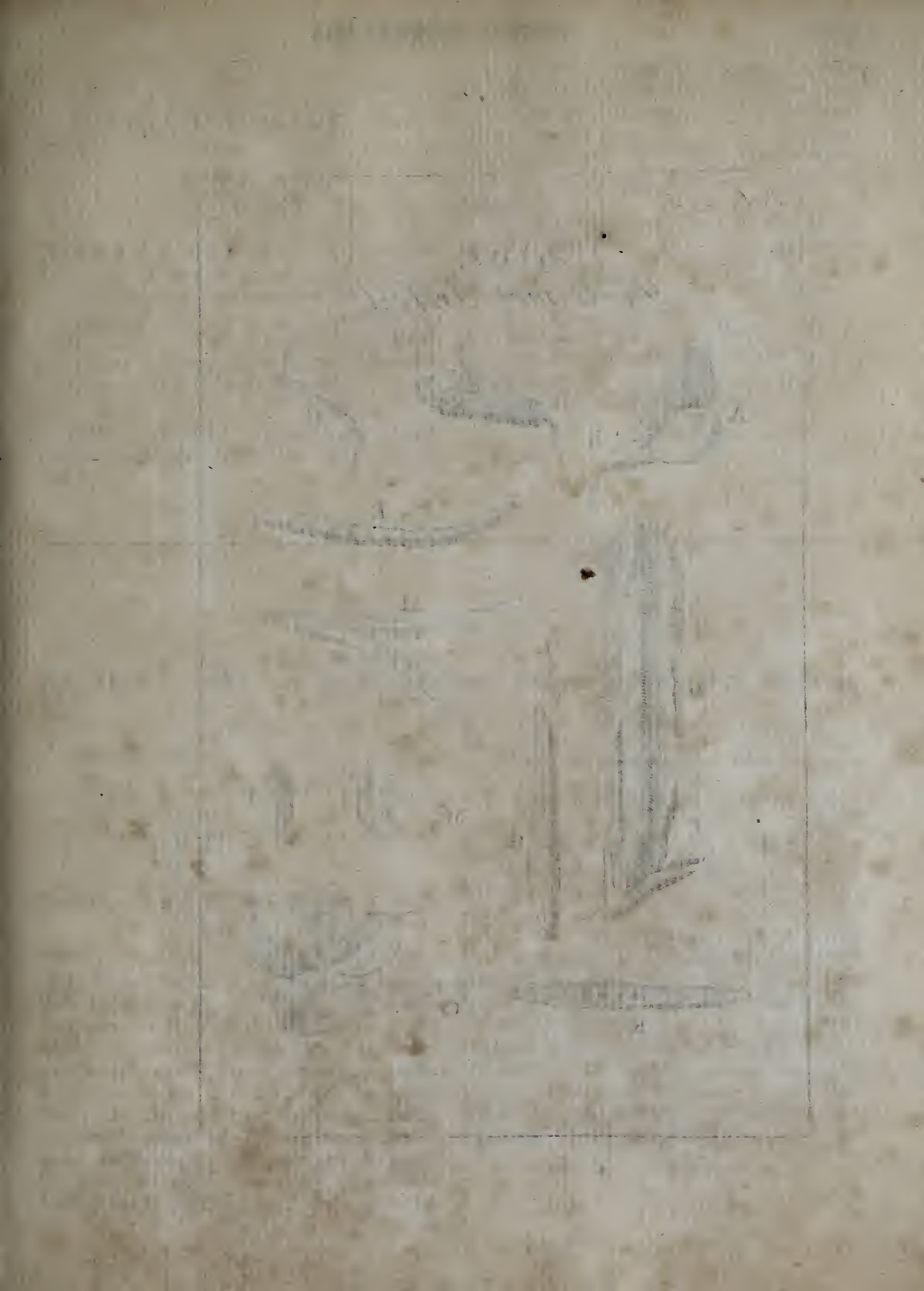
It has many Pods on the same Pedicle, very much twisted and convoluted, neither prickly nor hairy, but only striated lengthwise, slender, blackish when ripe.

Scorpioides is so called because its Fruit seems to resemble a *Scorpion's Tail*.

Scorpioides. Catirpillar.







Lotus.
Birds foot Trefoil.



GENUS VI.

SESBAN.

SESBAN is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower, whose Pointal becomes an oblong, round, unequal Pod, as it were distinguish'd into Knots, in which are contained round Seeds. To these Notes must be added that the Leaves are pennated without an odd Lobe at the end.

Sesban Prosp. Alp. Egypt. 33. Galega Egyptiaca siliquis articulatis, C. B. Pin. 352.

It is a Shrub about the bigness of a *Myrtle*, with Leaves like those of *Hatchet-Vetch* but longer and narrower; it has Herbaceous and tender Branches. It bears *Saffron-colour'd* Flowers in clusters, succeeded by long Pods containing Seeds like those of *Fenugreek*.

The *Egyptians* make use of this Shrub for their Hedges. The Seeds are made use of to dry and strengthen a moist Stomach. They find them of considerable use both in Decoction and Powder; to refrain any Flux of the Belly or Menfes. In one Word: They are in very frequent use among them to stop any kind of Evacuation whatsoever.

SECT. IV.

Of Herbs with a papilionaceous Flower and three Leaves.

TABLE CCXXXII.

GENUS I.

Lotus, BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL.

Bird's-foot Trefoil is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a Pod DEFG, sometimes distinguish'd as it were into Cells, by transverse partitions, and full of Seeds HI K, for the most part roundish LMO. To these Notes must be added, that the Leaves grow by threes indeed, but that they are set as it were with two Wings or little Leaves N, at the Origine of the Footstalks.

The Species of Bird's-foot Trefoil are,

1. Lotus five *Melilotus pentaphyllos*, minor, glabra, C. B. Pin. 332. The smaller, smooth Bird's-foot Trefoil. Lotus corniculata, glabra, minor, J. B. 2. 356. *Trifolium corniculatum*, 1 Dod. Pempt. 573.

The Root is ligneous, with a black Bark, having many divisions, which joining together, run out into a great length. The Stalks are slender, commonly lying on the Ground, branched. The Leaves are pointed, fat, and of an astringent Taste. The Flowers grow thick together as it were in an Umbel, yellow, the Standard being large and vein'd with purple. The Flowers are succeeded by freight, slender Pods.

It is common in Pastures every where.

2. *Lotus pentaphyllos, minor, glabra, foliis longioribus & angustioribus, H. Edinb.* The smaller, smooth Bird's-foot Trefoil, with longer and narrower Leaves.

3. *Lotus corniculata, hirsuta, minor, J. B. 2. 356.* The smaller, hairy Bird's foot Trefoil.

4. *Lotus pentaphyllos, minor, hirsutus, filiqua angustissima, C. B. Pin. 332.* The smaller, hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil, with a very narrow Pod. *Lotus corniculata, filiquis singularibus, vel binis tenuis, J. B. 2. 356.*

It adheres to the Earth, with a weak Root, sending forth numerous, streight, branched, reddish Stalks, a Foot long, set with long, whitish Hairs. The Leaves are oblong and sharp-pointed. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves comes forth a single, slender Pedicle, an Inch-long and longer, on the top of which sits a yellow Flower, with an hairy Empalement. The Pods are for the most part single, seldom two, an Inch long, round, having about twenty Seeds, which are small, round and reddish.

Mr. Ray gather'd it near Naples, it is found also in Narbonne.

5. *Lotus pentaphyllos, flore majore, luteo splendente, C. B. Pin. 332.* The greater Bird's-foot Trefoil. *Loti corniculatæ major Species, J. B. 2. 355.* *Trifolium corniculatum tertium, Dod. Pempt. 574.*

This is much taller than the first Species; having Stalks a Cubit, or a Cubit and half high. The Flowers grow on peculiar Branches, and on the top of the Stalk, being gather'd into a round cluster, large and yellow. The Pods are numerous, upright, an Inch, and an Inch and half long. The Stalks and Leaves, but especially the Clusters of Flowers, before they are expanded are covered with a hoary Down.

It is common in moist Meadows and about Hedges.

6. *Lotus pentaphyllos major hirsutis candidis, C. B. Pin. 332.* The greater hoary Bird's-foot Trefoil, with crooked Pods. *Melilotus alia in sylvestribus, Cesalp. 244.*

It grows in Woody places, and old Buildings, being short and having hoary Leaves. The Flowers are numerous, gather'd into Heads; and the Pods are crooked.

7. *Lotus pentaphyllos, major, alter, C. B. Pin. 332.* The other greater Bird's-foot Trefoil. *Lotus pentaphyllos, major & erectus, Gesn.*

8. *Lotus pentaphyllos, frutescens, tenuissimis, glabris foliis, C. B. Pin. 332.* Shrubby Bird's-foot Trefoil, with very small, smooth Leaves.

It has small, green, smooth Stalks, a Foot long, divided into several smaller Branches, encompassed with very narrow Leaves. On the tops of the Stalk, as also on Pedicles coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves are two, or three, seldom five Flowers, dispos'd in a round figure, of a yellow colour; succeeded by shorter and broader Pods than those of the preceding Species, ending in a long Point containing small Seeds.

9. *Lotus Hispanica foliis maculatis, C. B. Pin. 332.* Spanish Bird's foot Trefoil with spotted Leaves.

From a small Root come forth slender Branches a Foot long, encompass'd here and there by two Leaves; out of whose bosoms come forth a Footstalk sustaining three other Leaves, blunt-pointed, of a dark-green colour, and spotted by means of white Veins running thro' them. The Flowers are small and yellow.

10. *Lotus πολυκέε[ς], fruticosa, Cretica, argentea, filiquis longissimis, propendens, rectis, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 176.* Shrubby, silver, many-podded Bird's-foot Trefoil of Crete, with very long hanging streight Pods.

It has shrubby Stalks, two Cubits high; and sometimes higher, hoary, at each of the joints of which come forth two Leaves ending in a blunt point, and three larger, and more blunt at the top of the Pedicle, all of them being of a shining, silver-colour on both sides. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves arise Pedicles an Inch long, bearing at their tops three, four, sometimes more, sometimes fewer yellow Flowers; to each of which succeed single Pods, twice

as thick as the Pods of the common, smooth Bird's-foot Trefoil, one Inch and half long, streight, not crooked, by which it is distinguish'd from the 19th Species.

The Seeds were sent to Morison from Aleppo.

11. Lotus *δανζορέας* Cretica, lutea, filiquis, longis, erectis, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 175. Yellow Bird's-foot Trefoil of Crete, with a few long, upright Pods. Melilorus quædam Cretica, P. Alp. Exot. 272.

From a small, long, slender, branched Root it sends forth long, slender Stalks; cloath'd with Leaves hanging on long Foot-stalks; and spread on the Ground; on the tops of which come forth yellow Flowers, to each of which succeeds a long, upright Pod, containing small, round, yellowish Seeds.

12. Lotus pentaphyllos, filiquosus, villosus, C. B. Pin. 332. Upright, hoary Bird's-foot Trefoil. Trifolium, album, rectum, hirsutum valde, J. B. 2. 360. Oxytrichylum alterum Scribonii Herbariorum, Lob. Icon. 31.

It sends forth from the same Root many, upright, slender, woody, round, hairy and branched Stalks, a Cubit and two Cubits high. The Leaves grow by threes, covered with a hoary Down, some of them (chiefly the first) are roundish and small, with two small appendages: The upper ones end in a blunter point, some of them larger, with two great Appendages, of an astringent Taste, without any biting. The Flowers grow several together, spread forth, at the ends of the Branches, white, of a very hairy Empalement. They are succeeded by pretty thick Pods, of a Chestnut colour, shap'd like Rat's-dung; containing a small, round, yellowish Seed.

13. Lotus hæmorrhoidalis, humilior & candidior. Lower and whiter hæmorrhoidal Bird's-foot Trefoil.

14. Lotus villosus, altissimus flore glomerato. The tallest hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil with a glomerated Flower. Trifolium rectum, Monspeliianum, J. B. 2. 359. Lotus Lybica Dalechampii, Lugd. 509.

It has streight, strong, branched Stalks, two Cubits high, something angular, quire smooth, or but little hairy. The Flowers grow in clusters on particular Branches coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, hanging down, whitish, of a dark purple in their lower part. The Pods are dispos'd orbicularly, slender, very numerous, sometimes twenty four, on pretty short Foot-stalks, not an Inch long, smooth, brown, full of blackish Seeds.

15 Lotus pratensis, filiquosus, luteus, major & durior, C. B. Pin. 332. The greater and harder, yellow, Meadow Bird's-foot Trefoil. Lotus pratensis filiquosus, Clus. Hist. 244.

16. Lotus pratensis, filiquosus, luteus, minor & mollior, C. B. Pin. 332. The smaller and softer, yellow, Meadow Bird's-foot Trefoil. Lotus filiquosa lutea, Monspeliensis, J. B. 2. 359. Lotus trifolia, pratensis, filiquosa Monspeliensium, Lob. Icon. 42.

Its Root is set with many Fibres. Its Leaves are large; one large yellow Flower sits on the top of each Stalk, having four stripes on the side, breaking out of a long Empalement. One Pod succeeds, one Inch and a half long, having four membranes running on it lengthways.

It grows about Montpellier and Geneva.

17. Lotus maritima, lutea, filiquosa, folio pingui, glabro, Bot. Monsp. Yellow, maritime Bird's-foot Trefoil, with a fat, smooth Leaf. Lotus filiquosa lutea filiquis pinnatis strictioribus & longioribus.

The Pods of this are narrower than those of the preceding

18. Lotus ruber filiqua angulosa, C. B. Pin. 332. Red Bird's-foot Trefoil, with an angular Pod, square-coddled Vetch, or winged Pease. Lotus filiquosa, flore fusco, tetragonolobus, J. B. 2. 358. Lotus filiquosus, rubello flore, Clus. Hist. 244.

It has a slender Root, with few Fibres, from which arise round, hairy Stalks, sometimes a Foot long or longer, branched, almost lying on the Ground. The Leaves are large and hairy. The Flowers

ers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves, for the most part single, sitting on Footstalks an Inch and a half long; at the base of the Empalement is placed a Leaf, like the rest which grow on the Stalk, consisting of three parts. The Flowers are like those of *Pease*, less, emulating scarlet Velvet: But the Standard is paler than the other parts. The Pods are an Inch and a half long, angular, pretty thick, having four sinuated Membranes plac'd lengthwise. They contain large, round, yellowish Seeds, tasting like *Pease*.

It Flowers in *June*, and was found wild in *Messina* by Mr. Ray.

19. *Lotus pentaphyllos filiqua cornuta*, C. B. Pin. 332. *Horned Bird's foot Trefoil*. *Trifolium five Lotus Hierazune, edulis, filiquosa*, J. B. 2. 365. *Trifolium corniculatum Creticum*, P. Alp. Exot. 268.

It produces many slender Stalks from the same Root. The Leaves are narrow, pretty thick, something pointed. The Flowers are yellow, the Pods round, and large in proportion to the Stalk.

20. *Lotus filiquis Ornithopodii*, C. B. Pin. 332. *Bird's foot Trefoil with Bird's-foot Pods*. *Lotus Ornithopodii filiquis*, J. B. 2. 358. *Lotus peculiaris, filiquis Ornithopodii*, Cam. Hort. Tab. 25.

From one, white, hardish Root, set with few Fibres, come forth round Stalks, divided into Branches at distances of one Inch and a half. The ends of the Branches are possess'd by yellow Flowers, as in the first Species, strip'd with black Lines; to which succeed Pods, two, three or more, nay sometimes six, (Mr. Ray says he has observed fourteen) from the same joint, an Inch and a half, or at most two Inches long, hooked, flat, dark purple, shewing beautiful protuberances of Seeds.

21. *Lotus pentaphyllos, filiquis recurvis, pedes Corvinos referentibus*, C. B. Pin. 332. *Bird's-foot Trefoil with crooked Pods, resembling Crow feet*. *Loto filiquosæ aliquo modo similis, Coronopus ex codice Cæsareo*, J. B. 2. 358. *Coronopus ex codice Cæsareo*, Dod. Pempt.

22. *Lotus maximus. Lusitanicus, luteus*. The greatest, yellow, Portuguese Bird's-foot Trefoil.

23. *Lotus flore luteo, corniculis articulatis*, Raii Hist. 970.

The Root is white and simple; from which proceed several Stalks lying on the Ground. The Leaves are glaucous. The Flowers small, yellow, two or three together at each Joint. The Pods are long, slender, horned, wreath'd or jointed, containing oblong, yellowish Seeds.

Mr. Ray found it in *Sicily* near *Punto Cericiolo* not far from *Puzallu*.

24. *Lotus Cretica, palustris, altissima, incana, flore luteo*. The tallest, hoary, Marsh Bird's-foot Trefoil of *Crete*, with a yellow Flower.

25. *Lotus Græca, maritima, folio glauco & velut argenteo*. Maritime, Greek, Bird's-foot Trefoil, with a glaucous and as it were silver Leaf.

26. *Lotus tenuifolius Maderaspatanus filiqua singulari glabra*, Pluk. Phyt. 201. *Fine-leav'd Bird's-foot Trefoil of Maderaspatan with a single smooth Pod*.

27. *Lotus fruticosior Africana, foliis incanis, floribus binis amplis coccineis*, Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 43. fig. 2. Shrubby, African Bird's-foot Trefoil, with hoary Leaves, and two large, scarlet Flowers.

28. *Lotus tetralobus minor Creticus, seu Lotus parva Cretica procumbens incana, quaternis filiquis cruciatim dispositis*, Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 43. fig. 3. Small, procumbent Bird's-foot Trefoil of *Crete*, with four Pods placed cross-wise.

29. *Lotus filiquosus coronatus marinus*, Munting. Herbar. Belg. Sea crowned Bird's-foot Trefoil.

30. *Lotus filiquosus palustris, coronatus, Lusitanicus*, Munting. Herbar. Belg. Marsh crowned, Portuguese Bird's-foot Trefoil.

31. *Lotus Barbariæ frutescens Dalechampii & Lotus elegans incanus*, Munting. Herbar. Belg. Beautiful, shrubby, hoary Bird's-foot Trefoil.

32. *Lotus filiquosa, pilosa, viminosa, Lusitanica, Virid. Lusit.* Hairy, twigg'd, Portuguese Bird's-foot Trefoil.

33. *Lotus filiquosa incana marina, Virid. Lusit.* Hoary, Sea Bird's-foot Trefoil.

34. *Lotus filiquosa annua Indica, Virid. Lusit. Annual, Indian Bird's foot Trefoil.*

35. *Lotus filiquosa lutea, filiqua quadrata, foliis admodum hirsuta, Pluk. Mantifs. Yellow Bird's foot Trefoil, with a square Pod, and very hairy Leaves.*

36. *Lotus Africanus tenuissimis foliis, ramosissimus, floribus luteis perexiguis, Pluk. Mantifs. The most branched, African Bird's-foot Trefoil with very fine Leaves, and very small, yellow Flowers.*

37. *Lotus Æthiopicus fruticosus elegans, cauliculis rubicundis, Manelli forte, H. M. P. 9. T. 37. Pluk. Mantifs. Beautiful, shrubby, Æthiopian Bird's foot Trefoil with red Stalks.*

38. *Lotus corniculatus Æthiopicus frutescens, foliis subtus argenteis, Pluk. Mantifs. Shrubby, Æthiopian Bird's foot Trefoil, with Leaves of a silver colour underneath.*

39. *Lotus corniculatus argenteus, flore luteo, ex oris Gaditanis, Pluk. Mantifs. Silver Bird's foot Trefoil with a yellow Flower, from the Coasts of Cadiz.*

40. *Lotus argenteus Æthiopicus, flore singulari rubro, Pluk. Mantifs. Silver Æthiopian Bird's-foot Trefoil with a single, red Flower.*

41. *Lotus argenteus minor Gaditanus, Pluk. Mantifs. The smaller, silver Bird's-foot Trefoil of Cadiz.*

42. *Lotus Maderaspatanus villosus, Ornithopodii filiqua singulari, Pluk. Phyt. T. 200. f. 7. Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil, with a single Pod like that of Bird's-foot.*

43. *Lotus pentaphyllos filiquosus humilior & candidior, Pluk. Almagest. Bot. The lower and whiter Bird's foot Trefoil. Lotus hæmorrhoidalis candidior & humilior, Schol. Bot.*

44. *Lotus Africana annua hirsuta, floribus luteis, Hort. Amst. var. P. 2. Annual, hairy, African Bird's-foot Trefoil with yellow Flowers.*

From a slender Root it brings forth round and hairy Stalks, a Foot high, divided into various Branches, cloath'd with green, hairy Leaves. The tops of the Branches are adorn'd with many yellow Flower, succeeded by hairy Pods, containing round Seeds.

45. *Lotus angustifolius flore luteo purpureo, ex insula Sancti Jacobi, Hort. Amst. 2. 165. Narrow leav'd Bird's-foot Trefoil, with a purple and yellow Flower.*

It has a whitish Root set with some slender Fibres. It has a round, green Stalk, two Foot high, lying on the Ground if it be not propp'd up. The Leaves are narrow and long. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves arise the Branches, and on the top of the Branches appear papilionaceous Flowers three for the most part together, on small Footstalks of a yellow and purplish colour, succeeded by bivalve Pods, containing six or seven yellowish Seeds.

It is a perennial Plant and an Ever green; flowering at all Seasons of the Year.

46. *Lotus Africana frutescens, flore spicato rubicundo. Hort. Amst. Shrubby, African Bird's-foot Trefoil with a spiked red Flower.*

From a ligneous Root arises a Stalk, three Foot high, at first herbaceous, afterwards brown and woody, and divided into various round Branches, adorn'd on all the sides with pale-green Leaves, growing on hollow and grayish Footstalks. The Flowers come in spikes out of the bosoms of the Leaves; and on their dying about December or January appear round, blackish, pointed Pods, containing seven or eight roundish, yellow Seeds.

This Plant grows in Marshy places about the Mountains of the Cape of good Hope. It differs from the other Species in that the two Wings of the Leaves are not placed at the Origine of the Footstalk but about its middle.

47. *Lotus marina repens hirsuta angustifolia, hexastora, brevi filiqua, Hort. Cathol. Creeping, hairy, narrow-leav'd, Sea Bird's foot Trefoil, with six Flowers and a short Pod.*

The whole Plant, Stalks, Leaves and Flowers, are hairy, especially the Heads of Flowers, which seem always to consist of six.

48. *Lotus Africana frutescens, foliis angustissimis hirsutis, floribus luteis D. Sheppard, Raii Supp. 470. Shrubby, African Bird's-foot Trefoil, with very narrow, hairy Leaves and yellow Flowers.*

red hairy Empalements. The Seed is black, rough, hairy, ending in a leafy Point, of the same Smell with the rest of the Plant.

The Italian Seed of this Plant (says C. Baubinus) being sown in Germany produces a Plant with a bituminous Smell; but the Seed of that raised in Germany being sown again produces one without Taste or Smell.

It grows in Italy, Sicily and Narbonne on Rocky Hills not far from the Sea in great plenty.

The express'd Oil of the Seed of this Plant is much commended in the Palsie.

2. *Trifolium pratense* flore monopetalo. Common purple Trefoil, or Honey-suckle Trefoil. *Trifolium pratense*, purpureum, C. B. Pin. 327. *Trifolium purpureum* vulgare, J. B. 2. 374. *Trifolium pratense*, Tabern. Icon. 523.

From a Root almost a Finger thick, proceed thin, striated Stalks, something hairy, partly erect, partly lying on the Ground. The Leaves are sometimes round, sometimes oblong, sometimes markt with white, pointed Lines, sometimes with oblique, whitish stripes. The Flowers grow in clusters, for the most part purple or red, seldom and only by accident white, of a not unpleasant Smell, and a drying Taste. The tubulous part of the Flowers contains a Honey-like Liquor, which the children taking them out of their Empalements are wont to suck.

This Plant is not used in Physick. Tragus prescribes the Flowers and Seeds boil'd in Wine, to ease Labour pains, and cut the viscid Substances, which are found in the Intestines. He recommends them also boil'd in Water or Oil, and applied as a Cataplasm to discuss Tumours, where there is no Inflammation. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

3. *Trifolium purpureum*, majus, foliis longioribus & angustioribus, floribus saturatioribus, Rati Synopf. 194. The greater purple Trefoil with longer and narrower Leaves, and deeper-colour'd Flowers.

4. *Trifolium pratense*, album, C. B. Pin. 327. Tabern. Icon. 522. White-flower'd Meadow Trefoil. *Trifolium*, *pratense*, album, à Fuchſio depictum, five mas, J. B. 2. 379.

The Leaves of this are hairy, oblong, veined, crenated, growing on simple Stalks

a Cubit high, proceeding several together from a pretty thick Root, and sometimes divided into many Heads. The Flowers grow in clusters, are white, and something like the form of those of the 2d Species

It grows about Geneva, and flowers in August, September and October.

5. *Trifolium pratense*, flore albo, minus & femina glabrum, J. B. 2. 380. Small, smooth, white-flower'd Meadow Trefoil.

The Stalks of this are shorter than those of the preceding Species; they are weak and spread on the Ground, cloath'd with small, round, smooth, blunt-pointed Leaves. The Flowers also are smaller, hanging on longer Footstalks, sweet to the Taste. The Pods are small, short, and bivalve, each containing four or five Minute Seeds. The Leaves especially the under ones, are markt with a whitish, lunulated spot.

It bears commonly pretty short and smooth Footstalks, which sustain white Flowers: It raises its self little from the Ground, but it creeps much; it comes nearer the Figures which *Lebel* and *Dodoneus* have given of the *Trifolium pratense purpureum*, than the 2d, to which nevertheless we must refer *Dodoneus's* description and keep the Figure for this. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

6. *Trifolium pratense*, album, siliqua bivalvi, caule fistuloso, folio subtus purpureo-nigris maculis notato, Mor. Oxon. Hist. part 2. 137. White flower'd Meadow Trefoil, with a bivalve Pod, a fistulous Stalk, and a Leaf markt underneath with dark purple spots.

It has hollow Stalks, lying on the Ground a Foot and a Foot and a half long; in the upper bosoms of which come forth papilionaceous Flowers, which are large, whitish or yellowish, succeeded by small, bivalve Pods, each containing two or three Minute Seeds.

7. *Trifolium pratense* folliculatum, C. B. Pin. 329. Bladder, Meadow Trefoil. *Trifolium* folliculaceum seu vesicarium, minus purpureum, J. B. 2. 379. *Trifolium*, *pratense*, *Salamanticum*, Clus. Hist. 247.

From a small, simple Root it produces Stalks nine Inches long, spread on the Ground, adorn'd with small, blunt-pointed, crenated Leaves, hanging on a long Footstalk; out of whose bosom comes forth a Pedicle, above an Inch long, sustaining small, reddish

Flowers, gather'd into a round Head; succeeded by membranaceous Bladders, gaping at top with two Horns. The Seed is small and reddish.

It grows wild in *Italy* and about *Montpelier*.

8. *Trifolium pratense, luteum, capitulo Lupuli vel agrarium, C. B. Pin. 328. Hop Trefoil.* *Trifolium pratense, luteum, semina, flore pulchriore five lupulino, J. B. 2. 381.*

It spreads on the Ground many, weak Stalks, scarce sustaining themselves, a span or nine Inches high, hairy, reddish, shrubby with very frequent Branches. The Leaves are small, pretty broad, blunt-pointed, smooth, especially on the upper part, with very frequent Veins, if they be held against the light or easily to be seen on the other side, striated, hung on long Footstalks. Towards the tops of the Stalk and Branches come forth spikes of Flowers out of the bosoms of the Leaves, resembling the Head of Hops, but much less, compos'd of small, yellow Flowers, bent downwards when ripe, and by no means falling off. The Standard of the Flower is large and striated. Each Flower contains one Seed. It differs from most other Trefoils in that the Empalements are very small and scarce visible.

J. Baubinus has given a pretty good figure of this Plant; those of the other Authors are very bad: *C. Baubinus* has confounded this Species with the *Trifolium agrarium*, *Dod. Pempt. 576.* which we must refer to that which he has called *Trifolium pratense, luteum capitulo brevior, Pin.* By what *Tragus* has said of his eighth Species of *Meat*, it is no easy matter to determine whether he meant our Trefoil. *Tourn. Hist. des Pl.*

9. *Trifolium luteum, lupulinum, minimum, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 142. The least yellow, Hop Trefoil.*

10. *Trifolium montanum, Lupulinum, C. B. Pin. 328. Prodr. 140. Mountain Hop Trefoil.*

It has smooth Branches, a Cubit long; set with a few, small, round, lightly indented Leaves on a very long Footstalk: On the top of the Branch sits a little Head, like that of Hops; but oblong, and compos'd of little Flowers of a Chestnut-colour.

11. *Trifolium montanum, purpureum,*

majus, C. B. Pin. 328. The greater, mountain, purple Trefoil. Trifolium majus Clusii 2, non album, sed rubrum, J. B. 2. 375. Trifolium majus ii, Clus. Hist. 245.

It is not very unlike the greater white Trefoil, either in bigness or form; but the Leaves are a little narrower, and the spike of Flowers, which grow close together, is thicker, and sits on the top of the Stalk, without any trace of a Footstalk, and as it were lying hid among the Leaves, to which another shorter spike adheres, very seldom a third. The Flower is red.

12. *Trifolium montanum, purpureum, folio acuto, crenato, C. B. Pin. 328. Prodr.*

140. *Mountain, purple Trefoil, with a sharp pointed, crenated Leaf.*

It has firm, streight Stalks, a Cubit high, thin set Leaves, oblong, narrow, nervous, sharp-pointed and looking upwards, indented about the edges, sometimes more deeply divided. On the top of the Stalk are purple Flowers in a kind of Globe.

It is found in Hilly Meadows, flowering in *June*.

13. *Trifolium montanum, purpurascens, folio obtuso, crenato, C. B. Pin. 328. Prodr.*

140. *Mountain, purple Trefoil, with a blunt-pointed, crenated Leaf.*

This has a more branched Stalk, oblong, narrow, blunt-pointed Leaves, crenated above and on both sides; the Branches are set with more frequent and very narrow Leaves. The Flowers are fewer than in the former, and purplish.

In hilly Meadows about *Geneva*.

14. *Trifolium montanum, purpureum, minus, C. B. Pin. 328. The smaller, Mountain, purple Trefoil.*

This has short Stalks, sharp-pointed Leaves, and Flowers sometimes purple, and sometimes white.

15. *Trifolium montanum album, C. B. Pin. 328. Great, white flower'd and Mountain Trefoil. Trifolium majus, albo flore, incanum Clusii, J. B. 2. 380. Trifolium majus, 1 Clus. Hist. 245.*

It has three, or four Stalks, a Foot high, firm streight, round about which arise thinner, oblong, narrow, hard, nervous, keeled Leaves, hoary, and as it were indented round the edges. On the ends of the Branches, grow many, small, thick-set white Flowers.

ers forming a kind of spike. The Root is lively, about the thickness of one's little Finger, cover'd with a thick, brown bark, long, and fibrous.

16. *Trifolium spica rotunda rubra*, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *Trefoil with a round red Spike.* *Trifolium albo-incarnatum*, *spicatum* five *Lagopus maximus*, J. B. 2. 376. *Lagopus maximum*, folio & facie *Trifolii pratensis*, *Lob. Icon.* 39.

17. *Trifolium spica oblong rubra*, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *Trefoil with an oblong, red spike.* *Trifolium majus iii*, *purpureum Clusio*, J. B. 2. 375. *Trifolium majus, tertium*, *Clus. Hist.* 245.

It grows to about a Cubit high, and has thick, knotty Stalks. The Leaves come out of each joint alternately; they are long, striated, and their back more rais'd, embracing the Stalk with a kind of loose sheath, ending in two appendages and then growing by threes out of the same Pedicle, indented about the edges. The spike is long and large, very beautiful, compos'd of a row of red Flowers, emerging out of hairy Empalements. It has a lively Root, producing many Stalks every Year.

18. *Trifolium montanum, spica longissima, rubente*, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *Mountain Trefoil with a very long reddish spike.* *Trifolium purpureum, majus*, folio & spica longiore, J. B. 2. 375. *Lagopus major*, alter, *Dod. Pempt.* 578.

It arises to a Cubit and a Cubit and a half high, with pretty thick, strong, variously divaricated Stalks. It sports now and then in its Leaves, sometimes they scarce exceed half an Inch, are roundish, often oblong, pointed, three Inches, half an Inch broad, nearly crenated about the edges, very veiny, curl'd, growing on a Pedicle ending in a very broad, pennated, sheath, three Inches long or longer, embracing the Stalk. The reddish Flowers are dispos'd in a spike a span long and longer, pretty thick, coming out of an Empalement cut into long, woolly Wings.

It grows spontaneously about Geneva. M. Magnol observ'd it plentifully in a Wood not far from Montpelier.

19. *Trifolium montanum, angustissimum, spicatum*, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *Narrow-leav'd, spiked Trefoil.* *Trifolium angustifolium, spicatum*, J. B. 2. 376. *Altera angustifolia Lagopus*, *Lob. Icon.* 40.

This has a single, small, longish, ligneous Root; out of which proceed many, pretty firm, simple Stalks, a span or a Foot high; on which are three grassy, hairy Leaves, on a Footstalk an Inch long, wrapping up the Stalk with a long, striated sheath; the spike is about two Inches long or longer, compos'd of purple Flowers, in woolly Empalements, stretching forth five Wings. We have seen one of this kind a Cubit high, (says Mr. Ray) with very narrow Leaves two or three Inches long.

It grows about Montpelier.

20. *Trifolium Hispanicum, angustifolium, spica dilute rubente*, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *Narrow-leav'd, Spanish Trefoil with a pale red spike.* *Trifolium angustifolium, Hispanicum* five *Lagopus angustifolius flore dilute rubente*, J. B. 2. 377. *Lagopus angustifolius, Hispanicus*, *Clus. Hist.* 247.

It has a single, slender, and pretty firm Stalk, distinguished with some Knots and divided into some Branches, with Footstalks growing at each Knot, embracing the Stalk and Branches with a pretty loose Base, on the ends of which sit longish, narrow, keeled Leaves, hoary like the Leaves of the common Hare's foot Trefoil; the tops of the Branches end in long spikes of little Empalements, out of which emerge Flowers in form like those of the common sort, and almost of the same colour, that is, pale red.

21. *Trifolium Lagopoides, hirsutum, angustifolium Hispanicum flore ruberrimo*, *Mor. Hist. Oxon. part.* 2. 141. *Hairy, narrow-leav'd, Spanish, Hare's foot Trefoil, with a very red Flower.* *Lagopus minor, flore ruberrimo*, *Park. Theatr.* 1107.

It has soft, hoary, narrow Leaves, ending in a sharp point, but shorter than those of the preceding. The Stalks scarce ascend to the height of half a Foot. It bears a thin spike compos'd of very beautiful red Flowers; to which succeed hairy Caulicles.

22. *Trifolium arvense humile spicatum*, five *Lagopus*, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *Hare's-foot Trefoil.* *Lagopus trifolius quorundum*, J. B. 2. 377. *Lagopus*, *Dod. Pempt.* 577.

This Plant has obtained its name from the Spike, which with its grey, soft Down imitates the feet of a Hare. It has small white Flowers, appearing but little, and succeeded by a small, reddish Seed. The spikes sit on long Pedicles, coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves. It has very many Stalks a span or a span and a half high, nay, in a good Soil nine Inches or a Foot, branched, cover'd with a hoary Down, cloath'd with hairy Leaves, about an Inch long, a line broad, acuminate, hairy and hoary, especially on the back side, sitting on Pedicles which embrace the Stalk with a broad and striated Base. The Leaves which come from the Root are much broader, and sustain'd by longer Pedicles. The Taste of the Plant is astringent and very drying.

It is common amongst the Corn in a sandy Soil, and flowers pretty late, generally after *Midsummer*.

23. *Trifolium Lagopoides*, minus, folio acuto, non crenato, flore minore, dilute purpureo, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 141.

24. *Trifolium Lagopoides*, flore sublu-
teo, *H. R. Par.* The great, white or yellow-
ish Meadow Trefoil. *Trifolium Lago-*
poides, annuum, hirsutum, pallide luteum,
flore ochroleucon, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2.
141. *Trifolium pratense*, hirsutum, ma-
jus, flore albo-sulphureo seu $\delta\chi\rho\alpha\mu\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma$, *Raii*
Hist. 943.

From a black Root, smaller than one's little Finger, arise many Stalks a Foot or a Cubit high, round, hairy, bent to the Ground. The Leaves also are hairy, neither crenated, nor in any manner cut, the lower ones smaller and rounder, sitting on long, hairy Pedicles, the upper ones longer, nearer to the Stalk, the spike of the Flowers is longish, acuminate, dense, of a pale or yellowish colour, and in the riper Plants approaching to a Brimstone-colour. Where the Pedicle of the spike begins, there are two opposite Leaves, whereas below they always grow alternatly.

25. *Trifolium capitulo stellato, follicula-*
to globoso, C. B. *Pin.* 329. *Trefoil with*
a starred, folliculated, globous Seed.

26. *Trifolium stellatum*, C. B. *Pin.* 329.
Prod. 143. *Rough starry-headed Trefoil!*
Trifolium stellatum, purpureum, Montpel-
sulanum, J. B. 2. 376.

It sends forth from a slender, white, ligneous, fibrous Root, hollow Stalks, a span and sometimes two-spans long, not plainly upright; sometimes falling on the Ground, cover'd all over with a thick Wooll, sometimes reddish, seldom Branched: It has Leaves on long Pedicles, cut like a Heart, a little serrated towards the upper part, all over hairy. The roundish clusters of purple Flowers consists of very hairy Empalements, the Wings of which being turn'd out represent a radiant Star. It is an annual Plant.

Mr. Ray observ'd it plentifully at the Roots of Mount *Vesuvius*, in great plenty, and no less common in *Sicily* about *Messina*, and in *Narbonne* about *Montpelier*.

27. *Trifolium stellatum glabrum, Ger-*
emac. Smooth starry-headed, or teasel-head-
ed Trefoil. *Trifolium capitulis Diplaci*
quorundam, Raii Synopf. 194.

From a white, simple, annual Root, arise many round, hairy, branched Stalks, a span or nine Inches high, for the most part lying on the Ground. The Leaves sit on long Pedicles; cover'd with a soft Down, not crenated, pretty long, with round extremities, out of the bosoms of which arise alternate Branches. On the tops of the Stalk and Branches sit Heads like those of *Teasel* of *Eryngo*, on short Footstalks, at which two opposite Leaves embrace the Stalk with their Appendages. The Flowers are of a pale purple colour, the Empalements of which are terminated in five Rays or little Spines, of which the lowest is the biggest and longest.

Dr. Johnson observed it in the Salt Marshes of *Dartford* in *Kent*. Mr. Ray gather'd it in the Sea-Marshes in many places, as near *Harwich* in *Essex*, and about *Leigh* not far from the *Thames-mouth* in the same County.

28. *Trifolium globosum* five capitulo *Lagopi* rotundiore, C. B. *Pin.* 329. *Round, stiff-headed Trefoil.* *Trifolium glomerato* flore capitulo *Lagopi* rotundiore, C. B. *Prod.* 143. *Trifolium capitulo glomerato*, rigido, J. B. 2. 378.

It has a long, thin, capillaceous, fibrous, white Root; many small, round Stalks, about a span and sometimes a Foot high, divided into Branches a little hairy; encompass'd by small Leaves, a little hairy, round and notch'd at the extremity. Single cluster'd Heads adorn the tops of the Branches, rough like the Heads of *Burdock*. The Flowers are small and yellow.

29. *Trifolium globosum repens*, C. B. *Pin.* 329. *Prod.* 142. *Round-headed, creeping Trefoil.* *Trifolium glomerulis* *Perlonatæ* *Cherleri*, J. B. 2. 377.

The Stalks are a span long, bending to the Ground, hairy, proceeding many together from a creeping, capillaceous, reddish Root. On the top of each Stalk is one, large Head, like a *Bur*, with long beards, mixt with some whitish Down, small, purple, little Flowers appearing amongst the Beards; the base of the Head is embraced by three large Leaves, lying in scales over one another, purple about the edges, and strip'd.

30. *Trifolium capitulo spumoso, lævi*, C. B. *Pin.* 329. *Prodr.* 140. *Smooth, bladder-headed Trefoil.* *Trifolium glomerulis* *tomentosis* *per caulium longitudinem*, J. B. 2. 379. *Trifolium fragiferum*, *tomentosum*, *Bot. Monsp.*

The Root is white and fibrous, from which arise many Stalks a span high, spread on the Ground; at the joints are two pretty broad Appendages, between which the Footstalks sustain trifoliated, veiny, smooth, serrated Leaves. Out of each joint are produc'd Flowers in clusters, on very short Pedicles, to which succeed globules of the bigness of *Strawberries*, hoary as it were with Cotton, compos'd of very many Bladders; in each of which is contained one, small, roundish Seed. The multitude of the globules renders it of a very beautiful appearance.

31. *Trifolium capitulo spumoso, aspero, majus*, C. B. *Pin.* 329. *Prod.* 140. *The greater Trefoil with a rough, bladder Head.* *Trifolium* *cujus caules è geniculis glomerulos oblongos proferunt*, J. B. 2. 278.

This has a thin but ligneous Root, which sends forth many, rigid, round, pale-green Branches, a Foot long and crooked at each joint. The Leaves are neither cordated, nor serrated, sitting on pretty long Footstalks, which stand forth from a membranous kind of Appendage which cloaths the joints. In the joints also sit oblong Heads, set with a thick cluster of purplish Flowers, 4, 5, or more in number, but only one in each joint. The points of the Empalement are crooked, stiff, sharp, but not so hard as to deserve the name of *Spines*, nor indented.

32. *Trifolium capitulo spumoso, aspero, minus*, C. B. *Pin.* 327. *Prod.* 140. *The lesser Trefoil with a rough bladder Head.*

The Root of this is carried transversely, and is fixt into the Earth with capillaceous Fibres; it creeps on the Ground with its Branches; from which arise naked Pedicles, two or three Inches long, which sustain a small roundish Head, compos'd of reddish Flowers; to which succeeds a Head compos'd as it were of several little Bladders, something rough and green at first containing a reddish Seed. The Leaves are small, round and crenated.

33. *Trifolium capitulis Thymi*, C. B. *Pin.* *Prod.* 140. *Thyme-headed Trefoil.* *Trifolium parvum rectum*, flore glomerato, cum unguiculis, J. B. 2. 378.

From a Root, set with long Fibres proceed several supine, round, smooth Stalks a span and a span and a half long, whitish near the Ground, otherwise dark-red or greenish. The Leaves are small, smooth, veined, lightly serrated, some also cordated, hanging on long Pedicles, embracing the Stalk with membranous Appendages, sometimes on short ones, especially in the upper Branches. The Flowers grow on the very top of all the Stalk, being small, and imitating a *Bird's claw*, out of large, smooth, striated Empalements, indented at the extremities, and hard.

34. *Trifolium capitulo, oblongo, aspero, C. B. Pin. 329. Pred. 140. Trefoil with an oblong, rough Head.*

It has a white, capillaceous Root; many, smooth, round Footstalks, a Foot high, as it were jointed; cloath'd with a few round Leaves.

Out of each joint proceed several yellow Flowers, join'd together. To these succeed long Heads, having many crooked Spines, under each of which is put a Leaf, divided into three parts. The Seed is small.

35. *Trifolium fragiferum, friscum, folio cordato, flore rubro, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 144. Strawberry Trefoil. Trifolium Fragiferum, Clus. Hist. Cur. post. in f.l. 39.*

It propagates it self far and near with its creeping Stalks, sending forth Roots at the joints. The Leaves grow on long, hairy Footstalks. They are small dark-green, serrated, blunt-pointed, but not cordated. The spikes of Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves, on Footstalks a span and a span and a half long. They are small, roundish, like those of *Meadow Trefoil*, compos'd of small Flowers of a pale purple colour, opening themselves gradually. When the Flowers decay the Empalements swell into turgid, hairy, little Bladders, bent downwards and ending in two Horns. Each Bladder contains a Pod, enclosing one Seed. The whole aggregate of Bladders is of a beautiful red colour, and appears very like a *Strawberry*.

It is common in moist places, in July and August.

36. *Trifolium Fragiferum, Friscum, capitulo saturo violaceo, Clus. Cur. post. in fol. 39. Blue Strawberry Trefoil.*

37. *Trifolium Fragiferum, nostras, purpureum, folio oblongo, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 144. Red Strawberry Trefoil with an oblong Leaf.*

This is a variety of the 35th.

37. *Trifolium temen sub terram condens, H. R. Par. Trefoil seedling under Ground. Trifolium album, tricocon, subterraneum, Gakonium, reticulatum, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 138. Trifolium subterraneum sive solliculos sub terram condens, Bot. Monsp.*

From an annual Root proceed very many Stalks, half a Foot long and longer, lying on the Ground, and as it were flatted to the Earth, branched, the Branches coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, hairy, cloath'd with Leavhs growing alternately, which sit on long, hairy Pedicles, embracing the Stalk with two membranaceous Ears. The Leaves are hairy, cordated, markt with a whitish, lunar spot in the middle. Towards the upper part of the Stalk out of the bosoms of the Leaves, come forth Pedicles scarce a span long, sustaining on top four or five white papilionaceous Flowers, with a very long Tube, out of striated Empalements, encompass'd with a red girdle, and divided into five long, fine Segments. When the Flowers are fallen off, the Empalements are reflected towards the Pedicle, and hide their Heads under Ground, and out of the extremity Pedicle in the middle of the Empalement emerge very many flat Rays, broader at the bottom and narrower towards the top, the tops themselves being radiated with five longish Spines, expanded in form of a Star, and when they first appear hairy at the sides. These Rays do not always break out at the same time, but successively one after another, and are reflected towards the Pedicle, so that they compose a kind of prickly Head. In each Empalement is one Seed, enclos'd in a large Chestnut-colour'd Capsule.

It flowers in May.

38. *Trifolium Epithymi capitulis, intergenicula, annuum, H. Cathol. Annual Trefoil with Dodder-beads amongst the joints.*

39. *Trifolium minus, lupinum, capitulis densiori lanugine candicantibus Triumfetti, H. Cathol. The smaller lupine Trefoil with Heads cover'd with a thick white wool.*

40. *Trifolium parvum, hirsutum, flore parvo, dilute purpureo, in glomerulis oblongis, semine magno, Raii Hist. 945. Small, hairy Trefoil, with a small, pale purple Flower, in oblong Heads and large Seed. Trifolium parvum, hirsutum, floribus parvis, dilute purpureis, in glomerulis mollioribus & oblongis, semine magno, Ejusd. Synopf. 194.*

From a white, simple, annual Root, it sends forth many round, hairy, branched Stalks in a barren Soil scarce a span long, in a richer Soil a Cubit long and longer, leaning to the Ground, and something bent about the joints. The Leaves are hairy, equal about the edges, dark green; those which come from the Root are less, more blunt, sometimes also cordated, sitting on long Pedicles; those which grow on the lower part of the Stalk are shorter and more blunt, sustained by longer Pedicles; the upper ones are something longer, sharper pointed, on shorter Footstalks. The Flowers are small of a pale purple colour, cluster'd into thick heads, sitting on the tops of the Stalk and Branches. In a barren Soil the heads are globular, but in a rich Soil they run out into a long form; at the base of each of the Heads there is always one, sometimes two Leaves, with Footstalks dilated into striated membranes. From the side of the larger Head sometimes rises a secondary one on a Pedicle. The Empalements or Seed-Vessels are striated, turgid, hairy, ending in five little spines, each containing a pretty large, yellowish Seed. It is an annual Plant.

It often occurs in barren pastures in England.

41. *Trifolium cum glomerulis ad caulium nodos rotundis*, Raii Synop. 194. *Trefoil with round heads at the joints of the Stalks.*

It has a white, simple Root, set with large Fibres; from which proceed several Stalks, lying on the Ground, smooth, sometimes reddish on the upper side towards the Root, cloath'd with roundish Leaves, alternate, indented about the edges, on long Pedicles. The heads are sessile, in the bottoms of the Leaves, not prickly, out of which emerge thin-set Flowers of a pale purple colour.

42. *Trifolium phæum*, fuscum, luxurians, quaternis, quinis, & senis foliis, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 135. *Trefoil with four Leaves.* *Quadrifolium hortenfe*, album, C. B. Pin. 327. *Quadrifolium phæum*, fuscum, hortorium, Lob. Icon. 33. *Trifoliis affine quadrifolium phænm Lobelii*, J. B. 2. 380.

This is only a variety of the 4th or 5th Species; the number of its Leaves being owing to the fruitfulness of the Soil, the shadiness of the place or some other accident. However it is in great reputation amongst the good Ladies in the Country, as a certain Remedy in the Purples, and is carefully cultivated in their Gardens for that purpose.

43. *Trifolium Creticum*, bituminoso simile, plane inodorum, flore subcæruleo. *Trefoil of Candy resembling the bituminous one, but without smell, with a blueish Flower.*

44. *Trifolium Creticum*, bituminoso simile, plane inodorum, flore purpureo. *Trefoil of Candy, resembling the bituminous one, but without smell, with a purple Flower.*

45. *Trifolium Creticum*, bituminoso simile, plane inodorum, flore albo. *Trefoil of Candy, resembling the bituminous one, but without smell, with a white Flower.*

46. *Trifolium Creticum*, elegantissimum, magno flore. *The most beautiful Trefoil of Candy with a large Flower.*

47. *Trifolium Creticum*, spicæ trifoliæ simile, fructu in calyce recondito. *Trefoil of Candy, resembling the trifoliated Spike, with the Fruit hid in the Empalement.*

48. *Trifolium amplissimo folio*, subrotundo, villoso, flore purpurascente. *Trefoil with a very large, roundish, hairy Leaf, and a purplish Flower.*

49. *Trifolium Orientale*, altissimum, caule fistuloso, flore albo. *The tallest, Oriental Trefoil, with a fistulous Leaf, and a white Flower.*

50. *Trifolium Orientale*, canescens capitulo oblongo, fordide albo. *Oriental, hoary Trefoil, with a pretty long white Head, of a dirty white colour.*

51. *Trifolium Orientale*, foliis oblongis, flore albo. *Oriental Trefoil with oblong Leaves, and a white Flower.*

52. *Trifolium Orientale*, majus, villosissimum, floribus flavescentibus. *The greater, and most hairy Oriental Trefoil, with yellowish Flowers.*

53. *Trifolium Orientale* capite, lanuginoso. *Oriental Trefoil with a woolly head.*

54. *Trifolium parvum*, florum globulis in foliorum alit sessilibus, *Raii Supp.* 458. *Small Trefoil, with the globules of Flowers sitting without any Stalks in the bosoms of the Leaves.*

The Leaves of this are blunt-pointed, cordated, sharply indented about the edges, sitting on very slender Pedicles a span long. Dr. Sherard communicated it to Mr. Ray.

55. *Trifolium purpureum*, erectum, spica seu capitulo brevi, foliis oblongis, acutis, *Raii Supp.* 458. *Upright, purple Trefoil, with a short spike or little Head, and oblong, sharp-pointed Leaves.*

The Leaves of this are narrow and sharp-pointed, not notched. The Spikes of the Flowers on the tops of the Stalks and Branches sit on short Footstalks, and are pretty hairy. This also Mr. Ray had from Dr. Sherard.

56. *Trifolium spumosum* seu fragiferum supinum, foliis parvis, obtusis, *Raii Supp.* 458. *Supine Strawberry Trefoil, with small, blunt-pointed Leaves.*

It does not exceed a span in length; sending forth many little Stalks from the same Root, spread on the Ground and divided into little Branches, terminated by Spikes, which are large in proportion to the Plant, compos'd of many Bladders. The Leaves are small and blunt-pointed, and even about the edges.

57. *Trifolium purpureum* spicatum erectum, foliis imis subroundis, superioribus in caule angustis longis acutis eleganter denatis, *Raii Supp.* 459. *Upright, spiked purple-flower'd Trefoil, with the lower Leaves roundish, and the upper ones on the Stalk, narrow, long, sharp-pointed, elegantly indented.*

This is like the 4th Species. The Stalk is striated, branched, having fewer Branches, upright, a Foot high. The lower Leaves are broader and roundish, the upper ones on the Stalk narrow, long, and sharp-pointed; both of them sharply indented about the edges; the first sit on long Pedicles and are smaller than the latter.

58. *Trifolium spicatum* erectum foliis angustis acutis, florum spicis brevibus laxis, seminibus villosis, rostratis, *Raii Supp.* 459. *Upright, spiked Trefoil, with narrow sharp-pointed Leaves, short, loose spikes of Flowers, and hairy, rostrated Seed.*

The Stalk is round, upright, branched, nine Inches high. The Pedicle of the Leaves is two or three Inches long. From the top of the Stalk come forth slender Pedicles one span and a half long or longer, naked, each sustaining a short, loose Spike, compos'd of a few papilionaceous Flowers, out of loose Empalements ending in soft long Spines. To each of these Flowers succeed one, large Seed, crown'd at the top with dark coloured hairs, and crown'd with a long, flat, sharp beak.

Mr. Ray found it somewhere in Calabria; Dr. Sherard observed it to be common in the Gardens of Holland.

59. *Trifolium bituminosum* microcaulon, angustissimo folio, semine nigro, *Hort. Med. Sapien. Rom. Raii Supp.* 459. *Bituminous Trefoil with a small Stalk, a very narrow Leaf, and a black Seed.*

60. *Trifolium Lagopoides*, pulchro capitulo, rubro duro, D. Sherard, *Raii Supp.* 459. *Hare's-foot Trefoil, with a beautiful, red Head.*

It is erect, a span high, with oblong Heads on the tops of the Stalk and Branches, often two together. The Leaves are narrow, and when the Plant is come to maturity the under Leaves wither upon upon the Stalk and fall off.

61. *Trifolium Marilandicum* erectum, capite rotundo seu globofo albo, D. Sherard, *Raii Supp.* 459. *Upright Trefoil of Maryland with a white, round, or globose Head.*

The Leaves are notched about the edges, the under ones smaller and shorter, the upper ones larger and longer.

62. *Trifolium Africanum* fruticans, flore purpurascete, *Hort. Amst. rar. P. 2. Shrubby African Trefoil with a purplish Flower.*

It has a fibrous Root, sometimes one, sometimes two Stalks, two Foot high, ligneous, round and brown, divided into several Branches of the same colour. The Leaves are oblong and something hairy. The tops of the Branches are adorn'd with purplish Flowers gather'd into a Head. On the disappearing of which a Pod appears, containing only one Seed, shap'd like a Kidney. It flowers in June and July perfects its Seed in September.

63. *Trifolium Africanum fruticans, folio angustiore, flore rubicante, Hort. Amst. rar. P. 2.* Shrubby, African Trefoil, with a narrower Leaf and a reddish Flower.

The Root is ligneous and small; the Stalk a Foot high, round, and divided into various Branches, which when young are woolly, and afterwards become brown like the Stalk. The Leaves are narrow and green. About the tops of the Branches out of the bosoms of the Leaves arise little reddish Flowers, sustain'd by small Footstalks, with an Empelement divided into five Star-like points. The Flower is succeeded by a Pod shut up in the same Empelement, containing one brown Seed, shaped like a Kidney. It is always green. It Flowers in July and August and ripens its Seeds in September.

64. *Trifolium incanum fruticans, foliis incanis, flore luteo, Hort. Amst. rar. P. 2.* Shrubby, hoary Trefoil, with hoary Leaves, and a yellow Flower.

From ligneous Roots arises a Stalk two Foot high, round and brown, divided into various and woolly Branches: The Leaves are narrow and hoary. The tops of the Branches are terminated first in thick, leafy, and woolly heads, which at length are expanded into papilionaceous and yellow flowers. The Flowers are succeeded by a Pod, containing one Kidney-shap'd Seed. It Flowers every Year in July and August.

65. *Trifolium pumilum Bisnagaricum, argenteo nitore sericeum, capitulis oblongis hispidis, Pluk. Phytog. T. 69. F. 1.* Dwarf Trefoil shining with Silver Silk and oblong rough Heads.

66. *Trifolium Americanum elatius, holofericum, summo folio bifido, suaveolens, Melilori genus forte Indianum, Ejusd. Ibid. F. 2.* Larger, sweet-smelling, Velvet Trefoil, with the upper Leaf bifid.

67. *Trifolium pediculis foliorum longissimis Bisnagaricum, Pluk. Phyt. T. 68. F. 2.* Trefoil with very long Footstalks to the Leaves An spica trifolia, *Alpin. Exot. 169?*

68. *Trifolium nodiflorum turbinatum, Bocc. Mus. pl. rar. Tab. 104.* Turbinate Trefoil flowering at the joints. *Trifolium Lagopoides minus pulchrum xerampelinum, rigidulum, Hort. Cath. Supplem. 3.*

This Specis produces small, hardish, blackish Leaves like those of the *Lagopus, Matth.* It is a span high, divided into Branches. It produces a turbinated Head like the *Verbena nodiflora Imperati*, four or five Leaves encompass the base of each head. Sometimes it is erect, sometimes it lies down. It is found in the Mountains of *Corfica* as also near *Rome*.

69. *Trifolium Hispanicum caliculis spumosis seu folliculaceum minus, flore niveo, Pluk. Almag. Bot.* The smaller Spanish Trefoil with bladder Heads, and a snow white Flower. An forte *Trifolium Salamanticensi affine, Moris. Præhud. Bot.*

70. *Trifolium stellatum hirsutum subterraneum Lusitanicum, Munting. Herbar. Belgic.* Starred, hairy, subterraneous Trefoil. *Trifolium hirsuto Stellato capite, sub terram se condente, perenne Lusitanicum, Grisl. Virid. Lusit.*

71. *Trifolium arborescens Lusitanicum, Munting. Ibid.* Arborescent Trefoil of Portugal.

72. *Trifolium stellatum hirsutum humifusum, Ejusd. ibid.* Hairy, starred procumbent Trefoil.

73. *Trifolium fragiferum cornutum, Ejusd. ibid.* Horned Strawberry Trefoil.

74. *Trifolium capite hirsuto annuum Lusitanicum, Munting. Herbar. Belg.* Annual, Portuguese Trefoil, with an hairy head. *Trifolium æstivum echinato rigido hirsuto capite, N. D. Grisei Virid. Lusit.*

75. *Trifolium capite echinato Lusitanicum, Munting. Herbar. Belgic.* Portuguese Trefoil with a prickly Head. *Trifolium æstivum echinato capite pratense, Grisei Virid. Lusit.*

76. *Trifolium falcatum lanuginosum alterum Lusitanicum, Grisei Virid. Lusit.* The other downy, hooked Trefoil of Portugal.

77. *Trifolium æstivum, capitulo turbinato, pediculo orbo, Ejusd.* Summer Trefoil with a turbinated Head, and a naked Pedicle.

78. *Trifolium æstivum montanum Lupulinum capte erectum elegans Lusitanicum, Ejusd. N. D.* Summer, Mountain, beautiful, erect Trefoil of Portugal.

79. *Trifolium biceps æstivum* Lusitanicum, *Ejusd. N. D.* Two-headed, Summer, Portuguese Trefoil.

80. *Trifolium filiquosum marinum*, *N. D. Ejusd.* Podded Sea-Trefoil.

81. *Trifolium minus*, *supinum* flore flavescens, capitulis, globosis, parvis, tomentosum, *Boer. Ind. 2. 32.* The smaller, supine woolly Trefoil, with small globose, Heads.

82. *Trifolium foliis parvis, lanuginosis*, flore pallide rubello, capitulo globoso, lanuginoso, molli, *Boer. Ind. 2. 32.* Trefoil with small, woolly Leaves, a pale red Flower, a globose, woolly, soft Head.

83. *Trifolium alopecuron*, spica globosa, *Bar. Icon 497.* Fox-tail Trefoil, with a globose spike.

Trifolium, Trefoil, or three-leav'd Grass, is so call'd from its having three Leaves on a common Pedicle.

high or higher, smooth, round, striated, weak, hollow, branched, cloath'd alternately with smooth, dark green Leaves, indented about the edges, and commonly eat also round by Insects, growing by threes on a slender Footstalk. The Flowers grow in long spikes, coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, thin-set, small, yellow, hanging on short, slender Pedicles, to which succeed short, pendulous, rugose Pods, black when ripe, containing one or two yellowish Seeds.

It flowers in June and July, and is common in Hedges and Bushy places, and amongst the Corn.

2. *Melilotus officinarum* Germaniæ flore albo, *C. B. Pin. 331.* White-flower'd Melilot. *Melilotus major*, candida, *Trag. 590.* *Melilotus 2*, flore candido, *Dod. Pempt. 567.*

It is very like the first Species, but differs from it in having thicker, firmer, more ligneous, higher and more erect Stalks; cloath'd with smaller Leaves and not so sweet. The Flowers are white, smaller, many growing on longer spikes, succeeded by small, roundish Heads, not crooked as in the first Species. The Root is tough, small, whitish, usually perishing the second Year after it is sown.

It is common in Germany, Italy and Narbonne, but does not grow wild any where in England.

3. *Melilotus vulgaris*, altissima, frutescens, flore albo. The most tall, shrubby, common Melilot with a white Flower.

This differs from the 4th Species only white, except only the under Leaves or Petals which are in the colour of its Flowers, which are of a dirty white: I do not think it is that which *Tragus* (590.) has call'd *Melilotus major, candida*: For he affirms that its Stalks are entirely like those of the common one, and that it differs from it only in the colour in the colour of its Flowers. It is found in the same place with the next Species. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

TABLE CCXXXIV. Fig. 2.

GENUS III.

Melilotus, MELILOT.

Melilot is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, arises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a naked Capsule; D G, that is, not hid in the Empalement as in Trefoil, pregnant with one or two roundish Seeds E F H I. To these Notes must be added that the Leaves grow by threes on the Footstalks.

The Species of Melilot are,

1. *Melilotus Officinarum* Germaniæ, *C. B. Pin. 332.* Common Melilot. *Trifolium odoratum*, five *Melilotus vulgaris*, flore luteo, *J. B. 2. 370.* *Melilotus Germanica*, *Lob. Icon. 43.*

It has a white, slender, tough, fibrous Root, descending deep into the Earth. It sends forth usually many, sometimes but one Stalk, a Cubit and a Cubit and half

4. *Melilotus vulgaris*, altissima, frutescens, flore luteo. *The most tall, scrubby, common Melilot, with a yellow Flower.*

This Species of *Melilot* is found in a little Wood which lies along the River of *Bievre*, on the left Hand, about the *Pont de l'Hay*: We must not confound this Plant with the common *Melilot*; for this being cultivated in the Royal Garden, does not become so large nor so ligneous. The Stalks of this, are four or five foot high, firm, hard, channelled, branched garnished with Leaves an Inch and a half long, seven or eight Lines broad, obtuse and notched; those towards the top are much narrower, and a great deal more pointed; they are sustained by threes by a Pedicle an Inch and a half long; the Flowers are yellow, dispos'd in a Spike; their Standard is three Lines long, the Wings shorter and narrower, as is also the Keel; the Empalement is short, smooth, divided into five Points; out of its bottom arises a Pointal, which becomes a little Cod, a Line and a half, or two Lines long, almost round, wrinkled, opening into two parts, which contains reddish Seed, almost round, a little flattish. This Plant has no less smell than the common *Melilot*; it flowers in *July* and *August*; and its Seed is ripe in *September*. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

5. *Melilotus corniculis reflexis*, major, C. B. *Pin.* 331. *The greater Melilot with reflexed Pods.* *Trifolium Italicum* five *Melilotus Italica*, corniculis incurvis, J. B. 2. 372. *Trifolium corniculatum* ii, *Dod. Pempt.* 573.

This is a very tall kind of *Melilot*, three or four Cubits high, and sometimes higher, divided into many thick firm Branches. The Leaves are oblong, serrated and smooth, not much unlike those of the common *Melilot*, out of whose bosoms come forth Pedicles a span long, loaded at the top with fragrant, yellow flowers; succeeded by hooked Pods, an Inch long, flat, striated, hanging in a double order.

6. *Melilotus corniculis reflexis*, minor, vel repens, C. B. *Pin.* 331. *The smaller or creeping Melilot with reflexed Pods.* *Alchimelech*, id est *Melilotus*, P. *Alp. Egypt.* 49. *Melilotus Egyptia*, *Alchimelech* vocata, J. B.

2. 357.

This Plant is expanded on the Earth, a little creeping, lifting it self up little or nothing; its Leaves are like those of the *Trifolium siliquosum*, but less, the Flowers small, many, long, yellow, sweet-smelling, dispos'd in a Cluster, succeeded by small, oblique Pods; containing a small, round, blackish Seed, inclining to red, entirely without Smell, of a stiptick Taste with some bitterness.

7. *Melilotus Italica*, folliculis rotundis, C. B. *Pin.* 331. *Italian Melilot.* *Melilotus magno*, semine, rotundo, rugoso, J. B. 2. 371. *Melilotus Italica*, *Cam. Icon.* 29.

This arises to two Cubits in height, with a simple, streight, ligneous, white, slender Root. The Stalk is angular, purplish, rigid, smooth, with a small perforation, divided into many Branches. The Leaves sit on reddish Pedicles, an Inch and a half or two Inches long, the under ones broad, cordated, even about the edges, the upper ones less, narrower, crenated. The Flowers are yellow like those of the common *Melilot*; but larger, dispos'd in long spikes coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves. The Seed-Vessels are round, of the bigness of a small Pea, wrinkled, containing sometimes only one, sometimes two Seeds. It dies every year from the Root, and renews it self by its falling Seed.

8. *Melilotus angustifolia*, repens, folliculis rotundis, C. B. *Pin.* 331. *Creeping, narrow-leav'd Melilot, with round Seed Vessels.* *Trifolium angustifolium*, repens, folliculis rotundis, C. B. *Prod.* 144. *Melilotus vulgari nostrati affinis*, folio minore & angustiore, J. B. 2. 371.

It has an oblong, white slender, capillaceous Root; from which proceed many Stalks, half a span high, spread on the Ground. The Leaves are oblong, smooth, and crenated about the edges; out of the bosoms of which emerge slender, oblong Pedicles; to which are affixt small, yellowish Flowers, eight, nine or ten, and sometimes more, dispos'd alternately. They are succeeded by the same number of wrinkled Pods, each containing one Seed.

It grows about *Montpelier*.

9. *Melilotus lutea*, minor, floribus & folliculis minoribus, spicatum & dense dispositis, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 161. *The lesser, round-coddled Melilot.* *Melilotus nova Beroardi*, seu erecta folliculis rotundis, minor, *Raii Hist.* 407.

This is much smaller than the 7th Species, having upright, round, greenish Stalks, a Cubit high and higher; for neither the Stalks, nor the Pedicles of the Leaves are red as in the *Italian Melilot*. The Leaves are much smaller, less glaucous, otherwise like them, for the lower ones are broad and cordated, with even edges, the upper ones long, narrow, crenated about the edges, the points being obtuse and as it were cut off. The Flowers are yellow, but less, in spikes coming out of the bosoms of the upper Leaves, more frequent than in the preceding, to which succeed round, wrinkled Seed-Vessels. The Root is white and simple, and dies every Year.

10. *Melilotus lutea*, minor, floribus & folliculis majoribus spicatum & raro dispositis, foliis angustioribus, maculis sub exortum notatis, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 161. *Smaller yellow Melilot, with larger Flowers and Pods dispos'd in spikes and rare, with narrower Leaves spotted at the origine.*

It produces many reddish Stalks, narrow Leaves spotted at the origine with reddish spots. At the tops of the Branches proceed in spikes yellowish Flowers, than those of the preceding, each of which are succeeded by larger and thinner set little Pods, in which the Seeds are contain'd.

It was rais'd at *Oxford* from Seeds sent from *Aleppo*.

11. *Melilotus Messanenensis*, procumbens, folliculis rugosis, sublongis, spicis florum brevibus, *Raii Hist.* 952. *Procumbent Melilot of Messina, with longish wrinkled Pods and short spikes of Flowers.*

12. *Melilotus capsulis reni similibus*, in capitulum congestis. *Small yellow Trefoil or Meadow Trofoil.* *Trifolium pratense*, luteum, mas, flore minore, semine multo, *J. B.* 2 380. *Trifolium arvense*, *Tabern. Icon.* 523.

It has a simple, ligneous Root, descending deep into the Earth, set with pretty many small Fibres hung here and there with Tubercles. It sends forth very many Stalks lying on the Ground, a Foot long and longer, striated, hairy with a very short Down, branched; cloath'd with dark green blunt-pointed Leaves, crenated about the edges, set with a short very thick Down on the backside. At the bottom of the Pedicle of the Leaf where it is fastned to the Stalk, two membranaceous sharp-pointed appendages embrace the Stalk. Those Leaves which come forth from the Root, and those which grow on the lower part of the Stalk, are smaller; sitting on longer Pedicles, and for the most part cordated. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves proceed Pedicles, an Inch and half long, sustaining spikes compos'd of small yellow Flowers, succeeded by flat, wrinkled Seed-Vessels, black when ripe.

It is very common in Pastures.

Fuchsius's Figure is good: We must refer to this Species the *Trifolium agrarium*, *Dod.* which *C. Bauhinus* has confounded with the *Trifolium pratense*, luteum, capitulo Lupuli, vel agrarium, *Pin.* 328. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

13. *Melilotus major*, odorato violacea, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 161. *Sweet Trefoil.* *Lotus hortensis* odora, *C. B. Pin.* 331. *Lotus sativa*, odorata, annua, flore cæruleo, *J. B.* 2. 368. *Trifolium odoratum*, alterum five *Lotus sativa*, *Dod. Pempt.* 571.

Its Root is slender, white, simple, set with some Fibres. The Stalk is a Cubit high and higher, streight, slender, striated, and something angular, smooth, empty, branched from the very bottom. The Leaves grow alternately to the Stalk, on long Pedicles, pale-green, smooth, serrated about the edges the under ones upon the Stalk blunter and rounder, the upper ones longer and sharper, as in others of this kind. Out of the bosoms of the upper Leaves come forth the spikes or globules on long Pedicles, compos'd of pale blue fragrant Flowers. Each of the Flowers is succeeded by a Vessel, containing two or three reddish Seeds.

14. *Melilotus Cretica* fructu maximo. *Melilot* of Candy, with a very large Fruit. *Trifolium peltatum Creticum*, C. B. Prod. 142. J. B. 2, 381.

From a slender, oblong, fibrous Root, arise many Stalks, not a span high, smooth, almost naked, cloath'd with small Leaves, very little crenated, sitting on oblong Pedicles. On the tops of the Stalks sit four or five pale-yellow Flowers, shap'd like those of *Bird's-foot*; to which succeed yellow Pods, plain, membranous, as it were semicircular, ending in a thred, containing one or two flat Seeds; which whilst they are soft are very sweet, fit to eat, but when they are hard, very bitter.

The Countrey People in Candy, as *Honorius Bellus* informs us, call it Μαύριος.

15. *Melilotus Cretica*, humillima, humifusa, flore albo, magno. The lowest procumbent *Melilot* of Candy, with a large white Flower. *Spica trifolia*, P. Alp. Exot. 168.

16. *Melilotus foliis subrotundis*, florum spicis & supremorum foliorum alis egressis hirsutis & villosis, *Raii Supp.* 461. *Melilot* with roundish Leaves and hairy spikes of Flowers, coming out of the bosoms of the upper Leaves.

The whole Plant is hairy. The Stalk slender, round, rigid, cloath'd with frequent Leaves, which are roundish and entire about the edges. From the bosoms of the upper Leaves come forth spikes of small, pendulous papilionaceous Flowers, of two colours. The Empalements are downy, divided into five long, and sharp-pointed Segments.

Mr. *Vernon* found it in Maryland.

17. *Melilotus Syriaca*, floribus luteis, minimis, *Raii Supp.* 461. *Melilot* of Syria, with very small yellow Flowers.

The first Leaves are roundish, glaucous, having a red line drawn thro' the middle, those which grow on the Stalks are longer, a little notch'd, hanging on Pedicles two Inches. The Stalk is a Foot high and branched, the small branches coming out of bosoms of the Leaves and terminated by exceeding small, yellow Flowers. The Pods are small, wrinkled, white.

Dr. *Bohn* a Physician of Venice sent it over to the Dutcheſs of Beaufort's Garden.

18. *Melilotus Arabica*, *Loto hortensi*, similis flore luteo coronato, *Pluk. Mantiss.* Arabian *Melilot* resembling the sweet Trefol, with a yellow crowned Flower.

19. *Melilotus Lusitanica*, rotundo crenato folio, procumbens, corniculis reflexis, longis, ex eodem centro ortis, *Cat. Hort. Lugd. Bat. Hermannii.* Procumbent, Portuguese *Melilot*, with a round crenated Leaf, long, reflex'd Pod, and radiated from a common Center.

20. *Melilotus Massiliensis inodora*, *Grisei Virid. Lusitan.* *Melilot* of Marfeilles without Smell.

21. *Melilotus lutea India Orientalis erecta*, folliculis rotundis parvis, spicis florum ex alis foliorum multiplicatis, *Pluk. Phytog. T. 45. F. 4.* Upright, yellow *Melilot* of the East-Indies, with small, round Seed Vessels, and many spikes coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves.

22. *Melilotus India Orientalis minima*, dispermos folliculis in summitate aduncis, *Ejusd. T. 98 F. 7.* The smallest *Melilot* of the East-Indies, with two Seeds, and Pods crooked at the end.

23. *Melilotus annuus odoratissimus Lusitanicus*, *Munting. Herbar. Belgic.* The most fragrant, annual *Melilot* of Portugal.

24. *Melilotus Aegyptiaca*, minima, foliis eleganter incisissimis, *Boer. Ind. 2 30.* The smallest, Egyptian *Melilot*, with neatly cut Leaves.

25. *Melilotus Orientalis*, folliculis rugosis, *Nissolle, Boer. Ind. 2. 30.* Oriental *Melilot*, with wrinkled Pods.

Melilot is so call'd from μέλι, honey, and λóτος Lotus; as if one should say Lotus smelling like Honey.

The first Species is that which is us'd in Physick. It gently resolves, digests, softens, and asswages Pain, whence it is made use of in digesting and resolving Plaisters.

Simon Paulli recommends the following receipt to be us'd for a Fomentation in the Pleurisy; Take of *Melilot* and *Pellitory* of each two handfuls, of *Betony* one handful; mix them and boil them in Water, and so applying them frequently to the breast.

When

When *Dioscorides* says, that *Melilot* is of a good Smell, he is to be understood of the dried Herb; because it has hardly any when green, but a most fragrant one when dry, which was taken notice of also by *Theophrastus*.

Camerarius and the *Italian* Writers call it *Trifolium caballinum* because Horses are very greedy after it. It is sometimes sown also in *England*, and esteem'd a good fodder for Horses.

This Plant gives hardly any Tincture of red to the blue Paper; it is acrid, bitter, stiprick, odouriferous, and gives a slight *Nausea* when chew'd; by which it seems its Salt very much resembles the natural Salt in the Earth, united with a great deal of essential Oil and terrestrial parts; for by the Chymical Analysis, the *Melilot*, besides a great deal of acid Phlegm, yields also a good quantity of Oil and Earth, together with an Urinous Spirit, volatile concrete, and fixt Salt very Lixivial: Therefore this Plant is Aperitive, Resolvent and Lenifying. The Pilsan made with the top of it and *Camomile*, is excellent for the Inflammations of the lower Belly, for the Cholick, Retention of Urine, Rheumatism, and generally in all Occasions where it is necessary to facilitate the course of Humours by Lenifying. The distill'd Water of the Flowers of *Melilot* have a Smell agreeable enough; but *Casalspinus* observes that it encreases and retains that of other Aromatick Waters with which it is mixed; for which reason it is used in the *Eau de Cordée*. The *Melilot* is used in the Carmine Glysters, lenifying and resolvent Cataplasms. For the Glysters they boil the Flowers of *Melilot* and *Camomile* in Triptbroth, and add some drops of Oil of *Anis* to the decoction strain'd through a Cloth; for the Cataplastm, boil two Roots of *Lillies*, with a handful of *Hemlock* and *Henbane* Leaves, and three pugils of *Melilot*-tops; strain'd all through a sieve, and mixt with some drops of ferid Oil of *Tartar*: The juice of *Melilot*-Flowers, or their infusion in boiling Water, very much asswages the Inflammation of the Eyes, especially if after taking it from the Fire thereto is added a little camphorated Spirit of Wine strain'd thro' a linnen Cloth to separate the superfluous *Camphire*. Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.

It is the principal Ingredient in the Plaster, which has its name from it in Shops, so much in use. It consists of warm subtile parts, as is manifest by the very scent of the Plant, and upon that foot comes under this head of *Ripeners*. It is mostly employ'd in dressing Blisters until they cease running, and skin over; for its warmth still promotes the discharge, and prevents Morrification which in some Constitutions they are very liable to; especially if dress'd with things that are cooling, which the heat of the part frequently provokes Persons very injudiciously to do. *Quincy*.

The simple *Melilot*-Plaster of the *London Dispensatory* is thus made.

Take of fresh *Resin*, lib. viii. of yellow *Wax*, lib. iv. of *Sheep's Suet*, lib. ii. after these are melted together, put in lb. v. of green *Melilot*, cut small, and made into a Plaster, *S. A.*

There is in all the preceding Editions of the College, as also in the *Augustan Dispensatory*, a compound Plaster of *Melilot* of *Mesue*, but justly rejected in the last as a very troublesome Composition, and never made use of; however this retains the distinction of Simples, and is but a Modern contrivance, tho' now greatly in use, chiefly for dressing Blisters. The Shops have been accustomed to boil the *Melilot*-Leaves, with Suet only, both because it is much fitter to strein, and may be made at the time of gathering the Herbs, to be kept under the title of *Sevum Meliloti*, to make the Plaster, by an addition of the rest, at a cooler Season, which is then vastly more convenient for the Operator; for neither will the *Resin* strain without vast difficulty and loss, nor can the whole be worked up when the Weather is hot, without very great trouble. *Quincy*.

Fig. 1. *Anonis. Rest Harron.*



Fig. 2.

Melilotus. Melilot. Pag. 452.

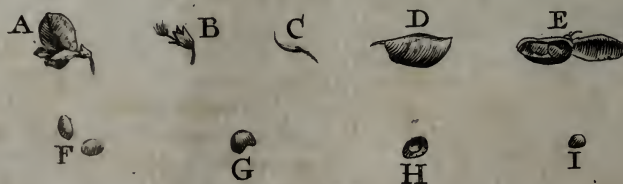


TABLE CCXXXIV. Fig. I.

GENUS IV.

Anonis, REST-HARROW.

Rest-harrow is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, arises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a swelling Pod, sometimes longer D, sometimes shorter H, bivalve EF IK, pregnant with Seeds GL, for the most part shap'd like a Kidney. To these Notes must be added Leaves growing for the most part by threes MN, on a common Pedicle; for sometimes in the same Plant are found simple Leaves O.

The Species of *Rest-harrow* are,

1. *Anonis spinosa flore purpureo*, C. B. Pin. 389. *Rest-harrow, Cammock, Petty-whin.* *Anonis five Resta bovis vulgaris purpurea*, J. B. 2. 395. *Anonis, Dod. Pempt. 743.*

It spreads far and near with whitish, tough Roots. Its Branches are ligneous, simple and frequent, one or two Cubits long, slender, round, hairy, reddish, tough, arm'd with long and rigid Spines. The Leaves are oblong, blackish, hairy, crenated about the edges, glutinous to the touch, and of a strong Smell. The Flowers are purplish, or flesh colour'd, seldom white. The small Pods contain a round Seed, of the form and taste of *Vetch*.

In barren Pastures every where.

2. *Anonis spinosa flore albo*, C. B. Pin. 389. *Prickly Rest-harrow with a white Flower.* *Anonis five Resta bovis vulgaris, alba*, J. B. 2. 395. *Anonis flore albedo, Dod. Pempt. 743.*

This is only a variety of the former.

3. *Anonis spinis carens, purpurea*, C. B. Pin. 389. *Purple Rest-harrow without Prickles.* *Anonis non spinosa, purpureo, flore*, J. B. 2. 393. *Anonis non spinosa, purpurea, Tabern. Icon. 529.*

From a hard, ligneous and perennial Root, it produces many long, round, tough, firm, branched Stalks, covered with a soft Down; many Leaves embracing the Stalk

alternately with a broad Base, sometimes single, softer and larger than those of the 1st Species; the tops of the Stalks and Branches end in an oblong spike of Flowers like those of the first, but of a more bloody colour. It afterwards produces Pods like those of the common one, as is also the Seed. The whole Plant has a viscid kind of moisture smelling like a Goat, or the *Fraxiella*. It has no Prickles.

It grows with us in barren Pastures, and on the borders of Fields.

4. *Anonis spinis carens, candidis floribus*, C. B. Pin. 389. *Rest-harrow without Prickles and white Flowers.*

5. *Anonis non spinosa, caulibus procumbentibus*, H. L. Bat. *Rest-harrow with Prickles and with procumbent Stalks.*

6. *Anonis non spinosa, purpurea, supina, minima*, Raii Hist. 957. *The least supine, purple Rest-harrow, without Prickles.*

Mr. Ray observed this in the barren parts of Calabria near the Sea.

7. *Anonis pusilla, villosa & viscosa purpurascens flore.* *Dwarf, hairy and viscous Rest-harrow with a purplish Flower.* *Trifoliis affinis, Anonis minima, hirsuta Chervieri*, J. B. 2. 394.

It has a ligneous, hard and whitish Root, divided into many, reddish or hoary Branches; narrow, long Leaves, crenated only about the ends, hairy: The Empalements are frequent along the Branches, large, very hairy, ending in three long beards, with a twisted Pedicle, looking towards the Ground, embracing a small Flower. The whole Plant is viscid to the touch.

8. *Anonis purpurea, perennis, foliis latoribus, rotundioribus, profunde serratis*, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 750. *Purple perennial Rest-harrow with broader, rounder and deeply serrated Leaves.* *Cicer sylvestre, latifolium, triphyllon*, C. B. Pin. 347. *Cicer sylvestre, trifolium*, J. B. 2. 295. *Cicer sylvestre, tertium, Dod. Pempt. 525.*

It sends down a Root a Finger thick, sometimes single, sometimes divided into a few Fibres, ligneous, nine Inches long, which beginning towards the Earth to be divided into many squamous Heads, sends up from each one or more Stalks a Cubit high, and sometimes subdivided into Branches, woody and hairy; the Leaves

are round, hairy, serrated all about; the Flowers pretty large, succeeded by two hairy pods above an Inch long, on a common Pedicle.

It grows near *Geneva* and on the *Alps*.

9. *Anonis montana*, præcox, purpurea, frutescens, *Mor. H. R. Bles.* Early, mountain, purple, shrubby *Rest-barrow*. *Anonis purpurea*, frutescens, non spinosa, *A.R. Par.* 57.

10. *Anonis Hispanica*, frutescens, folio tridentato carnosio. Shrubby, Spanish *Rest-barrow*, with a tridented, fleshy Leaf.

It has strong, ligneous, fibrous and reddish Roots, descending deep into the Earth; from which arises a Shrub a Cubit high, spread out with divers Branches, thick-set with dense Leaves, in form and colour like those of the *Cribmum Chrysanthemum*, only that they grow by threes; they sit on a short and winged Pedicle, full of juice, brittle, without smell and indented for the most part with three indentations. The Flowers grow plentifully on the tops of the Branches, dispos'd in a Panicle rather than a Spike, above half an Inch in bigness, of a fine purple colour, with a short hairy Empalement divided into five very acute Segments, with which they embrace a Pointal, changing to a pendulous Pod, above half an Inch long, round, bivalve, reddish, sprinkled with very short Hairs, and containing Kidney-shaped, dark-coloured Seeds.

11. *Anonis Alpina*, humilior, radice ampla & dulci. *Liquorice* or *sweet-rooted Tree-fil.* *Trifolium*, *Alpinum*, flore magno, radice dulci, *C. B. Pin.* 328. *Trifolium Alpinum*, *Rhæticum*, *Astragaloides*, *J. B.* 2. 376. *Trifoglio angustifolio*, *Alpino*, *Pon. Bald. Ital.* 194.

This is not easy to be met with, except on the highest tops of the Mountains. Its Root is thick, long, divided sometimes into many Heads, hairy towards the Ground, of a white, sweet substance; from which Pedicles proceed, imitating a sheath in their lower part. It has three, oblong, acuminate, smooth Leaves, interwoven with oblique Veins. Amongst these arise naked Stalks, without joints, scarce reaching the top of the Leaves; on the top of which sit cluster'd Flowers, large and of a purple co-

lour. The Seed is flat, in Pods of half an Inch long, cover'd with a foliaceous Sheath.

12. *Anonis maritima*, *Gadenfis*, non spinosa, floribus in foliorum, alis. *Maritime Rest-barrow* of *Cadiz*, not prickly, with Flowers in the bosoms of the Leaves.

13. *Anonis annua*, pumila, flore purpurascente. Dwarf, annual *Rest-barrow* with a purplish Flower.

14. *Anonis Alpina*, pumila glabra, non spinosa, purpurea. Dwarf, smooth, purple *Mountain Rest-barrow* without Prickles.

15. *Anonis Sicula*, *Alopecuroides*. *Sicilian Rest-barrow* with a Fox tail spike. *Anonis purpurea*, oblongo-rotundo, prægrandi, integro, serrato folio lucido, spica *Alopecuroides*, *H. Cathol.*

16. *Anonis non spinosa*, rotundifolia, spicata, purpurea, *Hispanica*, *Bocc. Mus.* part 2. 60. Tab. 48. Round-leav'd spiked purple *Rest-barrow* without Prickles.

17. *Anonis procumbens*, *maritima*, nostras, foliis hirsutis pubescentibus, *Rai Synops.* 196. Our maritime, procumbent *Rest-barrow* with hairy Leaves.

18. *Anonis frutescens*, *Americana*, flore purpureo. Shrubby *American Rest-barrow* with a purple Flower. *Crotalaria frutescens Americana*, triphylla, foliis firmioribus, glabris, flore purpureo, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. 169. fig. 7.

19. *Anonis viscosa*, spinis carens, lutea, major, *C. B. Pin.* 389. Yellow *Rest-barrow*. *Anonis lutea* non spinosa *Dalechampio Natrix*, *J. B.* 2. 393. *Anonis five spina*, lutea, *Tabern. Icon.* 529.

From the same Root arise many, round Stalks, a Foot or a Cubit high, divided into many Branches without prickles. The Leaves are like those of the common *Rest-barrow*, hairy, pale green, plac'd alternately crenated or rather indented at the end. The Flowers are yellow, sitting on oblong Pedicels, which run out a little beyond the Flower; for the Footstalk from which the Flower immediately hangs down, arises from the before-mention'd long and upright Pedicle. To these Flowers succeed Pods longer than those of common *Rest-barrow*, round, hairy, containing brown Seeds. The whole Herb is hairy, and glutinous or fat to the touch, and of a strong Smell.

Camerarius his Figure is good ; we must not separate from this the *Anonis lutea*, non *spinosa* *natrrix* *Plinii* *Herbariorum* *Lugd.* for *J. Bauhinus*, *Pena*, *Lobelius*, and *Camerarius* describe it to grow about *Montpelier*. Now that which is found there is the same with that which grows about *Paris* ; it has the Standard of its Flower striped with purple Lines ; it is likely that That of which the Author of the History of the Plants of *Lyon* speaks, was not more striped. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

20. *Anonis* non *spinosa*, flore luteo, variegato, *C. B. Pin.* 389. *Rest-barrow* with a yellow variegated Flower and without Prickles. *Anonis lutea*, non *spinosa*, *Natrrix* *Plinii* *Herbariorum*, *Lugd.* 449.

This differs from the 19th in the colour of its Flower which is paler, and variegated with reddish Lines.

21. *Anonis viscosa*, *spinis carens*, *lutea*, *latifolia*, *annua*, *Bot. Monsp.* *Annual*, broad-leav'd, viscous *Rest-barrow*, without Prickles.

That beautiful Species of *Rest-barrow* has a Stalk a Foot and a Foot and half high, divided into very many Branches, hairy. The Leaves are hairy, broader and larger than in the *Natrrix* *Plinii*. On the tops of the Branches arise as it were spikes of Flowers, which are yellow, encompassed with Empalements of green, hairy Leaves. The Pods are small, broad, a little hairy, containing two and sometimes three round, blackish Seeds. The Root for the bigness of the Plant is pretty thick, but perishes every Year. The whole Plant is viscous.

It flowers in *August* and *September*.

22. *Anonis annua*, erectior, *latifolia*, *glutinosa*, *Lusitanica*. The more upright, broad-leav'd, glutinous, annual, Portuguese *Rest-barrow*.

23. *Anonis* non *spinosa*, flore luteo variegato, *angustifolia*, *maritima*. Narrow-leav'd maritime *Rest-barrow* without prickles, with a yellow, variegated Flower.

24. *Anonis pusilla*, *glabra*, *angustifolia*, *lutea*. Smooth, narrow-leav'd, yellow, dwarf *Rest-barrow*. *Trifolii affinis*, *Anonis pusilla*, *glabra*, *fruticans* *Cherleri*, *J. B.* 2. 394.

It has ligneous, reddish, slender, smooth Stalks scarce a span long ; encompassed by frequent, smooth, greenish, oblong Leaves, ferrated on all sides ; out of whose bosom proceed along the whole Branches large, yellow Flowers, with an Empalement divided into long. sharp, red, blackish Segments. The Pods are turgid, blackish smooth, containing four or five sinuated Seeds.

It grows on the barren Hills of *Narbonne*.

25. *Anonis spinis carens*, *lutea*, minor, *Bot. Monsp.* The smaller, yellow *Rest-barrow* without prickles.

26. *Anonis* flore luteo, parvo, *H. R. Par.* *Rest-barrow* with a small yellow Flower. *Anonis lutea*, *sylestris*, *minima*, *Col.* part 1. 301.

Columna has described this species well ; but tho' he affirms that the points of its Empalement are a little stiff, *C. Bauhinus* ought not to have called it *Anonis spinosa*, major *Pin.* 389. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

27. *Anonis Asiatica*, frutescens, floribus luteis, amplis. Asiatic, shrubby *Rest-barrow* with large, yellow Flowers. *Crotalaria Asiatica*, frutescens, trifolia, floribus luteis, amplis, *H. L. Bat.*

28. *Anonis Hispanica*, frutescens, folio rotundiori. Shrubby, Spanish *Rest-barrow*, with a rounder Leaf.

From a ligneous, hard, blackish Root, it is raised to be a Shrub a Cubit high, cover'd with an ash-colour'd Bark ; on which grow round, smooth Leaves approaching to those of the *Cicer sylvestre tryphyllum*, only three or four Lines long, sharply indented about the edges. The Flowers are dispos'd as in a spike on the tops of the Branches, being of a golden colour, with a Standard distinguish'd with reddish Streaks. The hairy Empalement is divided into five sharp Segments ; embracing a Pointal, which afterwards becomes a very short Pod, exceedingly like that of the first Species.

29. Anonis Hispanica, frutescens, folio Rotæ sylvestris. *Shrubby, Spanish Rest-barrow, with the Leaf of the wild Rose.*

30. Anonis Americana, folio lauri, subrotundo. *American Rest-barrow with a broader, roundish Leaf.* Anil five Indigo Guadalupeñsis, H. R. Par. App.

31. Anonis Phasolodes, bituminosa, scandens. *Climbing bituminous Rest-barrow resembling a Kidney-Bean.* Phaseolus Africanus, hirsutus, bituminosus, filiquis bullatis, flore flavo, H. L. Bat.

32. Anonis legitima antiquorum. *The true Rest-barrow of the Antients.*

33. Anonis non spinosa, flore rubello major Hispanica, Munting. Herb Belgic. V. L. *The greater Spanish Rest-barrow without Prickles and with a red Flower.*

34. Anonis non spinosa spicata flore rubello minor, Ejusd. V. L. Grisl. *The smaller, spiked Rest-barrow without Prickles, with a red Flower.*

35. Anonis lutea non spinosa montis Libani, Ejusd. *Yellow Rest-barrow without prickles of Mount Libanus.*

36. Anonis arborescens, Ejusd. *Arborescent Rest barrow.*

37. Anonis non spinosa flore rubro spicato, perennis, N. D. Grisleii Virid. Lust. *Perennial Rest barrow without Prickles, with a red spiked Flower.*

38. Anonis non spinosa flore luteo perennis, N. D. Ejusd. *Perennial Rest-barrow, without Prickles, with a yellow Flower.*

39. Anonis non spinosa flore luteo odorata, annua major, N. D. Ejusd. *The greater, annual sweet smelling Rest barrow without Prickles, with a yellow Flower.*

40. Anonis non spinosa flore luteo, rubescente major & minor, N. D. Ejusd. *The greater and lesser Rest-barrow without Prickles, with a yellow, reddish Flower.*

41. Anonis lutea mitis oxytriphylla, ad florum petiolos capreolata, foliis levissime crenatis, Pluk. Phyt. T. 135. F. 5. *Sharp leav'd wild yellow Rest-barrow, with Tendrils at the Pedicles of the Flowers and Leaves most lightly crenated.*

42. Anonis non spinosa, foliis Cisti instar glutinosus & odoratis, Slon. Cat. Fam. *Rest barrow without Prickles, with glutinous and fragrant Leaves like those of Cistus.*

The Stalks are two Foot high, round, shrubby, hoary, divided into very many green and hoary Branches; the Leaves hang on Footstalks half an Inch long, are purplish about the edges, and markt with purple spots on the backside. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Branches, opening themselves successively; to which succeed single Seeds, brown, shining, acuminate on one side, hollow on the other, inclosed in a very short Pod, shap'd like a Scymitar striated with Lines or Nerves appearing on the Surface.

It grows plentifully in the Gravelly places of *Jamaica*.

43. Adonis non spinosa, minor, glabra procumbens, flore luteo, Slon. Cat. *Jamaic. The smaller, smooth, procumbent Rest-barrow without Prickles, with a yellow Flower.*

From a long, tough, brown Root, descending deep into the Earth, it sends forth many, round, hairy, branched Stalks a Foot long, spread on the Surface of the Ground, set with very frequent Leaves always three together in a very short Footstalk, smooth, with very many white Veins appearing on the lower Surface. Towards the top come out Flowers, of an Orange colour, with a little purple in the middle; to which succeed small, short, hairy Pods, each containing one Seed.

44. Anonis pulchra, folio Ciceris, Loti Ornithopodii filiquis filiquas æmulans, Hort. Cath. 18. *Beautiful Rest barrow with a Chick-pea Leaf, and Pods resembling those of the Bird's-foot Trefoil, with Bird's-foot Pods.*

It has a small annual Root, Stalks a span and a half or two spans high, cloath'd with Leaves indented about the edges, on very long Pedicles. The Flowers come singly out of the bosoms of the Leaves with Empalements divided into five very sharp Segments. The flat Pods are protuberant by means of the inclosed Seeds.

45. Anonis lutea mitis, obtusis longioribus & crenatis foliis, capreolis donata, Pluk. Almag. Bor. *Mild, yellow Rest-barrow with blunt-pointed, longer crenated Leaves and Tendrils.* Anonis non spinosa, capreolis donata, C. B.

46. *Anonis spinosa lutea major*, C. B. *The greater, yellow, prickly Rest-harrow.* *Anonis montana spinosa lutea major*, Park.

47. *Anonis Hispanica, folio Ciceris sylvestris triphylli*, Ejusd. *Spanish Rest-harrow with the Leaf of the three-leav'd wild Chick-pea.*

48. *Anonis non spinosa, Cretica, flore purpureo*, Hort. Bat. Pluk. Phyt. T. 135. F. 4. *Rest-harrow of Crete without Prickles, with a purple Flower.* *Anonis non spinosa purpurascens Cretica*, Munting. Herb. Belg.

49. *Anonis peregrina monophyllos cum auriculis, flore purpureo*, Pluk. Mantiss. *Exotic, one-leav'd auriculated Rest-harrow with a purple Flower.*

50. *Anonis viscosa lutea mitis, capreolata, erecta, foliis splendentibus, glabris* Ejusd. *ibid.* *Mild, yellow, viscous, capreolated, upright Rest-harrow with smooth, shining Leaves.*

51. *Anonis viscosa, spinis carens lutea major, nonnihil procumbens, medio tantum folio per extremum ferrato, pediculis florum indivisis*, Ejusd. *ibid.* *The greater, yellow, viscous, something procumbent Rest-harrow without prickles, with the middle Leaf only serrated at the end, and the Pedicles of the Flowers undivided.*

This has many round, tough, hairy, long Stalks, partly lying on the Ground, partly upright, something reddish and glutinous to the touch, proceeding from one Root; they are divided into Branches, which are set with short Pedicles, some sustaining triply-divided Leaves, others entire ones; for the two under Leaves embrace the Stalk as in Bird's-foot Trefoil.

52. *Anonis Æthiopica strictioribus foliis tricuspidatis, summis apicibus spinosis, flore pallescente luteo*, Pluk. Mantiss. *Rest-harrow of Æthiopia with narrower Leaves ending in three points, the extremities being prickly and a pale yellow Flower.*

53. *Anonis non spinosa lutea, hirsuta, spicata foliis per extremum serratis*, Raii Supp.

467. *Yellow, hairy, spiked Rest-harrow without Prickles, with Leaves serrated at the end.*

The Leaves of this are single, not three on a common Pedicle, the under ones are broad or obtuse at the end, the upper ones acute, embracing the Stalk with two broad, long Appendages, at the origine of the Foot-stalk. The middle of the Stalk and Branches runs out into long Spikes compos'd of yellow Flowers on longish Pedicles, bent downwards, coming out of large, four leav'd, hairy Empalements. The Flowers are succeeded by small, short Pods, hid in the Empalements containing two or three small Seeds. On the top of the Pod after it is ripe remains an oblong style, bent hither and thither. The Stalks seem to be pretty firm and stiff.

54. *Anonis viscosa, lutea, non spinosa minor Lusitanica, Catal. ad finem Parad. Bat. Herman.* *The smaller, Portuguesee yellow, viscous Rest-harrow without Prickles.*

From a whitish, fibrous Root arise many branched Stalks a Foot high, cloath'd with oblong, crenated or indented, dark-green Leaves, to the Pedicles of which near the origine, grows a small, bifid Leaf, which embraces the Pedicle at its origine. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves comes forth a Pedicle half an Inch long, just by whose top is erected a yellow papilionaceous Flower. The Empalement is green, and divided into five parts. The Pods hang down. The whole Plant is viscous and sticks to the Fingers.

55. *Anonis non spinosa lutea variegata hirsuta, Theriacam evaporans, Hort. Cat. Cupani.* *Hairy, variegated, yellow Rest-harrow without Prickles smelling of Treacle.*

This differs from the variegated yellow Rest harrow without Prickles in being single-leav'd, whereas that is trifoliated. The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves along the whole length of the Stalk. The Pods are hairy.

56. *Anonis spicata sive Alopecuroides Lusitanica, non spinosa, Cat. Aldorf. Hofman.* *Spiked Portuguesee Rest-harrow, without Prickles.*

This Flower does not sit on the very top of the Pedicle; but a Footstalk comes forth a little below its top sustaining the Flower.

This has green, crooked, weak Stalks, often lying on the Ground. It bears Leaves larger than the other Species, striated, oblong, lightly serrated about the edges, of a beautiful green-colour. The Pedicle of the Leaf is winged at the origine like the Leaf of an Orange-tree. The Flowers are cluster'd together on the tops of the Branches in a spike two or three Inches long. They are small, narrow, flesh-colour'd, in form and bigness resembling those of the *Trifolium pratense album*, the Standard is flesh-colour'd, the other parts are whitish. The Empalement which involves the Flower, ends in five points. Little Leaves are intermixt with the Flowers, like those which grow on the Stalks, but much less. When the Flowers are gone, short small Pods sit in the Empalements.

57. *Anonis non spinosa, flore ex luteo & rubro variegato, hirsuta viscosa, Theriacæ odore, Hort. Cath. Suppl. alt. 8. Viscous, hairy Rest harrow without Prickles, with a Flower varied with yellow and red, and a smell of Treacle.*

The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves on pretty long Pedicles, encompassed with five narrow, oblong, acute Leaves for an Empalement. The Flowers are succeeded by Pods scarce an Inch long, not very tumid, but almost cylindrical.

58. *Anonis purpurea, procumbens, oblongo-rotundo folio nonnihil cordato, Hort. Cath. 18. Purple; procumbent Rest harrow with an oblong Leaf, something cordated.*

The Leaves, at least the largest, are notched round about. The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves on short Pedicles.

59. *Anonis purpurea hirsuta floribus ia Thymi (melius Prunellæ) capitula nutantia arrectis, Hort. Cathol. 18. Hairy, purple Rest harrow with Flowers rais'd up into Heads like those of Self-heal.*

The Stalks of this are round, upright branched, the branches being plac'd alternately. The Leaves are oblong, narrow, indented about the edges, like the rest of this kind. The tops of the Stalk and Branches bear spikes of Flowers, something

like those of *Self-heal* intermixt with Leaves. The Empalements are whitish, large and hide short Pods, containing flat, round Seed.

60. *Anonis flore ex luteo & rubro variegato, hirsuta, viscosa, Theriacæ odore, minus acuto, Hort. Cath. Supp. 3. Viscous, hairy Rest-harrow with a Flower vairegated with yellow and red, and a less acute smell of Treacle.*

It is a low Plant and divided into more branches bent down to the Ground. The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves on short Pedicles at the tops of the Branches. The Pods are very small, scarce half an Inch long.

61. *Anonis folio crasso, serrato, villosio floris vexillo antierius emaculate aureo, postice striato, annua, Boer. Ind. 234. Annual Rest-harrow with a thick, serrated, hairy Leaf, and the Standard of the Flower of a pure golden colour in the fore part, and striated in the hinder part.*

The first Species is the only one used in the Modern practice of Physick.

The Bark of the Root, as also the Root it self provokes Urine, wears away the Stones of the Kidneys and Bladder, eases the Tooth-ach, frees the stoppages of the Liver, either being reduc'd to Powder, and infus'd in a thin White Wine, or boiled in Vinegar and Water and drank for some time.

Simon Paulli says, there is scarce a better Remedy than the Root for the Stone either in the Bladder or Kidneys.

Matthioli in his Notes on *Dioscorides* says, he knew one who had a fleshy Rupture, taken away only by the use of the Powder of this Root for some Months, when the Surgeons had pronounced that he could not be cured unless by burning or cutting.

It is good to be eaten with Salt before it sends forth its Spines. *Schrod.*

The Rest-harrow gives a faint Tincture of red to the blue Paper, its Leaves are of a leguminous Taste; they have an ill scent, and are a little glutinous; which makes me think that their Salt resembles the vitriolated Tartar, clogg'd with a Flegm which is thickned with a great deal of Earth, and

Sulphur;

Sulphur ; thus all Authors agree that this Plant is aperitive, and very diuretick : Its Roots are prescribed in Pilsans, Broths and Apozemes ; they distil the Water of the whole Plant when it is in Flower. All these Preparations are excellent for the Jaundice, Stone, suppressions of the Terms, and Inflammations of the Piles. Some infuse two Drams of the Bark of the Root of *Rest-barrow* in a Glass of White Wine, and give it to drink in a Nephritick Cholick, when there is occasion for Diureticks. They pretend that a Dram of this Root taken in ordinary Broth is very good for Carnosities. *Matthiolus* himself, and several Practitioners after him affirm, that it is an excellent Remedy for the *Sarcocoele*. The Decoction of the whole Plant is very detergent, and useful in the Scurvy to wash the Mouth and cleanse the Gums. *Tourn.*
Hist. des Plantes.

Anonis, *Rest-barrow*, is the "*Anonis* of *Dioscorides*, and "*Ononis* of *Theophrastus*. It is by some Writers called *Resta Bovis*. The sort referred to by the present Practice, is the *Anonis spinosa flore purpureo*, the prickly *Rest-barrow* with purple Flowers of *Caspar Baubinus*. Its Herb and Root are both used. It grows in the Fields near Highways, and flowers in *June* or *July*. It is said to heat, dry, discuss, absterge, and attenuate, and is prescribed in Obstructions of all kinds. Some recommend the Infusion for the *Hæmorrhoids*, as also in a Gargarism for *Scorbutick Gums*, and pains in the Teeth : But the present practice gives little Credit to it in those Cases. Some used to pickle its buds, or first shoots, with Salt, for Sauce ; and a distilled Water was antiently ordered from it ; but it is now neglected. *Quincy*.

This Root which is one of the five opening Roots, is the only part that is used, chiefly the cortical part, and is a good Medicine against the Stoppage of Urine, Gravel and Stone, to stop Humours. It opens the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and helps the Jaundice ; a Decoction of it in Vinegar and Water, used as a Gargle, helps the Tooth-ach from a defluxion of Humours. *Miller*.

It is justly called *Rest-barrow* or *Stay-plough* ; for I have known it resist the force of a Plough, drawn by eight Oxen and two Horses, spreading far in the Ground, that has not been till'd up, or fallow'd for some time. It is reckoned among the five opening Roots, it is esteem'd a good diuretick, and is prescribed in *Pilsans*, *Diet-drinks*, and such Compositions, for the Gravel, Stone and Stoppage of Urine ; the Root being Woody, the Cortical part is used, which should be kept dry in the Shops. It is esteem'd good for the *Jaundice* and *Obstruction* of the *Menses*, some prescribe the distilled Water. It is recommended for the dissolving of the *Sarcocoele*, and said to be *deterfive* and *vulnerary* : all these good effects may proceed from its penetrating fix'd Salt ; for I have procured more from its *Ashes*, than from the *Ashes* of any one Plant except that of *Wormwood*, and it is probable, the *Saline Particles* may be more penetrating in the Plant it self, than in *Wormwood* ; which as I have observ'd, is too firmly united, and too much clogg'd with *Terrene* parts, to produce such visible effects of an *Aperient* or *Deobstruent* as it does, whose *Saline* parts are more disengag'd. *Blair*.

It is called *Anonis* and *Ononis* from *On* an *Ass*, because the Asses are said to scratch themselves with this Plant ; thence it is called in *Dutch* *Eselkruyt* and *Stalkkruyt*, because Oxen stop when they piss, and they call that in *Dutch* *Stallen*. It is called also *Resta bovis* and *Remora aratri*, because the Oxen must stop if they meet the Roots of this Plant, because they lay so deep in the Earth ; whence *Rapin*,

----- *Et que radice tenaci*

Luctantes plaustro tauros cunctatur Ononis

Molle rubens, tardis sed formidata bulbis.

The ripe Seeds of the Root dug up about the end of *March* are prescribed for the Kidneys, the Taste is saponaceous and penetrating, by which faculty it provokes Urine and cuts Phlegm ; whence it is commended to cleanse the Kidneys, for the Jaundice, the Womb, and cold Diseases

of the breast. The Roots are accounted among the diuretick Roots, the Leaves among the emollients, the Seeds open very strongly as in *Melilot*. Besides its diuretick quality, the Root has also an absorbent one, and consumes the *Sarcocoe* and fleshy Ruptures; the Leaves and Root used as a Gargarism are good in the Scurvy. *Boerhaave Hist. Plant.*

TABLE CCXXXV.

Fœnum-Græcum, FENUGREEK.

Fenugreek is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a Pod D, something plain, shap'd like a Horn full of Seeds E, for the most part rhomboid, or shap'd like a Kidney F G. To these Notes must be added three Leaves on one common Foot-stalk.

The Species of *Fenugreek* are,

1. *Fœnum-Græcum sativum*, C. B. Pin. 348. *Common Fenugreek*. *Fœnugræcum*, J. B. 2. 363. *Dod. Pempt.* 536.

It has a single, thin, green Stalk, hollow within, divided into many Branches. The Leaves are like those of the *Meadow Trefoil*, but rounder and smaller, green on the upper part, but greyish underneath. The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves, like those of *Lupines*, but rather less, and whitish: It bears long Pods, a span and span and a half long, hanging on very short Pedicles, hooked, slender, narrow, flat, containing Seeds not very large, oblong, almost square, yellowish, of a good smell, having an oblique cavity press'd on each. It has a slender, white, simple, lig-nous Root.

It is sown in many places; where it grows naturally is uncertain.

2. *Fœnum Græcum sylvestre*, C. B. Pin. 348. *Wild Fenugreek*. *Fœnum-Græcum sylvestre* Dalechampii, *Lugd.* 431. J. B. 2. 365.

This is less than the first Species; its Stalk is sometimes nine Inches high. It has trifoliated Leaves, and amongst them horned Flowers along the whole Stalk; the Pods are much shorter, an Inch and a half long, having a crooked, empty and small Point, broader than in the first Species; containing a less Seed; the Root is long, ligneous and twiggy.

3. *Fœnum-Græcum sylvestre, minus Arabicum*, H. L. Bar. *The smaller, wild, Arabian Fenugreek*.

4. *Fœnum-Græcum sylvestre, alterum; polyceration*, C. B. Pin. 348. *The other wild Fenugreek*. *Securidacæ* genus triphylon, J. B. 2. 373. *Hedysarum minimum; Dalechampii, Lugd.* 446.

The Leaves are like those of the first Species; and something serrated about the edges. The Flowers are small. The Pods are oblong, less crooked, four or five together, enclosing a small Seed.

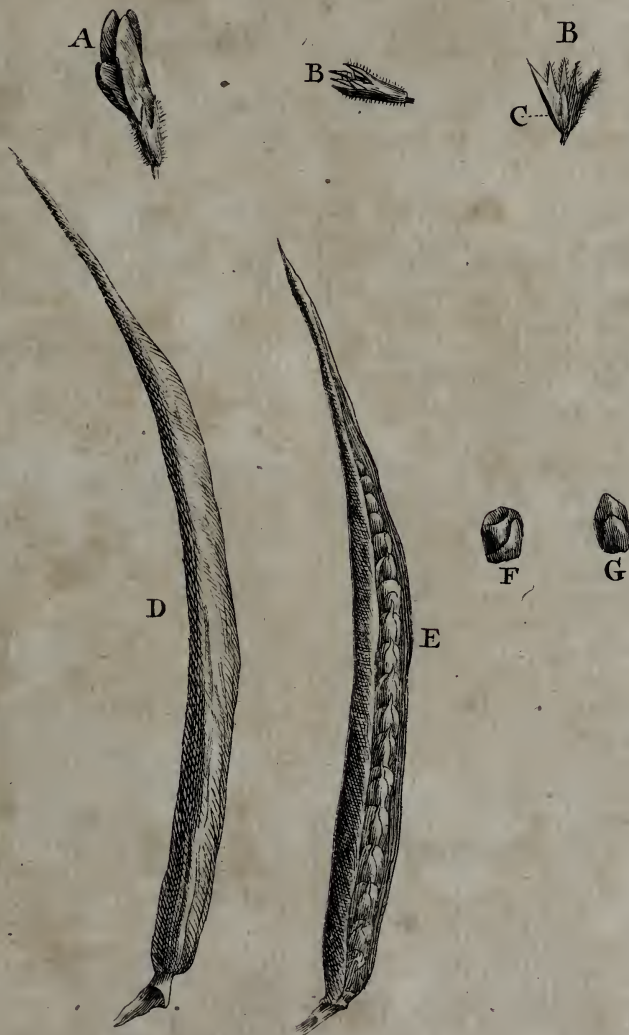
5. *Fœnum-Græcum sylvestre, filiquis plurimis, longioribus*. *Wild Fenugreek, with very many, longer Pods*. *Fœnum-Græcum sylvestre, polyceration, majus, Creticum, Breyn. Cent.* 1. 79.

From a white, oblong Root, divided into many Branches, it sends forth a Stalk, sometimes a Foot and a half long, which near the Root is divided into many greenish Branches, for the most part lying on the Ground; from which come forth other smaller Branches, which like the rest are clothed with numerous Leaves, like those of the second Species, only something bigger, cordated, having more prominent Veins, and less notched about the end. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth yellow little Flowers, for the most part only two or three together, succeeded by pendulous hooked Pods, very much veined, containing yellow Seeds.

It grows wild in *Candy*.

6. *Fœnum-Græcum Siculum, filiquis Ornithopodii*. *Sicilian Fenugreek with Bird's-foot Pods*. *Anonis pulchra visu, foliis Ciceris, Ornithopodii filiquis annuentibus, H. Cathol.*

Fænugræcum. *Fenugreek.*





7. *Fœnum-Græcum* sylvestre, Melilori facie. *Wild Fenugreek with the appearance of Melilot.* Melilotus corniculis reflexis, major, C. B. Pin. 331. Trifolium Italicum five Melilotus Italica, corniculis incurvis, J. B. 2. 372.

This was mentioned before as the 6th Species of *Melilot*, but ought to be refer'd hither, as our Author observes in his *Corollary*:

8. *Fœnu-Græcum* Hispanicum, siliquis erectis, Breyn. cent. 1. 79. Spanish *Fenugreek with upright Pods.* *Fœnum-Græcum* sylvestre alterum, Dod. Pempt. 547.

9. *Fœnum-Græcum* Siculum frutescens, siliquis Ornithopodii latoribus. *Shrubby, Sicilian Fenugreek, with Bird's-foot Pods, but broader.*

10. *Fœnu-Græcum* *ἰνὸς* inodorum Indicum, flore parvo candidissimo, Pluk. Almag. Bot. Two-podded, Indian *Fenugreek, without Smell, with a small very white Flower.*

11. *Fœnu-græcum* Phaselodes Virginia- num flore amplo cæruleo, Pluk. Phyt. T. 90. F. 1. *Virginian Fenugreek with a large blue Flower.*

The Flowers of this grow singly in the bosoms of the Leaves, very large and blue. Mr. Vernon gathered it in Maryland.

12. *Fœnu-Græcum* majus è Salawacca, Mus. Pet. 645. The greater Indian *Fenugreek.* Turkey Auverre Kai Cheddee, Malab. D. Buown.

The Meal of this Seed (which only is in use) softens, digests, ripens, discusses, and is paregorick, and so famous for these purposes, that the Surgeons hardly ever make a Cataplasm for any of the foregoing Intentions, without the Seed of *Fenugreek* or it's Mucilage. It is of frequent use also in emollient Clysters; for by it's mucilaginous substance it obtrunds the Acrimony and smears the corroded intestines. Its mucilage also is good for a black Eye.

Bayrius says, that if you boil *Fenugreek*-Seed in *Mede*, and then beat them together and boil them over again with Honey and spread them upon a Cloth, the Cataplasm so made will give immediate ease to the Gout, Sciatica, and other Diseases of the joints.

The Meal of *Fenugreek* Seed mixt with the Juice of *Smallage* is good to be applied to cold Tumours of the Breasts.

Fenugreek, which some call improperly *Senegre*, and others *Bucera* or *Aigoceras*, because the Pods which inclose the Seed, resemble in some manner a Bull's horn; is a Plant which grows in several parts of France. Its Stalks are round, hollow, of a darkish colour, the Leaves are small, half round, composed of three and three together, something after the nature of the *Trefoil*, the Flowers small and white, bearing a large Pod, which is long and sharp, representing, as said before, a Bull's, or rather a wild Goat's Horn. The Seed carries the name of the Plant, and is the only part of it which is sold by the name of *Fenugreek*. This Seed ought to be fresh, of a lively yellow, towards a Gold-colour, but it becomes reddish, and changes brown if long kept: It is about half as big as a Grain of Wheat, hard and solid, and is of a triangular shape, but the Smell and Taste of it are both offensive. The Farmers about *Aubervilliers* sow and cultivate this as they do *Coriander Seed*, which is sent to *Paris*, and from thence to *Holland* and other parts. The Antients and some Germans at this time, make a Decoction of this Seed, and eat it as they do other Pulse, to remove and expel Wind; but I believe few or none will imitate them in this practice, which is so disagreeable to the Nose and Pallate: it is much better for Cattle, and especially Horses to mix among their Oats to fatten them. It is of greater use Externally than Internally, and needs no further Description being so well known. *Pomct.*

There are two sorts of this Plant, but their difference only consists in that the second is lesser than the first, but the Virtues are equal, both of them being emollient, discussing and anodyne, so that all Cataplasms for those purposes consist in part of the Mucilage. They are also used in emollient Clysters, for that they blunt the sharpness and acrimony of the Humours, especially in the Bowels. *Lemery.*

The Seeds of *Fenugreek* are very little used inwardly. They are very mucilaginous, and therefore soften, relax and heal. they are much used in *emollient Clysters*; outwardly, they are in great esteem for ripening, discussing, and digesting Tumours, and hardly ever omitted in Cataplasms of those Intentions. They are in the Composition also of many of the Shop-Plaisters and Unguents for the same purposes. *Quincy*.

It is rarely given inwardly, but is used in Fomentations, Bathings, Cataplasms, and emollient Clysters; being ripening, dissolving and anodyne, and good for all kinds of Tumours, and swellings, to which purposes the *Farina* or Powder is very effectual. *Miller*.

The Seeds are so hard that they will not be pounded in a Mortar, but must be grind'd in a Mill; they are emollient, discutient and digestive, chiefly used for Cataplasms with *Farina seminis Lini, Fabarum, Fl. Meliloti*, &c. for discussing or maturing of hard indurated Tumours. It is also an Ingredient in *Mucilages*, for *Ol. de Mucilagibus, Empl. de Mucilag. Dyachylon magnum*. It is also used in emollient Clysters. Farriers make much use of it in Drinks for the Colds in Horses. *Blair*.

Fenum-Græcum is so called, because this Plant when dry is like *Hay*, and the Seed is brought from *Greece*. It is called *Buceras* from *βύς, bos*, and *κέρας, cornu*, because it is shap'd like an Ox's Horn; *Ægoceras* from *αἴξ, capra*, & *κέρας, cornu*, as it were Goat's Horn for the same reason. The Virtues are the same as those of *Melilot*, only less aromatick and less heating. Hence the Meal of the Seed has obtain'd a name for bringing forward a Suppuration. The ripe Seeds being reduc'd to Meal, yield something viscid; but being chew'd, aromatick. It is made use of in all Cataplasms, being boil'd in that form with Water, Vinegar or Oil, in a various proportion wherever there is need of an emollient, a warmer, or suppurater, or to separate gangrenous and dead bits of Flesh. It is used also in anodyne Clysters, as in the Cholick and Ischiadick Pains. *Boer. Hist. Plant.*

T A B L E CCXXXVI. Fig. 1.

G E N U S VI.

. Medica, MEDICK.

MEDICK is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Em-palement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a Fruit D E F, like a Snail, pregnant with Seeds G H I, for the most part shap'd like a Kidney.

The Species of *Medick* are,

1. *Medica major, erectior, floribus pur-purascens*, J. B. 2. 382. *Burgundy-Trefoil, Medick fodder, or Luferne*. *Trifolium filiqua cornuta sive Medica*, C. B. Pin. 330. *Medica legitima, Clus. Hist.* 242.

It is very luxuriant, repaying its cultivator with a large increase, having Stalks not only numerous, but long. Its Leaves are oblong, crenated about the end, which is obtuse: The Flowers are copious, dispos'd as it were in a spike, purplish; the Pods are twisted like a Goat's Horn, and contain a small, white Seed. It has a long, slender and ligneous Root, remaining for many Years.

2. *Medica major, erectior, floribus violaceis*. *Medick or Burgundy-Trefoil with Violet-colour'd Flowers*. *Trifolium filiqua cornuta sive Medica flore violaceo*, C. B. Pin. 330.

3. *Medica major, erectior, floribus luteis*. *Greater, upright Medick with yellow Flowers*. *Trifolium filiqua cornuta, sive Medica flore luteo*, C. B. Pin. 330.

4. *Medica major, erectior, floribus ex violaceo & luteo mixtis*. *Greater, upright Medick, with Flowers mixt with Violet and yellow*. *Trifolium filiqua cornuta sive Medica flore violaceo & luteo mixto*, C. B. Pin. 330.

Tab. 236.

Pag. 466.

Fig. 1.

Medica Medick.

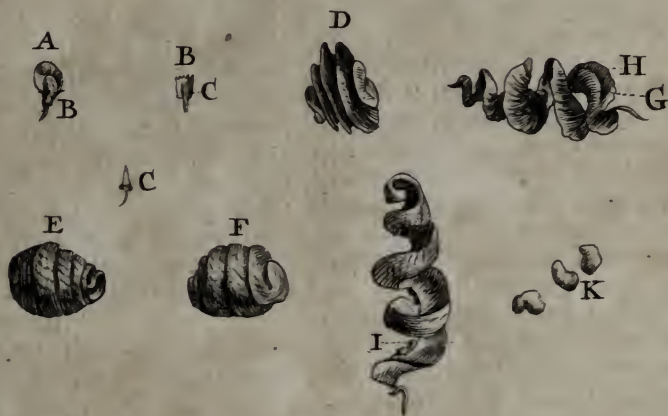
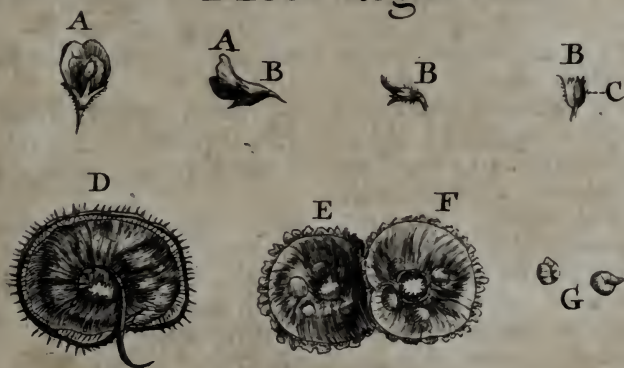


Fig. 2.

Medicago.

Pag.



Medical Notes

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. [illegible]

Medical Notes

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. [illegible]

5. *Medica sylvestris, floribus croceis, J.B. 2. 383. Wild Medick with Saffron colour'd Flowers.* *Trifolium sylvestre, luteum, filiqua cornuta, vel Medica frutescens, C.B. Pin. 330. Medica flavo flore, Clus. Hist. 243.*

It produces many Branches from the same Root, a Cubit long or longer, for the most part lying on the Ground, twiggy and flexible, divided into many Branches; the Leaves are like those of the first Species, but much less. The Flowers grow in clusters at the extremities of the Branches, of a yellow colour, not without smell; they are succeeded by plain, wreathed Horns, like those of the first Species, but narrower; in which are Seeds like those of the first, but a little smaller. The Root too is like that of the first, thickish, spreading wide, fibrous, perennial, every Year producing a new Stalk; it grows in mountainous and champaign Countreys amongst the Corn, and flowers in June and July.

6. *Medica sylvestris, floribus è luteo pallescentibus. Wild Medick with pale and yellow Flowers.* *Trifolium sylvestre, luteum filiqua cornuta, vel Medica frutescens flore luteo albo, C.B. Pin. 330.*

7. *Medica sylvestris, floribus è cæruleo virescentibus. Wild Medick with blue and greenish Flowers.* *Trifolium sylvestre luteum, filiqua cornuta, vel Medica frutescens flore è cæruleo viridi, C. B. Pin. 330.*

8. *Medica sylvestris, floribus partim luteis, partim violaceis. Wild Medick, with Flowers partly yellow, partly Violet-coloured.*

9. *Medica marina, Lob. Icon. 38. Sea-Clover.* *Trifolium cochleatum, marinum five Medica marina, J. B. 2. 378. Trifolium cochleatum, maritimum, tomentosum, C.B. Pin. 329. Medica lutea, Gnaphalitea, marina, nostra, è litore Venero, Donat. 63.*

It is cover'd entirely in every part with a hoary down. It has three or four Stalks, a Foot or a Cubit high divided into frequent Branches, and lying on the Ground. The Leaves are small, obtuse and frequent hanging on short Pedicles. The Flowers grow on the extremities of the Branches, on their own Pedicles five or six together,

coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves. The Pods are wreath'd and prickly, containing a reddish Seed. The Root is thick, above a Cubit long, tender, perennial, pale, of an ungrateful, saltish and bitter Taste.

It is common on the Sandy shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

20. *Medica scutellata, J. B. 2. 384. The most common smooth Snail-Trefoil.* *Trifolium cochleatum, fructu latiore, C.B. Pin. 329. Trifolium cochleatum primum, Dod. Pempt. 575.*

It has strong and hairy Stalks, a Cubit long, not always erect, but sometimes lying on the Ground. It has longer and sharper Leaves, deeply indented about the edges, sustain'd by long Pedicles. The Flowers grow one or two together on the same Pedicle coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, yellow, succeeded by large cochleated Pods, smooth, composed of four or five little bucklers, in such a manner that the under one receives the convex part of that above it in its Cavity, resembling the Land-Snail, black when ripe, with many large Seeds, like a Kidney, yellowish when ripe.

11. *Medica orbiculata, J. B. 2. 302. Orbiculated Medick.* *Trifolium cochleatum, vel scutellatum, fructu latiore, folio minuto, obtuso, C. B. Pin. 329.*

It has a small, ligneous Root, sending forth many Branches, a span long, or in a fat Soil a Foot long, spread on the Ground; the Leaves are small, smooth, almost triangular, broad at the extremity, and somewhat notcht, sometimes besprinkled with black spots. The Flowers are small, yellow, growing on long Pedicles. The Pods are twirl'd, flat, membranous, compos'd of three or four orbicular Shields lying one upon another, about the bigness of one's Nail; blackish when ripe, containing red, plain, crooked Seeds. The Pods are something undulated or curled about the edges.

12. *Medica echinato*, glabra, cum maculis nigricantibus, J. B. 2. 384. *Heart-Trefoil or Clover* *Trifolium cochleatum* folio maculato, cordato, C. B. Pin. 329. *Medica Arabica*, Cam. Hort. Tab. 27.

Its Stalks are a Cubit or two Cubits long, smooth, spread on the Ground, having smooth Leaves, broad at the extremity, and serrated, markt with blackish red spots shap'd like a Heart. The Flowers are yellow, small, two or three together. The Pods are cochleated a little flat, set with Spines along the edges, not very rigid or pungent, of a middle thickness. The Seeds are yellowish when ripe.

13. *Medica echinata* glabra sine maculis nigricantibus, J. B. 3. 384. *Smooth-leav'd prickly Medick*, without blackish spots.

This differs from the 12th in not having spots.

14. *Medica magna turbinata*, J. B. 2. 385. *Great turbinated Medick*. *Trifolium cochleatum*, turbinatum, five fructu, compresso, oblongo, C. B. Pin. 329.

It sends forth hairy Stalks, a Cubit and a Cubit and half long, divided into many Branches, cloath'd with hairy Leaves like those of the purple-flower'd *Meadow Trefoil*, and with some in a manner triangular, cut about the edges, whose longish Pedicles embrace the Stalk with Wings. Small yellow Flowers grow on Footstalks an Inch and an Inch and a half long; succeeded by hard, turbinated Fruits of six or more circumvolutions, join'd close together, set with a double row of little Teeth divided throughout by a little Zone running between them. The Seed is flat, gnawed like a Kidney, like that of *Fenu-greek*, or a little longer.

15. *Medica hirsuta*, echinis rigidioribus, J. B. 2. 385. *Hairy Medick with stiffer Prickles*. *Trifolium fructu compresso, spinis horrido*, C. B. Pin. 329.

It spreads it self on the Ground with Stalks a Cubit long and longer. The Leaves are small, hairy and broad at the end. The Flowers are yellow. The Seed vessels are cochleated, few and almost single, horrid with rigid Spines,

tending upwards and downwards, not very thick; the convolutions are three or four in number.

16. *Medica echinata hirsuta*, J. B. 2. 386. *Hairy prickly Medick*. *Trifolium echinatum*, arvense, C. B. Pin. 329. *Tribulus terrestris*, minor, repens, Lugd. 514.

The Root is pretty thick and long, but single. The Stalks are many, slender, spread on the Ground, nine Inches or a Cubit high, striated, hairy. The Leaves are roundish, approaching to those of the *yellow Meadow Trefoil*, having no remarkable Taste, hairy, whitish, especially on the under part. The Flowers are small, yellow, cluster'd together, on a pretty long, common Pedicle; succeeded by Heads not bigger than a PEA, consisting of several twirls, globous, four, five or more in number, set with short spines.

17. *Medica echinata minima*, J. B. 2. 386. *The smallest prickly Medick*. *Trifolium echinatum*, arvense, fructu minore, C. B. Pin. 330. *Tribulus minor*, rectus *Dalechampi*, Lugd. 513.

This has Stalks about a Foot long, or less, adorn'd with small, hairy Leaves. The Flowers are small, yellow, many cluster'd together; succeeded by small, muricated Pods, three or four commonly being join'd together.

18. *Medica coronata*, Cherleri, parva, J. B. 2. 386. *Small, crowned Medick*. *Trifolium folliculis coronæ similibus*, C. B. Prod. 141. *Trifolium folio obtuso, folliculis coronatis*, C. B. Pin. 329. *Medica cochleata*, πολυκαρπῶν, annua, capsula minima, coronata, Mor. Hist. Oxon. 2. 145.

It has slender, reddish Stalks, about a Foot long; from which come forth single Branches, placed alternately, at great distances, an Inch long and longer, bearing at the end three or four prickly Fruits, consisting only of one and a half Convolutions; indented on both sides, imitating a double Crown. At the origine of the Pedicle which sustains the Heads, grows a hairy trifoliated Leaf, sometimes reddish, commonly cordated, notch'd about the edges, so small that the whole may be cover'd with one's little Finger-nail.

19. Medica πολύκαρπ^ο, folio obtuso, non crenato. Many fruited Medick, with a blunt Leaf, not notchd. Trifolium cochleatum, polycarpon, folio obtuso, non crenato, C. B. Pin. 329.

20. Medica, πολύκαρπ^ο, folio obtuso, crenato. Many-fruited Medick with a blunt, notchd Leaf. Trifolium cochleatum, polycarpon, folio obtuso, crenato, C. B. Pin. 329.

21. Medica cochleata, σπικαρπ^ο, capsula, rotunda spinosa, foliis eleganter dissectis, H. L. Bat. Two-fruited, cochleated Medick, with a round prickly capsule, and Leaves elegantly cut. Trifolium fructu echinato foliis eleganter dissectis, Bot. Monsp. Trifolium cochleatum, spinosum, Syriacum, foliis laciniatis, Breyn. Cent. 1. 81.

It has a white and fibrous Root, not running deep into the Ground, and divided into many Branches on which grow narrow Leaves, scattered here and there, on a long Pedicle, pale-green, deeply serrated or rather jagged. The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves, in a long Pedicle, commonly only two together, of a yellow colour. The Fruits are twirl'd like a Snail, rough with long and rigid spines, standing out streight or not much bent. The Seeds are yellow, flat, shap'd like a Kidney.

Rauwolf observed it about Aleppo amongst the Corn.

22. Medica perennis, fructu ciliari. Perennial Medick with a hairy Fruit. Medica ciliaris Guilandini, Raii Hist. 965.

It has a perennial Root, creeping far and near; Stalks two Foot long, upright; many Seed vessels heap'd together on the same common Pedicle, flat, circular, or resembling Wheels, set with soft and long spines or hairs like the Eye-lash, blackish when ripe. The Leaves are small for the bigness of the Plant, short and blunt-pointed.

23. Medica annua fructu ciliari. Annual Medick with an hairy Fruit. Trifolium fructu cochleato, ciliare, Bot. Monsp.

Its Stalks are a Foot, or a Cubit long, lying on the Ground. Its Leaves are oblong, broad and obtuse about the extremity. The Flowers grow on Pedicles an Inch long. The Seed-Vessels are flat and broad, composed of two Circumvolutions, set with pretty long Species, not very rigid, not standing out streight, but crooked.

24. Medica frutescens, perennis, fructu orbiculato, Sloanii Raii Hist. 961. Shrubby, perennial Medick, with an orbiculated Fruit.

It has numerous Branches, very long and lying on the Ground, unless supported by the Neighbouring Plants. The Leaves are small, the lower ones broader, the upper ones narrower and longer, both of them blunt-pointed and indented about the edges. The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves, towards the tops of the Stalks, four or five on a common Pedicle, small, yellow, succeeded by orbiculated Pods, containing Kidney-shaped Seeds.

This was sent to Mr. Ray by Sir Hans Sloane.

25. Medica orbiculata, πολύκαρπ^ο, fructu minore, Raii Hist. 962. Orbiculated, many fruited Medick, with a smaller Fruit.

The Stalks of this are nine Inches or a Foot long. The Leaves are small, triangular, broad at the end, and notchd. The Flowers grow on long, slender Pedicles, coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, many together, yellow; succeeded by Pods even about the edges, not at all undulate, blackish when ripe.

26. Medica orbiculata, fructu lato, simplici voluta, Raii Hist. 962. Orbiculated Medick, with a broad, single twirl.

Mr. Ray says, he only saw a Branch of this Plant with the Fruit, among Sir Philip Shippon's dried Specimens.

27. *Medica orbiculata, minor, spinosa, simplicij majore voluta, Raii Hist. 962.* The smaller, orbiculated, prickly Medick, with a larger, single Twirl.

The Leaves of this are very small, and indented about the edges. The Flowers grow three or four together on the same, long, slender, common Footstalk. The Fruits are large in proportion to the Plant, broad set about the edges with a few Prickles. And, what is more particularly remarkable in this Fruit, the Nerves appear above its Surface, like so many wrinkles, variously reflected and inosculated.

28. *Medica orbiculata, elegans, orbiculis circum oras rugosis, Raii Hist. 962.* A beautiful, orbiculated Medick, with the Fruits wrinkled about the edges.

The under Leaves as in the rest of this kind, are more obtuse, the upper ones more acute, indented about the edges. The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves, two or three together on a common Pedicle, yellow, paler than either of the foregoing, very small, succeeded by orbicular Fruits, whitish when ripe, of a beautiful appearance, finely wrinkled about the edges; the Seed is yellowish, like that of the rest.

29. *Medica doliata seu orbiculata, orbiculorum gyris circa margines utrinque rugosis & per maturitatem nigricantibus, Raii Hist. 962.* Orbiculated or Tun-Medick with the twirls wrinkled about the edges on both sides, and blackish when ripe.

The Leaves of this are large, the upper ones acuminate, the under ones round at the end. The Fruits are small, two together on a long Pedicle, orbiculated, or rather shap'd like a tub, consisting of three or four Circumvolutions deeply furrow'd on both sides at the edges.

30. *Medica tornata, major & minor, lepis, Park. Theat. 1116.* The greater and lesser tub shap'd, smooth Medick.

The Fruits of this are smooth, hard, black when ripe, shap'd like a Tub, heap'd many together on the same Pedicle; they are found also (according to Parkinson) larger, single and double on the same Pedicle.

31. *Medica Catalonica elegans, Edwardsi Morgani Raii Hist. 992.* Beautiful, Catalonian Medick.

The Fruit is shap'd like a Tub, and rough with frequent Tubercles, like that Wood with which the Italians defend their Arms and Hands when they play at Tennis.

32. *Medica cochleata, spinosa, echinis magnis, utrinque turbinatis, cum spinulis reflexis, Raii Hist. 962.* Prickly, cochleated Medick, with a large head, turbinated on both sides, with reflex spines.

It sends forth Stalks a Cubit or a Cubit and a half high, square, hairy, striated, pretty thick, branched, but weak, and not sustaining themselves, sometimes reddish, especially towards the Ground. The Leaves are plac'd on the Stalks alternately at great distances, three together on long Pedicles, which are blunter near the Root, and end in sharper points towards the tops of the Stalks; each Lobe is mark'd in the middle with a black spot, and lightly notched about the edges. At the origine of each Pedicle are oppos'd, indented ears ending in a sharp point. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves, near the tops of the Stalks, come forth Pedicles, sustaining two or three, seldom more little Flowers, yellow, pretty large, the Standard being streakt with blackish Lines. To the Flowers succeed large prickly Fruits, of the bigness of Nutmeg, turbinated on both sides, each twirl being set with a double row of mild prickles bent and crooked, not standing out, but flat to the Fruit; containing large Kidney-shap'd Seeds, of a shining red or Chestnut-colour.

33. *Medica foliis & semine Medicæ cordatæ, echinatæ echinis durioribus, Raii Hist. 963.* Medick with Leaves and Seed of the cordated, prickly Medick, with harder prickles.

The Fruits of this are larger than those of the 12th; set with long, thick, hard and stiff Prickles, compos'd of four or five twirls.

34. *Medica doliata, spinosa, major, Sinap. G., Raii Hist. 963.* Greater, two-fruited prickly, tun-Medick.

The Stalks and Leaves of this are like those of the rest. The Flowers grow one or two together on Pedicles an Inch long. The Fruits are large, shap'd like a Tub, set with short, stiff Spines, not standing out, but almost flatted to the Fruit, compos'd of four, five, or at most six twirls, closely join'd together.

35. *Medica spinosa*, *Σιναρπ*, fructu ovali, spinulis brevioribus, & rigidioribus, *Raii Hist.* 963. *Prickly, two-fruited Medick, with an oval Fruit, and shorter and stiffer Spines.*

The Stalks of this are smooth, or rough with very few hairs, reddish. The Leaves sit on long Pedicles, shorter, blunter-pointed, and sharper indented than those of the prickly tub-shap'd *Medick*, glaucous on the backside, and cloath'd with a short and scarce conspicuous Down. The Flowers grow two or three together on the same Pedicle, coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, yellow and small. Out of the bosom of each Leaf together with the Flower stem comes forth a Branch as in the rest. Those Leaves which come out first are heart-fashion'd, those which grow on the Stalk are broad and blunt-pointed, beautifully strip'd with many conspicuous, parallel Lines, tending from the middle Rib towards the edges. To the Flowers succeed prickly Heads, set with short stiff Spines, standing out, hard, bigger than a *Pea*, blackish when ripe, containing yellowish Seeds, shap'd like a *Kidney*.

36. *Medica doliata*, spinosa, *ποδύναρπ*, *Raii Hist.* 964. *Prickly Tun-Trefoil or Medick.* *Medica tornata spinosa*, *Park. Theatr.* 1116.

The Stalks of this are hairy, shorter and broader than those of the *Medica scutellata*. The Leaves sit on longer Pedicles in proportion to the bigness, indented about the edges, smaller, almost square, ending in sharp points, something glaucous, markt with an oblong, yellow-green spot in the middle; hairy on the backside. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth Pedicles, bearing yellow Flowers, six or seven heap'd together; to which

succeed small, tub-shaped, cochleated, prickly Seed-vessels, set with short and few prickles, blackish when ripe, and containing yellowish Seeds. The Seed-vessels are broader at the bottom where they are join'd to the Pedicle, narrow at the top, plain on both sides, imitating a truncated Cone, consisting of five or six Circumvolutions.

37. *Medica doliata*, spinosa, hirsuta, minima. *The smallest, hairy, prickly, tun-Medick.*

The Leaves of this are four times as little as those of the preceding one, hairy, especially on the prone surface, not seldom heart-fashion'd. The Fruits are like those of the preceding, but four times as small.

38. *Medica marina*, major, spinosa *Park. Theatr.* 1115. *The greater, prickly Sea-Medick.*

The Stalks and Branches of this are less and shorter than those of any of the larger Species; scarce exceeding one or two Feet in length, being square, green, pretty hairy, and spread on the Ground. The Leaves are like those of the *Medica scutellata*, with points something blunter, not spotted, soft and hairy. The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves along the Branches, yellow, small, each sitting on a slender Pedicle; none on the very tops of the Stalks. The Flowers are succeeded by small, round wreathed Seed-vessels, not bigger than a *PEA*, set with very short stiff Spines, in which is contained a yellowish Seed, shap'd like a *Kidney*, very difficult to be taken out. The Root is whitish and dies every Year.

39. *Medica cum orbiculis laxis*, echinatis, minoribus, non exstantibus spiculis, *Raii Hist.* 965. *Medick with smaller, smooth prickly Fruits, and the spines not standing out.*

The leaves of this are small, broad at the extremity, notch'd and sometimes produc'd into a Point or Angle. The Stalks are slender, the Flowers grow many together in the bosoms of the Leaves, cluster'd together, succeeded by so many small, prickly Fruits, consisting of three twirls, but not closely join'd. The Zones of the twirls are indented on both side with spines not stand-

standing out, but lying parallel to the Surface of the Fruit.

40. *Medica Lupulina*, mellina, incano folio molli, crasso, lanuginoso, femine, *H. Cathol.* *Yellow Hop Medick with a soft, thick, woolly Leaf and Heart-fashioned Seed.*

41. *Medica* inagno fructu, aculeis omnibus erectis. *Medick with a large Fruit and all the prickles erect.* *Trifolium cochlearum* five *Medica echinis* omnibus erectis, *Park. Theat.* 1116.

42. *Medica Cretica*, orbiculata, fructu utrinque turbinato. *Orbiculated Medick of Candy with a Fruit turbinated on both sides.*

43. *Medica Cretica*, parvo fructu, aculeis sursum & deorsum rendentibus. *Medick of Candy with a small Fruit, and prickles tending upwards and downwards.*

44. *Medica Lusitanica*, dicarpus, fructu glabro depresso, *P. B. P. Pluk. Mantiss.* *Two-fruited Medick of Portugal with a smooth flat Seed.*

45. *Medica frutescens minor* Indiæ Orientalis, subrotundis sericeis foliis, filiqua falcata, plane. *Maderaspatan nuper allata. Pluk. Mantiss.* *Smaller, East-Indian, scrubby Medick, with roundish, silken Leaves, and a plain beaked Pod.*

46. *Medica Æthiopica*, foliis incanis, purpurea, floribus spicatis, *Pluk. Mantiss.* *Purple Æthiopian Medick, with hoary Leaves and spiked Flowers.*

47. *Medica minor*, Syriaca, floribus coronatis, luteis, ex foliorum aliis, binis periolis longioribus insidentibus ex Aleppo, *Ejusd. ibid.* *Small, Syrian Medick, with crowned yellow Leaves, sitting on two Foot-stalks from Aleppo.*

48. *Medica polycarpus*, fructu minore, compresso, scabro, *Raii Synops. Ed. 3. p. 333.* *Many fruited Medick, with a smaller, flat, rough Seed.* *Trifolium cochlearum polycarpon*, seu *Medica racemosa*, *Park.* 1114.

It has about ten small, flat Fruits on one Pedicle, not prickly, but rough with several Tubercles in stead of Spines.

It grows in *Peckham-fields* among the Corn plentifully, and in the Corn Fields near *Paddington*, and behind *Ponder's end* near *Enfield*.

49. *Medica glabra major* folio cordato, una, binis, ternis, quaternis filiquis, laxe cochleatis, echinatis, *Hort. Cath.* 127. *Greater, smooth Medick, with a cordated Leaf, and one, two, three or four Pods, loosely cochleated and prickly.*

50. *Medica hirsuta*, incana, monocarpus vel dicarpus capsulis seminum candicantibus, stricte cochleatis, subtrubrinatis, *Hort. Cath.* *Hairy, hoary, one-fruited or two-fruited Medick, with whitish capsules, strictly cochleated, and something turbinated.* *Medica glauca*, capsella stricte cochleata, turbinata, aculeata, seu cochleata turbinata & echinata, *Riv.*

The Fruit of this is large, tun-shaped, and set with a few hard, short Spines.

51. *Medica cochleata*, πολυκαρπ, fructu minore, compresso, ad margines leviter echinato, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 36. *Cochleated, many-fruited Medick, with a smaller, flat Seed, lightly echinated at the edges.*

52. *Medica cochleata*, polycarpa, spinosa, spinis capsulam arcte involventibus, fructu compresso, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 36. *Cochleated, many fruited, prickly Medick with Spines closely involving the capsule and a flat Fruit.*

53. *Medica cochleata*, polycarpa, spinosa, spinis capsulam arcte involventibus, fructu ovato, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 36. *Cochleated, many fruited Medick, with Spines closely involving the Capsule and an oval Fruit.*

54. *Medica* fructu spinis longis, mollihus, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 36. *Medick with a Fruit set with long, soft spines.*

MEDICA was so called, according to *Pliny*, because it was brought from *Media* by the *Persian Wars* with *Darius*.

The 1st Species is that which is cultivated in the Fields.

This is a Species of *Trefoil* or *Saintfoin* to which some have given the Name of *Medica* or *Median Hay*; because the *Greeks*, after the War with *Darius*, carried this Seed into *Greece*, and gave it the Name of its Native Country, which was *Media*. This is a domestick Plant, and very common in *Languedoc*, *Provence* and *Dauphiné*, all over the Banks of the *Rhone*, and in *Normandy*, from which places the Seed is brought to *Paris*. This is a very luxuriant Plant, and produces abundantly, especially in the warm Countries; the Branches do not run along the Ground, as in several other *Trefoils*, but has a round Stalk, reasonably thick, strait and strong, adorn'd with several shoots; over the whole towards the top, spring a quantity of Leaves rang'd by three and three; and it grows about the height of a Foot and a half, and sometimes two Foot. From among the Leaves, a purple Violet-flower arises, like that of the *Mallow*, and after that the Seed. This is almost round, a little longish, and something pointed, of a pale yellow colour when it is new, afterwards it turns red, and almost brown when it grows old. Horses, Mules, Oxen and other domestick Cattle, love this exceedingly, but above all when it is green, if you would permit them to feed on it; and especially the black Cattle, which will feed very kindly upon the dry'd Plant, the excess of which is very dangerous. *Pomet.*

Parker calls this *Fœnum Burgundicum*, five *Medica legitima*, Ger. *Trifolium Burgundicum*; in *French* it is *Luzerne*, and bears its Leaves dispos'd three and three like *Trefoil*, according to Mr. *Tournefort*: Its Root is very long, woody, moderately thick and strait, and will bear the Frost: It is not only cultivated in the warm Countries, as *Languedoc* and *Provence*, &c. but in the moderate parts about *Paris* and *Normandy*. This Plant delights in a fat watery Soil, and may be mow'd five or six times a Year. It is extraordinary to make Cattle fat, and Cows spring with Milk; contains a considerable deal of Oil, and a moderate share of essential Salt; and is of some service in Physick, to temper the heat of the Blood, and other Fluids, and to provoke Urine, used as Tea, or in a decoction with Water. *Lemery.*

T A B L E CCXXXVI. Fig. 2.

G E N U S VII.

M E D I C A G O.

Medicago is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Em-palement B, arises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a plain, orbiculated Fruit D, hooked like a Scythe, pregnant with Seeds E F, almost shap'd like a Kidney G.

The Species of *Medicago* are,

1. *Medicago annua*, *Trifolii facie*. Annual *Medicago* with the appearance of *Trefoil*. *Trifolium filiquia falcata*, C. B. Pin. 330. *Medica lunata*, J. B. 2. 386. *Lunaria radiata Italorum*, *Medica lunata sive falcata*, *Lob. Icon* 38.

The Leaves of this are small, like those of the first Species of *Medick*, indented about the edges; the Flowers are yellow; the Pods broad, flat, bigger than one's Thumb-nail, approaching to those of the *Auricula muris*, *Cam.* but larger, striated and defended round about with pretty long Spines

2. *Medicago Vulnerariæ facie* Hispanica. Spanish *Medicago* with the appearance of *Vulneraria*. *Loto affinis filiquis hirsutis, circinatis*, C. B. Pin. 333. *Auricula muris*, *Cam. Tab. viii.* J. B. 2. 387.

3. *Medicago Vulnerariæ facie* Cretica. *Medicago* of Candy with the appearance of *Vulneraria*. *Trifolium falcatum*, P. A'p. Exot. 257.

4. *Medicago trifolia*, frutescens, incana. Shrubby, trifoliated, hoary *Medicago*. *Cytisus incanus, filiquis falcatis*, C. B. Pin. 389. *Cytisus filiqua incurva, folio candicante*, J. B. 1. 361. *Cytisus ut existimatur*, *Dod. Pempt.* 569.

This is a hoary Shrub, growing to the bigness of a *Myrtle*. The Leaves grow by threes on common Pedicles, are blunted and something divided; if rubb'd with the Fingers, they give a smell very like that of *Rocket*, but if tasted, like that of a fresh *Chich-Pea*. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Branches, of a beautiful appearance, being of a deep yellow colour. It produces fair, broad, wreathed Pods, in which are small Seeds.

It grows about *Naples*, and in the Island of *Rhodes*. The Turks make their Sword-handles of its Wood; and the *Caloyers* of *Patmos* their Beads.

T A B L E CCXXXVII.

G E N U S VIII.

Phaseolus, KIDNEY-BEAN.

Kidney-Bean is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A B, out of whose Empalement D, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a long Pod E, pregnant with Seeds F F, for the most part shaped like a Kidney G, or oval. To these Notes are to be added, Leaves growing by threes, on each Pedicle, and the face of the whole Plant.

The Species of *Kidney-Bean* are,

1. *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *Lob. Icon.* 59. *Common Kidney-Bean*. *Smilax horten*sis five *Phaseolus major*, C. B. *Pin.* 339. *Smilax horten*sis, J. B. 2. 255.

It twines after the manner of the *Bind-weeds*, the Stalks being turn'd from the left Hand towards the right. The Leaves come forth at certain distances, three on an oblong, common Pedicle as in the *Trefoils*, from a broad base tapering into an acute point, almost like those of *Ivy*, even a'long the edges, smooth and dark-green. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come two or three Flowers, sometimes six on a

short common Pedicle, purplish, white or pale, in which the Standard is not bent back, but is hollow and striated at the sides; the two lateral ones are large and hollow. At the base of each Flower, besides the Empalement, are two hollow triangular Leaves, without any Pedicle, placed for the defence of the not yet expanded Flowers. To the Flowers succeed Pods, a span and a span and a half long, narrow, flat, thick and fleshy, eatable whilst they are tender, containing six, seven or more Seeds, shaped like a Kidney, having a Sinus impress'd on their middle, very smooth, of a various colour, white, grey, yellow, glaucous, reddish, blue, amethyst, markt with black veins and spots, &c.

2. *Phaseolus vulgaris fructu nigro*. *Common Kidney-Beans with a black Fruit*. *Smilax horten*sis fructu nigro, J. B. 2. 255.

3. *Phaseolus vulgaris, fructu flavo*. *Common Kidney bean with a yellow Fruit*. *Smilax horten*sis fructu flavo, J. B. 2. 253.

4. *Phaseolus vulgaris, fructu rubro*. *Common Kidney-bean, with a red Fruit*. *Smilax horten*sis fructu rubro, J. B. 2. 255.

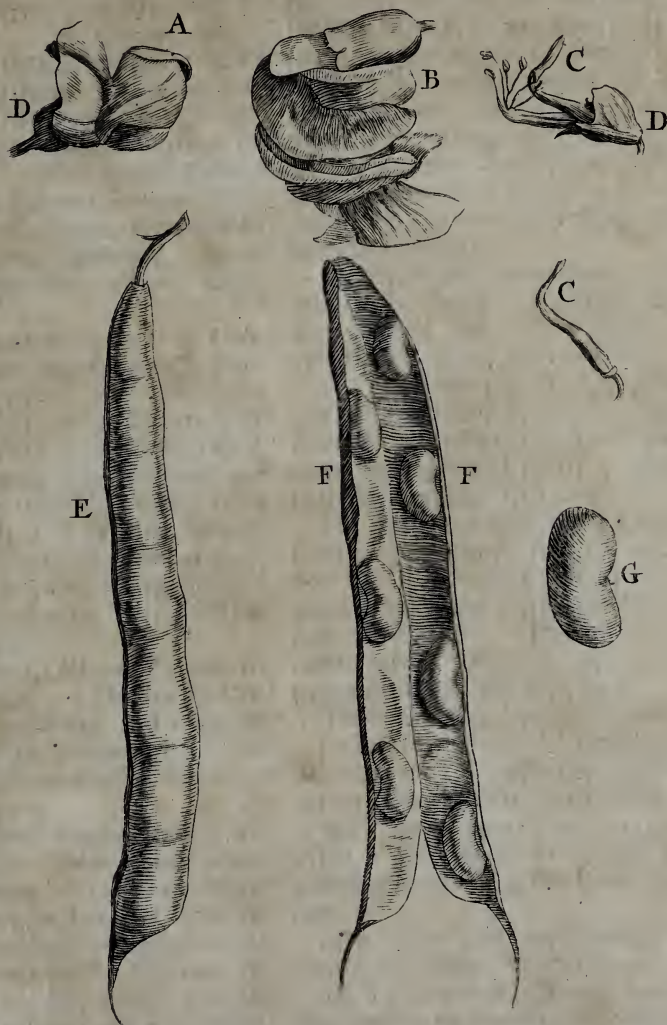
5. *Phaseolus vulgaris, fructu livido*. *Common Kidney-bean with a livid Fruit*. *Phaseolus major* five *Smilax horten*sis fructu livido, H. L. Bat.

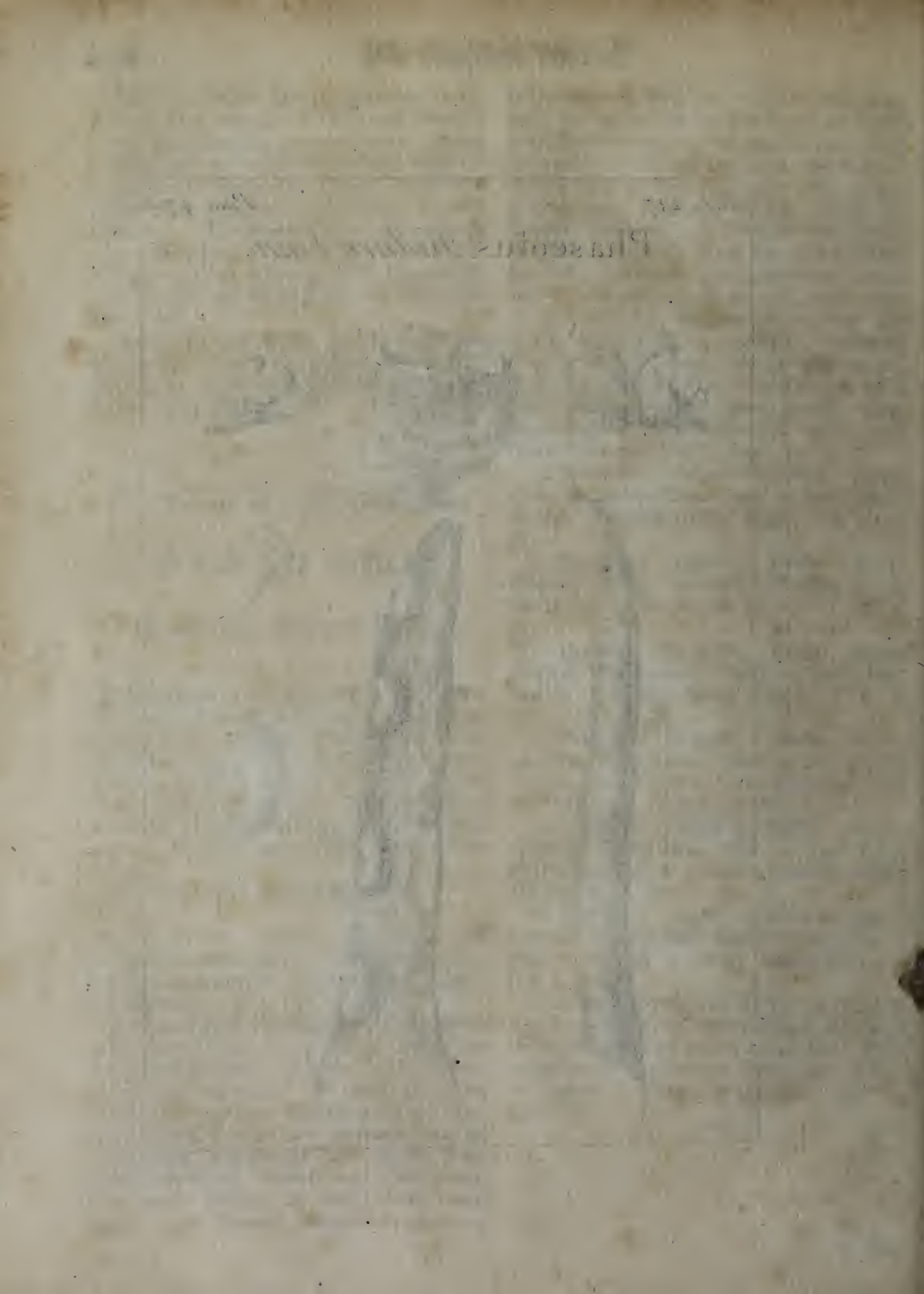
6. *Phaseolus vulgaris, fructu pallido*. *Common Kidney-bean with a pale Fruit*. *Phaseolus major*, five *Smilax horten*sis fructu pallido, H. L. Bat.

7. *Phaseolus vulgaris, fructu violaceo*. *Common Kidney-bean with a Violet-colour'd Fruit*. *Smilax horten*sis fructu violaceo, J. B. 2. 255.

8. *Phaseolus vulgaris, fructu ex rubro & nigro variegato*. *Common Kidney-bean with the Fruit variegated with red and black*. *Phaseolus major* five *Smilax horten*sis, fructu ex rubro & nigro variegato, H. L. Bat.

Phaseolus. Kidney bean.





9. *Phaseolus vulgaris*, fructu albo, nigris venis & lituris distincto. *Common Kidney-bean*, with a white Fruit, markt with black veins and spots. *Smilax hortensis*, fructu albo, nigris venis & lituris distincto, J. B. 2. 255.

10. *Phaseolus vulgaris*, fructu purpurascente, orbibus albis variegato. *Common Kidney-bean with a purplish Fruit, variegated with white, round spots.* *Phaseolus vulgaris*, fructu purpurascente, orbibus albis variegato, H. L. Bat.

11. *Phaseolus hortensis*, minor. *The smaller, Garden Kidney bean.* *Smilax hortensis minor*, C. B. Pin 359.

12. *Phaseolus minor*, filiqua sursum rigente, fructu albo. *The smaller Kidney-bean, with an upright Pod and a white Fruit.* *Smilax filiqua sursum rigente, fructu albo, vel Phaseolus parvus, Italicus*, C. B. Pin. 339. *Phaseolus albus*, Lugd. 472.

This Species is frequently sown in Italy, in May and sometimes after Harvest, standing by it self without any prop, and spreading it self wide, with Leaves like those of Ivy, but larger and softer, veiny, three on one Pedicle. The Flowers are white, bigger than those of Pease, from which proceed Pods a span long, round, and ending in a sharp point, green at first, and whitish when ripe; containing Kidney-shaped Seeds, white all over, except at the Navel, which is black.

13. *Phaseolus minor*, filiqua sursum rigente, fructu subnigro. *The smaller Kidney-bean, with an upright Pod, and a blackish Fruit.* *Smilax filiqua sursum rigente, vel Phaseolus parvus, Italicus fructu subnigro*, C. B. Pin. 339.

14. *Phaseolus minor*, filiqua sursum rigente, fructu minori albido, cum orbita rubente aut nigricante. *The smaller Kidney-bean, with an upright Pod, and a smaller white Flower, with a reddish or blackish round spot.* *Smilax filiqua sursum rigente vel Phaseolus parvus, Italicus, fructu minori, albido, cum orbita rubente aut nigricante*, C. B. Pin. 339. *Phaseolus vulgaris, Italicus, humilis, seu minor abus, cum orbita rubente vel nigricante*, J. B. 2. 258.

15. *Phaseolus peregrinus*, hortensi affinis, semine lato, albo, multis nigris venis striato, C. B. Pin. 340. *Exotick Kidney bean approaching to the Garden one, with a broad white Seed, strip'd with many black veins.* *Phaseolus lato striato, five radiato semine*, J. B. 2. 267. *Phaseoli peregrini* 1. genus alterum, Clus. Hist. 223.

The Stalks and Branches of this are like those of the rest; the Leaves like those of the common one, but darker; out of the bosoms of which proceed short Branches, loaded with many Flowers, not unlike those of the common one, but less, white, and cluster'd; succeeded by oblong Pods, much broader than the common ones, containing three or four plain fruits, broader than the common Kidney beans, white, but markt with many black spots or veins in a beautiful manner.

16. *Phaseolus peregrinus*, fructu lato, compresso, albo. *Exotick Kidney-bean, with a broad, flat, white Fruit.* *Phaseoli magni, lati, albi*, Lob. Icon. 60.

17. *Phaseolus peregrinus*, primo similis, fructu lato, albo, striato, C. B. Pin. 340. *Exotick Kidney bean like the 15th with a broad, white striated Fruit.* *Phaseolus peregrinus*, ix Clus. Hist. 225.

18. *Phaseolus peregrinus hortensi affinis*, fructu tumidiore, minore, niveo, C. B. Pin. 340. *Exotick Kidney-bean, like the Garden one, with a more tumid, smaller and snow white Fruit.* *Phaseoli, tumidi, minores, nivei*, J. B. 2. 259. *Phaseolus peregrinus*, ii Clus. Hist. 223.

These are less than the common Kidney-beans and nor sinuated like them about the Navel; they are also more tumid. They are of a snow-white colour and shining as if they were turn'd out of Ivory. The Plant it self in its form and manner of growing does not differ from the common one.

It is said to have been brought from Guatimala, a Province of America.

19. *Phaseolus peregrinus*, Anagyridis fructui similis, ex nigro subvirescens, C. B. Pin. 340. *Exotick Kidney-bean like the Fruit of Anagyris of a black and greenish colour.* *Phaseolus Laburni fructu, ex nigro subvirescente, five Aegyptius, flore luteo*, J. B. 2. 262. *Phaseolus peregrinus*, v Clus. Hist. 223.

It has slender Stalks, and Leaves much less than those of the common *Kidney beans* and very like those of the *Buck bean* or *Marsh-Trefoil*, of a dark-green colour, purplish near the Footstalk. The Flowers are gathered into a spike, almost of the form and bigness of the common *PEA*, of a yellow colour, on an oblong and pretty thick Pedicle coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves. The Pods are short and narrow, and contain three or four small Seeds, not less than those of the *Laburnum* or *Bean-Trefoil*, but blunter at both ends, of a brown colour, or rather blackish green.

20. *Phaseolus peregrinus* *Anagyridis fructui similis colore rubescente*, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *Exotick Kidney bean, like the Fruit of Anagyris, of a reddish colour.* *Smilax hortensis* five *Phaseolus Anagyridi similis fere, colore rubescente*, J. B. 2. 261. *Phaseolus peregrinus*, iii *Clus. Hist.* 223.

It has long Branches coming out of the Stalk immediately from the very Root: They are purplish just at their bosoms, to which grow also three Leaves, not so large as those of the common one, and of a paler green, hanging on a long Pedicle, which is of a dark purple colour on that part with which it sustains the Leaves, and also on that with which it adheres to the Branches. The Flowers grow for the most part two on long Pedicles, large, shaped like *PEA*-flowers on the outside of a pale colour but on the inner of a blueish purple. To these succeed so many long, round, and as it were cylindrical Pods, in which is a Fruit less than that of the other *Kidney beans*, almost like the Fruit of the true *Anagyris*, of a reddish colour.

The Seed was sent to *Clusius* out of *Spain*.

21. *Phaseolus peregrinus*, minore fructu albo, nigra macula insignito, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *Exotick Kidney bean with a smaller white Fruit, markt with a black spot.* *Phaseolus niveus*, minor, circa hilum nigra macula insignitus, J. B. 2. 260. *Phaseolus peregrinus*, iv *Clus. Hist.* 224.

22. *Phaseolus peregrinus*, angustifolius, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *Phaseolus vulgari minor & paucior, subrubro colore, foliis angustis*, J. B. 2. 270. *Phaseolus peregrinus*, vi, angustifolius, *Clus. Hist.* 225.

23. *Phaseolus peregrinus*, angustifolius, alter, fructu & albo & nigro vario, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *The other narrow-leav'd, exotick Kidney-bean with a Fruit variegated with black and white.* *Phaseolus peregrinus*, vii *Clus. Hist.* 225.

The Stalks of this are like those of the 15th, but are not so luxuriant, neither do they arise so high. The Leaves are much narrower than those of the common *Kidney bean*. The small Flowers grow on Pedicles an Inch long, cluster'd together, white at the beginning, but paleish when they grow old. The Pods are plain and broad, almost equal to those of the 15th, but shorter, reddish when ripe, containing a plain Seed, less than those of the 15th but varied like them with black and white, the black stripes being sometimes extended into length, sometimes sprinkled over the whole body of the Seed in black spots of different sizes. Sometimes the whole Fruit is black, or sprinkled with small white spots, or only one half of it.

24. *Phaseolus peregrinus foliis minoribus fructu exalbido, nonnunquam variegato*, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *Exotick Kidney-bean with smaller Leaves, and a white Fruit, sometimes variegated.* *Phaseolus peregrinus*, viii *Clus. Hist.* 225.

The Leaves of this are like those of the 15th but something less; the Flowers also are alike, growing in clusters, to which succeed also plain Pods containing three or four Seeds, answering to the preceding in bigness, not so white, but sometimes of a whitish colour, sometimes markt lengthwise and confusedly with blackish spots, sometimes almost the whole Fruit being blackish.

25. *Phaseolus peregrinus* Lobo & fructu nigro, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *Exotick Kidney-bean with a black Pod and Seed.* *Phaseolus peregrinus*, x *Clus. Hist.* 225.

The Leaves are like those of the preceding, purplish at the articulations with which they are joined together. The Flowers are like those of the preceding, gather'd also in clusters; but the Standard is of an obsolete colour, and the Wings more florid. To these succeed plain, broad, brown, and blackish Pods, containing plain, broad Seeds, black when ripe.

26. *Phaeolus peregrinus fructu variegato*, C. B. Pin. 340. *Exotick Kidney-bean, with a variegated Fruit.* *Phaeolus peregrinus*, xi Clus. Hist. 226.

It is like the preceding in every thing, only the Flowers are like those of the 24th and white, the Pods are like those of the 23^d and 24th in which are contained three or four pale, plain red Seeds, markt with black veins lengthwise, sometimes confusedly sprinkled with large or small black spots, sometimes black on both or only on one side, with small, reddish spots appearing here and there, so that they seem to be turn'd out of some variegated marble.

27. *Phaeolus peregrinus, fructu subrubente, nigris striis variegato, alter*, C. B. Pin. 340. *Another Exotick Kidney-bean with a reddish Fruit, variegated with black stripes.* *Phaeolus peregrinus*, xii Clus. Hist. 226.

This is in all respects like the former; only the Flowers are like those of the 24th but of a little paler purplish colour. The Fruit is of a paler red, something of the colour of a Tile, variegated lengthwise with black stripes, sometimes so numerous that they make it almost quite black.

28. *Phaeolus peregrinus, exalbidus, ovi Columbini fere figura, fuliginosa macula insignitus*, C. B. Pin. 340. *Exotick, whitish Kidney bean, almost of the shape of a Pidgeon's Egg, markt with a sooty spot.* *Phaeolus iii, peregrinus*, Clus. Exor. 64.

29. *Phaeolus peregrinus niger, macula subalba notatus*, C. B. Pin. 340. *Black, exotick Kidney bean markt with a whitish spot.* *Phaeolus iv, peregrinus*, Clus. Exor. 34.

30. *Phaeolus Æthiopicus, lobis nigris venis asperis fructu atro splendente*, C. B. Pin. 340. *Æthiopian Kidney bean with Pods sprinkled with black veins, and a shining black Fruit.* *Phaseoli tumidi, nigri, splendentes*, J. B. 2. 258. *Phaeolus peregrinus*, xiii Clus. Hist. 226.

It is like the 24th, only the Pods are longer and as it were cylindrical, not brown or blackish as in that, but only markt confusedly with black veins when ripe, containing eight, nine, or sometimes more Seeds, shaped like a Kidney, but longer; more tumid of a shining black colour. It flowers a little earlier than the rest, and so brings its Seed sooner to maturity.

31. *Phaeolus Æthiopicus, lobis flavescens, fructu nigro*, C. B. Pin. 347. *Æthiopian Kidney bean with yellowish Lobes, and a black Fruit.* *Phaseoli nigri*, J. B. 2. 258. *Phaeolus peregrinus*, xiv Clus. Hist. 227.

32. *Phaeolus Æthiopicus lobo saturo-pureo, fructu atro*, C. B. Pin. 341. *Æthiopian Kidney bean with a deep purple Pod and a black Fruit.* *Phaseoli atro-violacei*, J. B. 2. 258. *Phaeolus peregrinus*, xv Clus. Hist. 226.

The Stalks of this are purplish: The trifoliated Leaves instead of small appendages, as in the rest; have sometimes two little Leaves adjoin'd; the Flower also is deeper than that of the preceding, and almost of an Amethyst colour; the Pods green at first, contract by little and little a purple colour, but when ripe a deeper purple and almost black. The Fruit contained in them is purplish at first, afterwards entirely black,

33. *Phaeolus Ægyptiacus nigro semine*, C. B. Pin. 341. *Ægyptian Kidney-bean with a black Seed.* *Phaeolus niger*, Lablab. P. Alp. Ægypt. 31.

It is a twiggy Tree (says *Alpinus*) growing to the bigness of a Vine, and extended with Branches like it. In its Leaves and shape it is entirely like the common Kidney bean. It bears Flowers twice in a Year, in Spring and Autumn, something like those of Kidney-beans, from which appear long Pods, very broad like those

of Beans, which contain Seeds very like *Kidney beans*, of which some are black and others reddish.

This Tree lives an hundred Years and more, and is ever green, common at the Tables of the *Egyptians* and not less sweet than our *Kidney beans*.

34. *Phaseolus Ægyptiacus*, semine rufo, C. B. Pin. 341. *Egyptian Kidney-bean with a red Seed.* Lablab alterum, rufum Alpini, Clus. Hist. 227.

35. *Phaseolus Americanus*, sive Lablab semine roseo, D. Lign. *American Kidney-bean with a rose colour'd Seed.*

36. *Phaseolus Indicus* cocleato flore, Triumph. 93. *Indian Kidney-bean with a cockleated Flower.* *Phaseolus Americanus*, perennis, flore cochleato, odorato, seminibus fuscis orbiculatis, Caracalla dictus, H.L. Bat.

37. *Phaseolus puniceo* flore, Corn. 184. *The scarlet Kidney-bean.* *Phaseolus Indicus*, flore coccineo, seu puniceo, Mor. Hist. Oxon. part 2. 69.

This differs in many respects from the first Species. For that brings up the lobes of its Seeds above Ground in form of Leaves, but this does not. And then the Flowers of this are larger, and come many together out of the bosoms of the Leaves, on a common Pedicle, as it were in Bunches; whereas in that they are fewer in number, and on a Pedicle three times as short. The colour of the Flowers in this is of a very fine Scarlet, in that white or purple not any ways beautiful. The Pods of this are rough with many eminences or tubercles, those of the first are smooth; those also of this are shorter and thicker than those of that. The Seeds of both are nearly of the same shape, but in this they are large, thicker and of a purple colour, variegated with black lines and spots. The Leaves also of this seem to be smaller, sharper-pointed and more wrinkled, than in the common *Kidney-bean*; but the Flowers larger. And then this Species wants the two hollow Leaves at the base of the Flowers.

38. *Phaseolus minimus*, fructu viridi ovato, H. R. Par. *The smallest Kidney-bean with an oval Fruit.* *Phaseolus* siliquis ro-

tundis, *Viciae* fructu ovali, viridi, Mor. H. R. Blesf.

39. *Phaseolus horrensis*, fructu albo, minore, oviformi, Veneris dictus, Hoffm. Cat. Alt. *Garden Kidney-bean with a small white, oval Fruit.*

40. *Phaseolus Americanus*, tenuissimis viticulis sese propagans. *American Kidney-bean propagating it self with very slender shoots.*

41. *Phaseolus Africanus*, fructu parvo, albicante. *African Kidney-bean with a small whitish Fruit.* *Phaseoli Africani* parvi, nonnihil albicantes, J. B. 2. 262.

It climbs like the other *Kidney-beans*. The Leaves are less and narrower than in the common *Kidney-beans*, a little above two Inches long, not quite half an Inch broad, nervous, smooth, thick. The Flowers are a kind of pale sooty colour, scarce gaping open. The Pods are a span and a half long, narrower than the common ones, scarce a Line broad, enclosing whitish Seeds not half so big as the common *Kidney beans*, brown about the Buds.

42. *Phaseolus minor*, Colossinus, siliquis longissimis, Mor. H. R. Blesf. *Small Kidney-beans with very long Pods.*

43. *Phaseolus Brasilianus*, alter fructu nigro, Pisi magnitudine, C. B. *The other Kidney-bean of Brasil, with a black Fruit of the bigness of a Pea.* *Phaseolus lata* siliqua, fructu exiguo, nigro, umbilico candido, J. B. 2. 261. *Phaseolus Brasilianus*, alter, Clus. ad Monard

44. *Phaseolus Africanus*, perennis, minor, flore suaverubente, Oldeul. *The smaller, African Kidney-bean with a sweet red Flower.*

45. *Phaseolus Americanus*, folio sinuato & veluti hastato. *American Kidney-bean with a sinuated and as it were spear-pointed Leaf.*

46. *Phaseolus Americanus*, strumosa radice, flore purpureo, siliqua angustissima, Plum. *American Kidney-bean with a strumous Root, a purple Flower and a very narrow Pod.*

47. *Phaseolus Americanus*, strumosa radice, flore luteo, siliquis quasi nodosis, Plum. *American Kidney-bean with a strumous Root, a yellow Flower and as it were knotted Pods.*

48. *Phaseolus Americanus*, hirsutus, filiquis quasi nodosis. *Plum.* *Hairy, American Kidney-bean with Pods as it were knotted.*

49. *Phaseolus Americanus*, amplissimus, filiqua maxima, fructu coccineo, duro, *Plum.* *A very large American Kidney-bean with a very large Pod and a hard scarlet Fruit.*

50. *Phaseolus Americanus*, amplissimus, magno flore, filiquis tenuioribus, falcatis, *Plum.* *A very large American Kidney-bean, with a large Flower and more slender hooked Pods.*

51. *Phaseolus Americanus*, hirsutus, filiquis articulosis, *Plum.* *Hairy American Kidney-bean, with jointed Pods.*

52. *Phaseolus Americanus*, radice tuberosa, esculenta, filiquis quasi articulosis hirsutis, *Plum.* *American Kidney-bean with a tuberous esculent Root and hairy Pods, as it were jointed.*

53. *Phaseolus Americanus*, flore cochleato, filiquis falcatis, *Plum.* *American Kidney-bean, with cochleated Flower and hooked Pods.*

54. *Phaseolus Americanus*, maritimus, fructu duro, semine variegato, *Plum.* *Maritime, American Kidney bean with a hard Fruit and a variegated Seed.*

55. *Phaseolus Americanus*, fructu minimo, semine variegato, *Plum.* *American Kidney bean with a very small Fruit and a variegated Seed.*

56. *Phaseolus Americanus*, florum spica pyramidata, semine coccineo, nigra macula notato, *Plum.* *American Kidney-bean with a pyramidal spike of Flowers, and a scarlet Seed, marked with a black spot.*

57. *Phaseolus Americanus*, floris vexillo amplissimo, filiquis rectis, teretibus, *Plum.* *American Kidney-bean [with a very large Standard to the Flower and straight round Pods.*

58. *Phaseolus maritimus*, rotundifolius, flore purpureo, filiqua brevi, cristata, semine fusco, striato, *Sloane Cat. Plant. Jam.* 69: *The Sea-bean.* *Phaseolus maritimus*, Indicus, perennis, trifolius, subrotundus, filiqua longa, Fabâ fusca oblonga, *H. Amstel.* *Phaseolus Brasilicus*, *Ferr. Hox.* 383.

From a white, round Root, running deep, drawing its nourishment with slender, white threads, extended every way into the Sands, it sends forth many Stalks lying on the Ground, and possessing the surface of it in a Circle of several yards Diameter. These Stalks are of the bigness of a Swan's quill, green, something angular, sending forth Leaves to the distance of three or four Inches, placed alternately on a common Pedicle two Inches long, and protuberant at the origine, trifoliated, almost round, the middle Lobe being the largest, sitting on a peculiar Footstalk, an Inch long beyond their bases. The Lobes are two Inches long, and in the middle part which is broadest, an Inch and a half broad, of a green grassy colour, smooth, divided by a middle Rib, sending forth some lateral Nerves. The Flowers grow many together on a common Pedicle, two Inches long; they are papilionaceous, and of a pale purple colour. The Pods are two Inches long, three quarters of an Inch broad, straight, yellow, swelling where the Seeds lie, having two crists or eminent Lines (one in each valve) near the opening. The Beans in each Pod are six in number, each included in a membrane proper to it self. They are near the bigness of common BEANS, of an oval Figure, brown mixt with yellow spots, with a black mark where they grow to the Pod.

Sir *Hans Sloane* found it in the sandy shores of *Jamaica* and the *Caribbee* Islands.

59. *Phaseolus minor*, *Americanus*, lobis & fructu exalbidis, purpurascens, lituris insignitis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *The smaller American Kidney-bean, with whitish Pods and Fruit, marked with purplish spots.*

60. *Phaseolus minor* ex *Guinea*, semine spadiceo, sanguineis guttis maculato, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *A smaller Kidney bean from Guinea, with a Chestnut-colour'd Seed, spotted with bloody spots.*

61. *Phaseolus hirsutus flexicaulis*, Mun-
go affinis, & *Maderaspatan*, caule tereti,
Pluk. Almag. Bot. *Hairy, bending-Stalk*
Kidney-bean, from Maderaspatan with a
round Stalk.

62. *Phaseolus Americanus*, Mungo affi-
nis, flexicaulis, flore obsoleto purpureo
filiquis copulatis, in summitate aduncis,
Pluk. Alm. Bot. *American bending-*
Stalk Kidney bean, with an obsolete purple
Flower, and coupled Seeds hooked at the
end.

63. *Phaseolus Africanus perennis* Af-
phalites, filiquis inflatis, flore amplo flavel-
cente, *Pluk Alm. Bot.* *Bituminous, peren-*
nial, African Kidney-bean, with inflated Pods
and a large yellowish Flower. *Africanus hir-*
sutus bituminosus, filiquis bullatis flore flavo,
Hort. Lëyd Herman. *Ononis Natrix dic-*
ta scandens, seu Phaseoloides bitumi-
nosa, flore luteo, Torm. B. Sp. Breyn. Prod.
2. 68.

- It is remarkable in this kind that the
lower Leaves on the Pedicle have one
indentation on the outer side, below which
the Leaf on that side runs out into
breadth.

64. *Phaseolus minor*, *Bisnagaricus*, foliis
argenteo villosis, filiquis torosis brevibus,
spadicea hirsutie pubescentibus, fructu par-
vo Scaraboide nigro, *Pluk. Phyt. T. 52. F.*

3. *A smaller Kidney bean, with short fat*
Pods, cover'd with a Chestnut coloured Down,
and a small black Fruit. *Phaseolus Zey-*
laicus, Salviæ foliis subrotundis, mollibus
& hirsutis, P. B. P. *An Nirpurali, H. M.*
P. 9. T. 36.

65. *Phaseolus Maderaspatensis*, semine
majore nigro obscuro, hilo ampliore albi-
do, Guarumbe forte *Brasilensium Pisonis,*
Pluk. Almag. Bot. *Maderaspatan Kid-*
ney bean, with a large black, dark co-
loured Seed, and a large white spot.

66. *Phaseolus tenerifolius*, fructu cocci-
neo, *Pluk Almag. Bot.* *Tender-leaf'd Kid-*
ney bean with a scarlet Fruit.

67. *Phaseolus Maderaspatanus*, caulicu-
lis pilosis scandens, passifloræ modo trifo-
liatus, *Pluk Alm. Bot.* *Maderaspatan*
scandent Kidney bean with hairy Stalks,

68. *Phaseolus erectus Barbadenfis*, fru-
ctu spadiceo-ruffo, glabro, filiquis magnis,
gladiatis, *The Tree-Bean*, nostratibus dictus,
Pluk. Alm. Bot.

69. *Phaseolus Indicus*, filiqua magna fal-
cata, quaternis in dorso nervis, cum emi-
nentiis plurimis verrucosis secundum longi-
tudinem insignita, fructu amplo, niveo,
hilo croceo, forte *Baramareca, H. M. P.*
8. T. 44. *Indian Kidney-bean, with a large*
hooked Pod, markt lengthwise with four Nerves
on the back, with very many watry emi-
nences, and a large, white Fruit with a Saffron
spot.

70. *Phaseolus Indicus*, filiqua cartilaginea,
rugosa, fusca, duplici crista sinuosa donatus,
Hort. Amstel. *Indian Kidney-bean, with*
a cartilaginous wrinkled brown Pod, with a
double sinuous crest.

71. *Phaseolus alatus Americanus*, *Tiliæ*
foliis, *Orobì* filiquis dispermis, seminibus
parvis nigris, hilo coccineo distinctis, *Bar-*
badensibus colonis Bread and Cheese nomi-
natus, Pluk. Alm. Bot.

72. *Phaseolus Indicus*, filiqua *Fœnugræ-*
ci, Turkeyan Verrekaichedee Malabarorum,
Pluk. Mantiss. *Indian Kidney-bean with a*
Fenugreek Pod.

73. *Phaseolus Indicus hirsutus*, flore lu-
teo, filiqua angusta, parva, *Breyn. Prod. 1. 82.*
Hairy, Indian Kidney-bean with a yellow
Flower, and a small narrow Pod.

74. *Phaseolus Indianus minor*, *Lathyri*
filiquis pubescentibus, fructu parvo sub-
fusco, *Pluk. Mantiss.* *A smaller Indian*
Kidney-bean with downy Pods, and a small
brownish Fruit.

75. *Phaseolus parvus*, spicatus, divarica-
to caule, folio subrotundo, glabro, ex *Ter-*
ra Mariana, Pluk. Mantiss. *Small spiked*
Kidney-bean with a divaricated Stalk and a
roundish smooth Leaf.

76. *Phaseolus Americanus*, incanis foliis,
caule *Genistæ* anguloso, filiquis lentiformi-
bus dispermis ex *Terra Mariana, Pluk. Man-*
tiss. *American Kidney-bean with hoary*
Leaves, an angular Stalk, and lenticular two-
seeded Pod.

77. *Phaseolus humilis*, filiquis teretibus
erectis, semine albo, *Raii Supp. 437.* *Low*
Kidney-bean with round upright Pods, and a
white Seed.

It sends forth a Stalk a Foot high, branched, and cloathed with trifoliated Leaves, green above and entirely Silver underneath. Out of the bosoms proceed Pedicles an Inch long, crown'd with papilionaceous Flowers, of a dark Chestnut-colour; succeeded by round, narrow, upright Pods, two Inches long, in which are contain'd oblong, white kidney-shap'd Seeds, adorned with a slender black circle in the middle, where they adhere to the Pod. The Leaves are pretty thick, and after the manner of the other *Kidney-beans*, their Pedicles are carinated on the upper part.

78. *Phaseolus Indicus parvus*, an *Palukene*? *Raii Supp.* 437. *A small, Indian Kidney Bean.*

It sends forth shorter twigs than the other *Kidney-beans*. The Leaves are smaller and stiffer. The Flowers grow on long Pedicles, two for the most part join'd together, on the top of the Pedicle. Their Standard is of a blueish purple within, of a pale yellow without; the wings also are of a blueish purple; the keel is white, the point of it being of a pale yellow. The Flower does not yield in bigness to the common *Kidney-bean*, and is stiff and beautiful. The Pods are upright, round, an Inch long, containing brown Seed.

79. *Phaseolus Indicus hederæ folio anguloso, semine oblongo, lanuginoso ex horto Patavino*, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 438. *Indian Kidney-bean with an angular Ivy Leaf, and an oblong, downy Seed.*

80. *Phaseolus Japonicus niger*, *Butyri vices supplens Deysumisi-boondi*, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 438. *Black Japanese Kidney-bean supplying the place of Butter.*

81. *Phaseolus Japonicus fructu albo, ex quo Soia conficiunt Japonenses*, *D. Sherard, Raii Supp.* 438. *Japanese Kidney bean with a white Fruit, out of which the Japanese make their Soia.*

82. *Phaseolus Americanus perennis, foliis hederaceis, flosculis exiguis luteis spicatis, filiquis subhirsutis recurvis*, *D. Sherard, Raii Supp.* 438. *Perennial, American Kidney-bean, with Ivy Leaves, small yellow, spiked Flowers, and hairy, crooked Pods.*

The Leaves are small and broad, but end in a sharp point, in a manner square, the breadth being almost equal to the length, which is about an Inch. The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves in loose spikes.

83. *Phaseolus minimus, foliolis quodammodo quadratis, flosculis in spicis oblongis, laxis, foliorum alis de exeuntibus*, *Raii Supp.* 438. *The smallest Kidney bean, with Leaves in a manner square, and Flowers in long loose spikes, coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves.*

This seems to differ from the preceding only in the smallness of all its parts.

84. *Phaseolus arborescens Zeylanicus monocarpus Herman. Radelifawæ Zeylanensibus, Raii Supp.* 438. *Arborecent, one fruited Kidney-bean of Zeylon.*

It is an upright, ligneous, trifoliated Plant bearing Flowers on the tops of the Branches in great numbers, on upright, branched Twigs.

85. *Phaseolus Africanus luteus perennis minor, D. Herman. Raii Supp.* 438. *A smaller, perennial, yellow African Kidney-bean.*

The Leaves of this Plant are narrow and sharp-pointed. The Flowers grow singly in the bosoms of the Leaves, on long slender Pedicles.

86. *Phaseolus Africanus flore luteo, filiquis brevibus depressis, D. Herman. Raii Supp.* 438. *African Kidney bean with a yellow Flower, and short flat Pods.*

The Leaves are long, narrow and sharp-pointed. The Flowers grow five or six together on the top of the common Pedicle, out of the bosom of each Leaf. The Pods are short, broad and flat, like those of *Lentils*.

87. *Phaseolus Zeylanicus, sylvestris, minor, lobis hirsutis torosis, D. Herman. A smaller, wood Kidney-bean of Zeylon, with fat hairy Pods.*

The Leaves of this are pretty broad, with roundish points. The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves many together, on short comon Pedicles, with very small Leaves punder them.

88. *Phaseolus Orientalis*, *Anagyridis folio*, *siliqua falcata*, *glabra*, *Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 51. Fig. 3.* *Oriental Kidney-bean*, with the Leaf of *Anagyris*, and a smooth hooked Pod.

89. *Phaseolus minimus Maderaspatensis*, *floribus miniatis*, *Meliloti ad instar spicatis*, *Pluk. Phytog.* *A very small Kidney bean of Maderaspatan*, with scarlet Flowers, in spikes like those of *Melilot*.

90. *Phaseolus parvus spicatus Maderaspatensis*, *cordatis & incanis foliis*, *siliqua utriculata nigra*, *Pluk. Phytog.* *Small, spiked Maderaspatan Kidney bean*, with heart-fashioned and hoary Leaves, and a black bladder Pod.

91. *Phaseolus Nevifensis*, *foliis multangulis*, *radice tuberosa*, *esculenta*, *Pluk. Phytog.* *Kidney bean of Nevis*, with many corner'd Leaves, and a tuberous esculent Root. *Phaseolus Martinianus*, *radice tuberosa*, *esculenta*, *anguloso crenato folio*, *P.B.P. The Turnep Tree*.

92. *Phaseolus tuberosus*, *C. B. Spei Pluk. Phytog. T. 102. F. 6.* *Three-leav'd Potatoe of the Cape of Good Hope*.

93. *Phaseolus unifolius occidentalis*, *Asari venoso folio*, *dispermos*, *Pluk. Phytog. T. 105. fig. 1.* *One leav'd occidental Kidney-bean with a veiny Leaf*, like that of *Alarabacca*, and two Seeds. *Orobis Americanus*, *Asari folio singulari*, *P. B. P.*

94. *Phaseolus arborefcens*, *incanus*, *monospermos*, *siliquis lentiformibus*, *Maderaspatanus*, *Pluk. Phyt. T. 119. F. 6.* *One-seeded, hoary arborefcnt Kidney bean of Maderaspatan*, with lenticular Pods.

95. *Phaseolus arboreus tetraphyllos Zeylanicus*, *Hort. Reg. Hampt. Pluk. Phytog. T. 211. fig. 5.* *Four-leav'd, Zeylanese, Tree Kidney-bean*.

96. *Phaseolus Maderaspatanus*, *Leblab effigie*, *flore parvo ochroleuco*, *siliquis falcatis*, *gemellis*, *Pluk. Phytog. T. 119. fig. 4.*

97. *Phaseolus arboreus*, *de Maderaspatan folio parvo*, *molli & incano*, *flore unico coccineo*, *Pluk. Phyt. T. 119. fig. 5.* *Tree Kidney bean of Maderaspatan*, with a small soft and hoary Leaf, and single scarlet Flower.

98. *Phaseolus arboreus*, *de Maderaspatan folio parvo*, *glabro*, *floribus binis*, *angustis*, *rubellis*, *Pluk. Phyt. T. 119. fig. 6.* *Tree Kidney bean from Maderaspatan*, with a small, smooth Leaf, and two narrow red Flowers.

99. *Phaseolus Americanus*, *foliis molli lanugine obsitis*, *siliquis plurimis*, *hirsutis pungentibus*, *semine fusco*, *punctato*, *Pluk. Phyt. T. 214. fig. 1.* *American Kidney-bean*, with Leaves set with a soft hoariness, and many Pods fill'd with a stinging Down, and a brown speckled Seed.

Sir Hans Sloane suspects this to be not specifically different from that which is called *Couhage* and corruptly *Cow-itch*: Dr. Plukenet says, it is very different; for the Seeds of the *Couhage* are always of a shining black colour.

100. *Phaseolus subhirsutus*, *Americanus*, *exitiosus*, *siliquis longis cauliculis insidentibus*, *forte Guaiana-Timbo Brasiliensibus*, *Pluk. Phyt. T. 214. fig. 2.* *Kill wench or Fuddle fish.* *Phaseolus amplo flore peltato*, *siliquis nigris & angulosis Plumier.* *Phaseolus sylvaticus*, *flore patulo dilute purpureo*, *siliqua tenui nigra*, *semine minore maculato*, *Slon. Cat. Jamaic.*

The Leaves of this grow three together on each Pedicle, very tender, the middle being something larger and rounder than the others, which are as it were of an oval figure; both of them something pointed, the middle about four Inches long, and three broad. The common Pedicle is very long, swelling, and as it were inflated at each end. At the same place with the Pedicle, comes forth a very short Branch, bearing at the top some Flowers, whose Standard is round, shaped like a little Buckler, a little notched at the top, about two Inches and half Diameter, white, but markt with a little blue shield, together with some Lines, which run obliquely from the middle towards the edges. The rest of the Petals which are placed in the bottom of this represent a sort of Purse, reddish at the beginning, white about the middle, and blue at the extremity, and radiated with some lines lengthwise. The Pods are streight, half a Foot long, five Lines broad and a little more than three in thickness, ending in a long and very sharp point. They have four ribs extended lengthwise, a little raised and waved, two entirely plain, the other two raised with a round back. All the Cells are separated by a Membrane, white within, and contain each of them one Seed, a little thicker than a PEA, almost cylindrical,

drick, swelling in the middle, plain in the fore part, rounded behind; and of a tawny colour. The Pods when ripe, are almost black.

101. *Phaseolus Maderaspatanus foliis glabris trilobatis, floribus exiguis, longis petiolis ex eodem puncto gemellis, Pluk. Phytog. T. 214. fig. 3.* *Maderaspatan Kidney bean, with smooth, trilobated Leaves, small Flowers and long Pedicles coming two together from the same point.*

The Pods are swelling, two or three Inches long, produced into a long and sharp point, bent upwards, not much unlike the Pods of the *common Vetch*, but shorter and for the most part less, blackish when ripe.

102. *Phaseolus alatus minor Americanus Glychirrizæ sapore, siliquis Orobi, seminibus nigris, hilo coccineo notatis, Pluk. Phytog. T. 214. fig. 6.* *Liquorice-tree or Monkey-berries.*

103. *Phaseolus Zeylanicus, salviæ foliis subrotundis, mollibus & hirsutis, P. B. P. Zeylanese Kidney-bean, with roundish Sage-Leaves, soft and hairy. Orobus Phaseoloides Zeylanicus, foliis Salviæ rotundis, incanis, subhirsutis, Pluk.*

104. *Phaseolus Cadanensis purpureus minor, radice vivaci, Schol. Bot. A smaller, purple Kidney-bean of Canada with a lively Root.*

105. *Phaseolus Canadensis minimus, siliquam terra condens, H. R. P. Schol. Bot. A very small Kidney-bean of Canada, biding its Pod under Ground.*

106. *Phaseolus minimus, fructu viridi ovato, Schol. Bot. A very small Kidney-bean with a green oval Fruit.*

107. *Phaseolus Jamaicensis & Barbaden-sis, Leblab Ægyptiaco, similis, semine ex toto eburnei nitoris, Bonavists nostratibus vulgo, Pluk. Almag. Bot. White Bonavists. Phaseolus maximus perennis, floribus albis spicatis, siliquis brevibus latis, semen album hilo nigro fere circumdante, Slon. Cat. Jamaic.*

The Stalk of this at the bottom where it comes from the Root is strong, round, sending forth very many, round, green, striated climbing Branches, covering the

neighbouring Trees and Hedges, and even the lower sort of Houses, sending forth here and there Leaves and Flowers, whose Footstalks at their arising from the Stalk, swell into a little knot. The Leaves grow by threes on a common Pedicle, large, woolly, and like the rest of this kind in all things. The Flowers come out on both sides from a Stalk or Branch a Foot long, being white, papilionaceous, making a fine shew over the Hedges and Houses, when they are open'd, whence they are called *Bonavists*. Each Flower is succeeded by a Pod two Inches long, and half an Inch broad, a little crooked, membranaceous of a yellow colour, containing four or five white, round, flat Beans, almost quire encompass'd with a black mark.

108. *Phaseolus unifolius, Orientalis, summo folio sinuato, monospermos, Pluk. Phyr. T. 105. fig. 1.* *One leav'd, Oriental Kidney bean, with the top of the Leaf sinuated, and one Seed.*

From a white, thick, fibrous Root, come forth numerous, slender Branches, lying on the Ground if not propp'd up, climbing upon the neighbouring Twigs and Plants, on the want of which, sometimes they are twisted together in so intricate a manner, that they cannot be extricated without injury. The Leaves being plac'd alternately, sit on long Pedicles of a dark green colour, round like the Leaves of the *Asarina*, hairy and as it were woolly, as is also the whole Plant. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves, come forth small, yellow, papilionaceous little Flowers, to which succeed bivalve Pods, containing a small, single, brownish Seed. This Plant is an Ever-green in a warm Soil, but is not able to bear the Cold.

109. *Phaseolus perennis, angustifolius, flore luteo, semine lato, compresso, minore, rubro, maculis nigris notato, Sloane Cat. Fam. Perennial, narrow-leav'd Kidney-bean, with a yellow Flower, a broad, flat, smaller, red Seed, markt with black Spots.*

It climbs the neighbouring props or twists among the Hedges, with its green, angular Stalks; sending forth Leaves at distances of three Inches, sitting on Pedicles two Inches long, three together, an Inch and a half broad at the base, where they are broadest, from thence narrowed by degrees into a point, the middle one being three quarters of an Inch distant from the side ones. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth spikes, set with very small, papilionaceous, yellow Flowers; to which succeed freight Pods, an Inch and half long, brown without, white within, containing two or more kidney-shaped, scarlet Beans, markt here and there with blackish spots.

110. *Phaseolus maximus*, filiqua ensiformi, nervis insignita, semine albo, membrana incluso, *Slon. Cat. Fam.* A very large Kidney-bean, with a Scymeter-shaped Pod, adorn'd with Nerves, and a white Seed, enclos'd in a Membrane.

The Root sends forth Stalks from all sides extended to the length of some Feet, strong, climbing, twining it self about the neighbouring Trees and Props, sending forth Leaves and Flowers at distances of an Inch, the Leaves grow on a common Pedicle two Inches long, three together, larger and of a darker green than the other Kidney beans, smooth, adorn'd with Ribs and Nerves, as in the *Buck bean* or *Marsh-Trefoil*. The Flowers grow many together, on the same common Pedicle, of a purplish blue colour; to which succeed Pods a Foot and a half long, firm, of a yellow colour, a little crooked, like a Scymeter, an Inch broad, not very flat, but roundish, having two Nerves running thro' the whole length, of the Pod. The Seeds are very large, quite white, kidney-shap'd or something oval, having a black mark in the middle. Each Seed is enclos'd in a thin white bladder, five or six in the same Pod.

111. *Phaseolus minimus*, foetidus, floribus spicatis, & viridi luteis, semine maculato, *Slon. Cat. Fam.* A very small, stinking Kidney-bean, with spiked, greenish yellow Flowers and a spotted Seed.

The Stalks of this are slender, round, tender, twining up the neighbouring Plants or Props to the height of six or seven Foot. The Flowers and Leaves grow here and there along the Stalks. The Leaves grow always by threes on a common Pedicle, half an Inch long; they are yellow, green, round, of the bigness of the *white Meadow Trefoil*. The Flowers are dispos'd in spikes, on a Stalk half an Inch long, very small hardly opening themselves, yellow-green, succeeded by black rough Pods, half an Inch long, containing one or more, small, oblong, black Seeds, spotted with green. The whole Plant has a strong and unpleasant Smell.

112. *Phaseolus erectus* Lathyroides, flore amplo coccineo, *Slon. Cat. Fam.* Upright Kidney-bean, resembling Lathyrus, with a large scarlet Flower.

From a white, long, large Root, descending a Foot deep into the Earth, it sends forth weak, round, green Stalks, set with frequent Leaves, three together on Foot-stalks half an Inch long, each of which is an Inch long, not above a Line broad, smooth, blueish-green. The middle Leaf is longer than the rest, sitting on the top of the common Pedicle, half a quarter of an Inch beyond the rest. The Flowers grow singly on Pedicles two Inches long, round, green and naked; they are scarlet and their Wings very large; they are succeeded by a slender brown Pod, containing many Seeds.

113. *Phaseolus erectus* major, filiqua tereti, semine rubro, *Slon. Cat. Fam.* Jamaica Red-Pease.

It has a small Root, a strong green Stalk, sending forth at about three Inches distance from the bottom several weak Branches, furnished with Flowers and Leaves at unequal spaces; the Leaves grow by threes, as in others of this kind, on a common Pedicle four Inches long; the Flowers grow by pairs on a strong Branch, an Inch and a half long, of a pale purple colour; they are succeeded by the same number of Pods, of a reddish purple colour, and swelling where the Seeds lie.

114. *Phaseolus major*, erectus, caule purpurascente, siliqua tereti, ventricosa, longa. *Surinam Pease* or *Rouncivals*. *Slon. Cat. Jam.*

The Stalk of this is angular, purplish, slender, eight or nine Foot long, sending forth Leaves, growing by threes on a common Pedicle, two Inches long, in every respect like the rest of this kind. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth Branches two Inches long, laden with many Flowers, succeeded by whitish, swelling Pods, of the thickness of ones little Finger, almost streight, four or six Inches long, containing about fifteen Seeds, corner'd, reddish brown, like that sort of PEASE which we call in *England Rouncivals*, separated from each other by a thin Membrane.

115. *Phaseolus maritimus*, rotundifolius, flore purpureo, siliqua brevi cristata, femine fusco, striato, *Slon. Cat. Jam.* The *Sea-Kidney-bean*. *Phaseolus maritimus* Indicus perennis trifolius, subrotundus, siliqua longa, faba fusca, oblonga, *Commel. Cat. Amst.* *Phaseolus utriusque* Indiæ, foliis rotundis. *D. Petiver. Art. Philos. N. 276. p. 1015.*

From a white, round Root, descending deep into the Ground, drawing the nourishment with many, very long Fibres, extended every way into the Sand, it sends forth many Stalks, lying on the Ground, and possessing its surface for several Yards, of the bigness of a Swan's quill, green, a little angular, sending forth Leaves at distances of three or four Inches, placed alternately, on a common Pedicle, two Inches long, and swelling at the origine, three together, almost round, the middle one being larger than the lateral ones, sitting on a Pedicle which is lengthned out an Inch beyond the Union of the second, an Inch and a half broad in the middle, which is broadest, of a grass-green colour, smooth, divided thro' the middle by a Nerve, which sends out lateral Fibres. The Flowers are of a pale purple colour and sit many together, on a common Pedicle two Inches long. The Pods are two Inches long, three quarters of an Inch broad, streight, yellow,

swelling where the Seeds lie, having two crests or eminent Lines (in each valve one) near the opening. The Beans are about six in number in each Pod, every one being enclos'd in a proper Membrane. The Beans are about the bigness of a common Bean, of an oval shape, brown intermixt with yellow spots, with a black mark where they are join'd to the Pod.

116. *Phaseolus minor latescens*, flore purpureo, *Slon. Cat. Jam.* A smaller, milky *Kidney bean*, with a purple Flower.

It arises to six Foot high, by twining about any neighbouring Tree, Shrub, or Prop, with its thin, round, ligneous Stalks; sending forth Leaves at spaces of an Inch or larger; three together on a common Pedicle, half an Inch long, the middle one being largest, as is usual in this kind, an Inch long, three quarters of an Inch broad at the middle where it is broadest, roundish or oval, dark green, smooth and nervous. The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves, many together on one very short Pedicle, three quarters of an Inch long, tubulous, papilionaceous, purple, succeeded by Pods two Inches long, a quarter of an Inch broad, round, a little crooked, sharp at the point, at first green, afterwards brown, containing many brown, small Seeds. All the parts of this Plant are milky.

117. *Phaseolus erectus minor*, siliqua tereti, ventricosa, pallide flavescente, femine albo, *Slon. Cat. Jam.* Clay-coloured *Pease*.

From a small Root, set with many Fibres arises a Stalk, sometimes purplish, almost a Foot and a half long, sending forth Branches on every side, cloath'd with Leaves, placed here and there without order; they are woolly, roundish, two Inches long, an Inch and a half broad, like the other *Kidney-beans*; out of whose bosoms come forth papilionaceous Flowers, pale blue or purple, sometimes white. The Pods which succeed them are three Inches long, of a yellow colour, round, but swelling where the Seeds lie, and as it were knotty. The Beans are many in number, white, oblong, roundish, shap'd like a Kidney.

118. *Phaseolus Zurattensis* filiqua hirsuta pungente *Conbaze* dicta, *Raii Hist.* 887. *Nai-corana*, H. M. P. 8. T. 35.

The Root spreads its capillary Fibres far and near upon the Sand, with a white bark a little brownish, of a strong and as it were sharp Smell. The Stalks are smooth, round and endow'd with Tendrils. The Leaves grow by threes on long smooth, round Pedicles, ending in Tendrils; they are oblong, contracted into a point, thin, plain, set with few and very small hairs, so that they seem smooth, the middle one being like a Spear, the two side ones twice as broad and more crooked, the middle rib stands a little up on the upper side. The Flowers are papilionaceous, the keel being streak'd lengthwise with little veins; the two Wings being erect, oblong, narrow, striated in like manner, of a brown reddish purple colour; the Standard being shorter, stiff, broad, between purple and white, of no Smell.

It flowers in the Month of *July* and *August* about *Mangatti*, *Poiga* and other places. It differs from the 99th, in that its Seeds are black, whereas those of the 99th are *Chestnut*-colour'd, besprinkled with blackish spots, according to *Plukenet*. *Ray* was of opinion, in his *Supplement* to his *General History*, that it was different also from the *Macouna Brasiliensium*, which he had, in the History, suspected to be the same with it.

119. *Phaseolus Indicus* filiqua majore pungente, *Commel. Kaku Valli* H. M. P. 8. T. 36. Indian *Kidney bean*, with a larger stinging Pod.

The Trunk of this is as thick as a Man's body, cover'd with a thick, greyish brown bark, exuding from any wound a gummos red, glutinous liquor. The Leaves grow by threes on slender, oblong Pedicles, pointed, thick, of a shining, deep green above, paler underneath. The Flowers are like those of *Beans*, tetrapetalous, of a shining pale-green and stiff. The dry Pods, are smooth, without any hairs, they contain three, four or five *Beans*. Three of these *Beans* being eaten cause Death.

120. *Phaseolus Indicus*, filiquis angustis, hirsutis, fabis spadiceo-fuscis, membranis intercedentibus disjunctis, *Raii Supp.* 444. *Putsja*-paeru, H. P. 8. T. 37.

The Root of this is fibrous, woody, of a reddish white colour. The Stalks and Branches are slender, like those of a *Vine*, green, hairy and a little rough, with which it climbs on the neighbouring Trees or Props to the height of four or five Foot: The Leaves grow on green, hairy, stiff Footstalks, near a span long, furrow'd on the inner side, three together, pointed, thin, soft set with a few hairs on both sides. The middle Leaf has even edges, but the lateral ones are more extended on the outer side, along which transverse little ribs coming from the Footstalk run higher than those along the side. The Flowers are like those of *Beans* but yellow. The Pods are streight, narrow, two or three Inches long, hairy with roughish, whitish hairs: The *Beans* within are small, oblong, round, separated by membranaceous Partitions, about ten in each Pod, at first of a shining greenish brown; tasting not much unlike the common *Chiches*. The Pods when dry are black on the outside, and of a pale *Chestnut*-colour on the inside.

121. *Phaseolus Indicus trifolius minor*, flore caruleo, filiqua longa angustissima, fabis membranis transversis septis, *Raii Supp.* 444. A smaller, trifoliated Indian *Kidney-bean*, with a blue Flower, and a long very narrow Pod, and *Beans* distinguish'd with transverse Membranes. *Paeru*, H. M. P. 8. 41.

The Root is slender, whitish, fibrous, having round globules on the Fibres. The Stalks are tender, a little woody, rough and pale green. The Leaves grow on long, roughish Pedicles, having a broad furrow on the inside, pale-green, three together, oblong, pointed; the middle part being like the point of a Spear, the inner side of the lateral ones being narrower, the outer broader, and extended wide at the Pedicle; they are a little rough, and of a greenish brown above, paler below, or clear green. The Flowers grow on upright Pedicles, three or four together on short

Pedicles, coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, blue, turn'd outwards, the keel being whitish and the Wings of a deep blue. The Pods are streight, oblong, narrow, hanging on a long Pedicle, green at first, afterwards yellowish, when they are full ripe, reddish. The Seeds are oblong, yellowish and reddish when ripe.

122. Phaseolus Indicus sylvestris, flore purpurascente, fructu majore, *Commelin.* Indian *Kidney bean with a purplish Flower and a larger Fruit.* Catu-Paeru, H. M. P. 8. T. 42.

The Root creeps far and near, is set with whitish Fibres, round and brown, having a soft wood, a rough, thick bark, whitish and milky. The tender Branches are green and aqueous, the old ones cover'd with an earthy, brown and milky bark. The Leaves grow on green Pedicles, striated within with a broad furrow, three together, something rough, of a brownish green, a little shining and darker on the upper side, set with few and short hairs, in shape like those of the preceding, the middle rib and its divisions standing up. The Flowers are papilionaceous, of a deep rosey or purple colour, the Standard being white within, and purplish without and markt with a yellow spot near the Navel; the keel being white, and the Wings fastned to the keel. The Pods are flat, streight, a very little bent, six Inches long, yellowish when ripe. The Seeds at first are of a shining green, afterwards of a Chestnut enclining to a greenish colour, and markt with a very white little hook.

123. Phaseolus trifolius Indicus, filiqua grandi, recurva, fabis crassis, ovalibus, noxiis, *Raii Supp.* 446. Indian *trifoliated Kidney-bean, with a large crooked Pod and thick, oval hurtful, Beans.* Phaseolus Indicus maritimus perennis, foliis crassis, subrotundis, minor, P. B. P. Catu-Bara-Mareca, P. 8. T. 45.

124. Phaseolus Indicus, flore dilute rubente, filiqua brevi, subrotunda, monosperma, transparente, *Raii Supp.* 446. Indian *Kidney bean, with a pale-red Flower, a short roundish shining Pod, with one Seed.* Tljeria-Camerti-Valli, H. M. P. 8. T. 46.

125. Phaseolus Indicus, foliis ad pediculum reflexis, filiquis teretiusculis, angustis, pilis rarioribus oblongis asperis, fabis etiam teretibus, *Raii Supp.* 446. Indian *Kidney bean with oblong rough Leaves, reflex towards the Pedicle, and round Beans.* Katu-Ulinu, H. M. P. 8. T. 50. Phaseolus Malabaricus, pilosus, auricularis, flore flavo, *Pet. Act. Philosoph. Lond. N. 271. p. 857.*

126. Phaseolus alatus major, fructu coccineo, macula nigra notato, *Comm.* A larger winged *Kidney-bean, with a scarlet Fruit markt with a black spot.* Konni, H. M. P. 8 T. 39. Phaseolus bicolor Anacock dictus, J. B.

127. Phaseolus hortensis filiqua longissima, *Boer. Ind. 2. 28.* Garden *Kidney-bean with a very long Pod.*

128. Phaseolus hortensis filiqua longissima & latissima, *Boer. Ind. 2. 28.* Garden *Kidney-bean with a very long and very broad Pod.*

129. Phaseolus Zeylanicus, folio longo, filiqua tenui, semine parvo, pallido, *Boer. Ind. 2. 29.* *Kidney bean of Zeylon, with a long Leaf, a thin Pod, and a small pale Seed.*

130. Phaseolus Asiaticus filiqua alba, longissima, articulata, semine rubro, *Boer. Ind. 2. 29.* *Asiatick Kidney bean, with a white very long jointed Pod, and a red Seed.*

131. Phaseolus Zeylanicus, folio longo, filiqua tenui, semine violaceo, parvo, *Boer. Ind. 2. 29.* *Kidney-bean of Zeylon, with a long Leaf, a thin Pod, and a small Violet-colour'd Seed.*

132. Phaseolus Indicus, minimus, folio magno, flore cœrulescente, *Boer. Ind. 2. 29.* A very small, Indian *Kidney bean, with a large Leaf and a blueish Flower.*

TABLE CCXXXVIII. Fig. 1.

GENUS IX.

TERNATEA.

Ternatea is a Plant with a papilionaceus Flower A B, whose Standard C, almost hides the Keel F, and the Wings D E. Its Pointal G, becomes a Pod H, bivalve I K, pregnant with globose Seeds L. To these Notes may be added, that the Leaves are pennated, an odd one closing the middle Rib.

The Species of Ternatea are,

1. Ternatea flore simplici; cœruleo, Tourn. Acad. Reg. Par. 1706. Flos Clitoridis Ternatenfibus, Breyn. Cent. 1. 76.

This is a very beautiful Plant; it is weak of it self, but climbs upon any neighbouring Tree or Prop, with its twisting, greenish Branches; which are cloath'd with many alternate Leaves, in some measure resembling those of the common *Liquorice*, but less,

and of a finer green and only two or three pair with an odd one at the end. Out of whose appendages arises a tender small Pedicle, encompass'd with two very fine Leaves about the middle, where it is a little bent, sustaining a very large, gaping and beautiful Flower, with the bottom part as it were growing to the top.

This Flower breaking forth out of a large greenish, membranaceous Empalement, cut into five Segments, and having two round and membranaceous little Wings about the Base, is of so deep a blue-colour, that being dried even after many Years, it soon dies the Water in which it is macerated, with a colour almost as blue as *Indigo*. They are succeeded by long, slender Pods, containing Seeds, shap'd like small *Kidney-beans*.

2. Ternatea flore pleno cœruleo, Tourn. Acad. Reg. Par. 1706. Ternatea with a double blue Flower. Phaseolus Indicus, Glychirrizæ foliis, flore amplo, cœruleo, pleno, Commel. Hort. Amst. Schanga-Cuspi, H. M. P. 8. T. 38.

3. Ternatea flore simplici albido, Tourn. Acad. Reg. Par. 1706. Ternatea with a simple white Flower.

Ternatea is so call'd from Ternate one of the *Molucca* Islands, from whence the Seed of it was first brought.

Tab. 238.
Fig. 1.

Ternatea.

Pag. 488

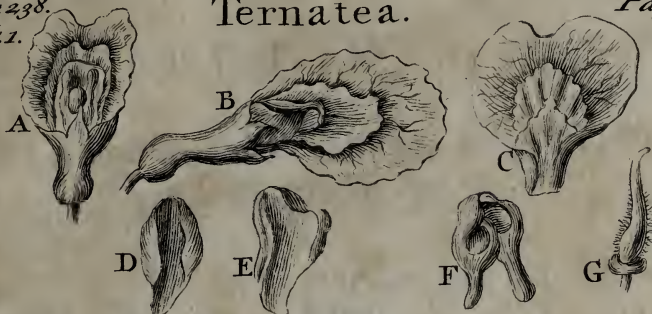
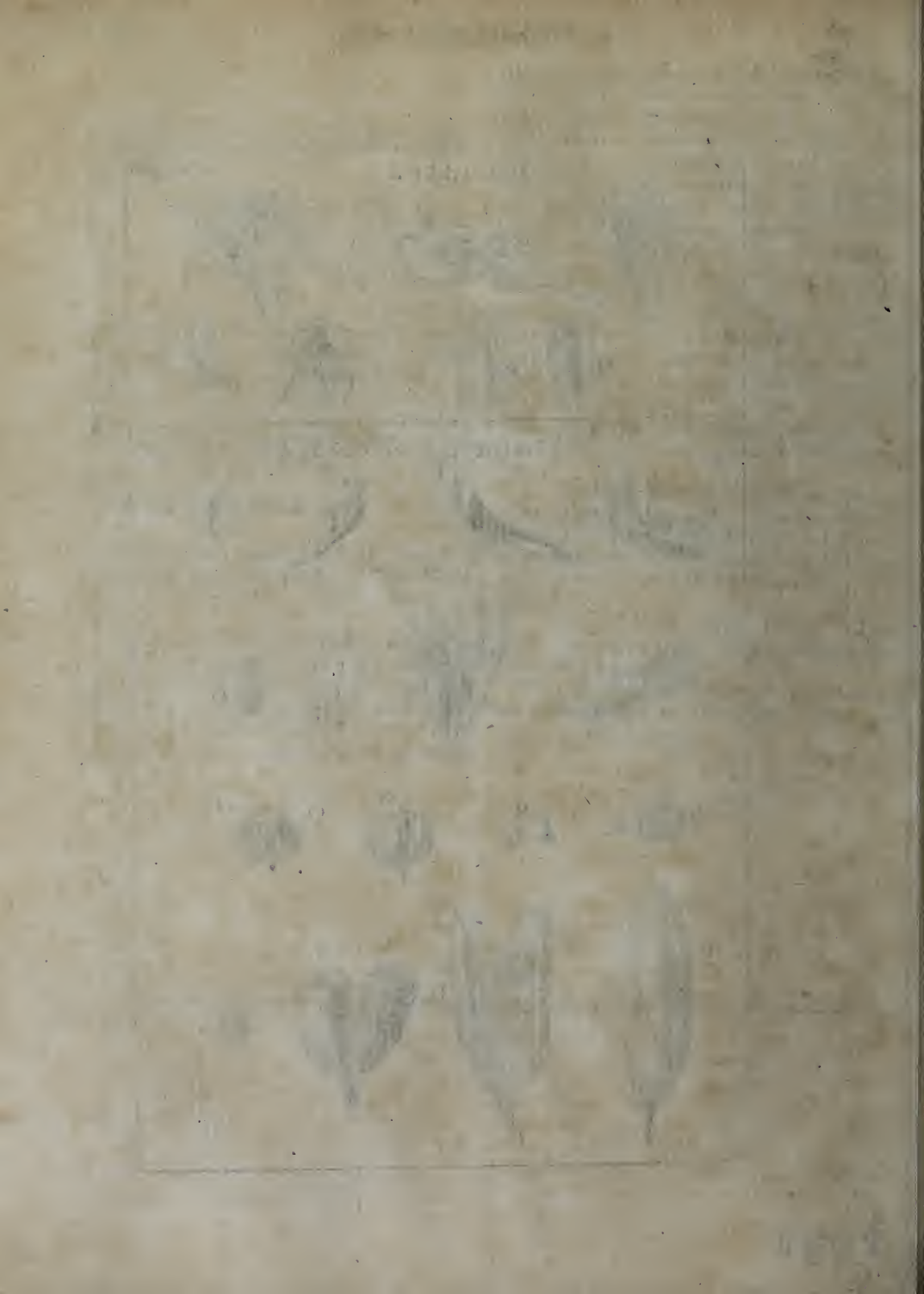


Fig. 2.

Astragalus. Milk Vetch.

Pag. 489





S E C T. V.

Of Herbs, with a papilionaceous Flower, whose Pointal changes into a Bicaſſular Pod.

TABLE CCXXXVIII. Fig. 2.

G E N U S I.

Aſtragalus, MILK-VETCH.

Milk-Vetch is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, conſiſting of the Standard B, the Keel C, and the Wings D. Out of the Empalement E, ariſes the Pointal G, covered with a ſheath F, which afterwards turns to a Pod H N P, bicapſular I K, O O. Q R, S T, pregnant with Seeds L M, ſhap'd like a Kidney V. To theſe Nores is to be added, that the Leaves grow by pairs along a middle Rib, with an odd one at the end.

The Species of Milk-Vetch are,

1 Aſtragalus tuberoſus, ſcandens, Fraxini folio. *Tuberous, climbing Milk Vetch with an Aſh Leaf.* Apios Americana, Corn.

The Root of this ends in many roundiſh oblong Nuts of the bigneſs of *Olives*, hanging together by ſtrings. In the beginning of the Spring it ſends forth many weak Stalks, with which it twines about any neighbouring body. The Leaves grow without order, divided into three or four pair of Lobes, with an odd one always at the end; each of theſe Lobes is ſhap'd like a Leaf of *Swallow-wort*, but ſuſtain'd by a ſhorter Footſtalk. It bears papilionaceous Flowers, of a dark fleſh-colour, or rather footy, diſpoſ'd in a Spike. The Knobs of the Root reſt

all Winter, and bud forth a freſh in the Spring.

2. Aſtragalus, purpureus, perennis, ſpicatus, Pannonicus, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon. part 2. 106. Purple, perennial, ſpiked, Pannonian Milk-Vetch.* Onobrychis ſpicata, flore purpureo, C. B. Pin. 350. Onobrychis quibuſdam, purpureo flore, J. B. 2. 337. Onobrychis, 1 Cluſ. Hiſt. 238.

Its Stalks for the moſt part are a Cubit high, round, hard, lying on the Ground; on which are frequent Leaves, like thoſe of *Lentils*, narrow, hairy, but cover'd with ſome down, growing by pairs on a common Pedicle, with an odd one at the end, of a bitter and unpleaſant Taſte. The Flowers grow on Pedicles nine Inches long, like thoſe of *Trefoil*, pretty long, of a fine ſhining purple, without Smell, thick ſet and making a kind of Spike, ſometimes three Inches in length, ſometimes alſo longer, eſpecially when they are run to Seed. The Seed is ſmall, black, hard, of an unpleaſant Taſte, and contain'd in biſid, ſhort, ſwelling Veffels. The Root is large, long, hard, ſpreading it ſelf into ſome oblique Fibres, and perennial.

3. Aſtragalus floribus Viciæ dilute purpureis aut cæruleis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon. part 2. 106. Milk-Vetch with pale purple or blue Flowers, ſhaped like thoſe of Vetch.* Onobrychis floribus Viciæ dilute cæruleis, C. B. Pin. 351. Onobrychis quibuſdam, ſubcæruleo flore, J. B. 2. 337. Onobrychis, 2 Cluſ. Hiſt. 229.

It sends forth many Stalks from the same Root a Foot long and sometimes longer, lying on the Ground, distinguished with frequent knots, clothed with Leaves consisting of six, seven or eight pair of oblong Lobes, with an odd one at the end. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves proceed slender Pedicles or twigs, bearing little Flowers thick set in a spike, and shaped like those of *Pease* or *Vetches*, but much less, of a pale blue colour, or blueish purple, succeeded by small Pods, as it were doubled, containing a small black Seed, shaped like a Kidney. The Root is almost the thickness of one's little Finger, hard, ligneous, spreading it self obliquely, descending deep into the Ground, set with a few Fibres, swelling at the upper part into some heads, out of which it sends forth new Stalks every Year.

4. *Astragalus perennis*, spicatus, floribus pallidis, nigris radiis notatis, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 107. *Spiked, perennial Milk-Vetch with pale Flowers, markt with black stripes.* *Onobrychis spicata*, floribus pallidis, nigris radiis notatis, *C. B. Pin.* 350. *Onobrychis quibusdam flore pallido vel Polygalon*, *J. B.* 2. 337. *Onobrychis*, 3 *Clus. Hist.* 239.

It arises with streight, firm, hard, green Stalks, a Cubit and a half high, cloth'd with Leaves consisting of twelve or fifteen pair of long narrow Lobes with an odd one at the end, woolly, of an unpleasant and bitter Taste, and something acrid. At the top of the Stalk, out of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth Branches, a span long, striated, ending in Spikes of pale longish, little Flowers markt with some blackish stripes; succeeded by pointed Pods, consisting of two valves, containing a Seed almost like that of *Fenugreek*, but less, and black. The Root is thick; hard, ligneous, long, set with some Fibres, whitish and perennial.

5. *Astragalus quidam montanus vel Onobrychis alius*, *J. B.* 2. 339. *Mountain Milk-Vetch with larger blue purple Flowers.* *Onobrychis floribus Viciae majoribus, caruleo-purpureiscentibus vel foliis Tragacanthæ*, *C. B. Pin.* 351. *Onobrychis*, 4 *Clus. Hist.* 240.

It sends forth many Leaves from the same Root, like those of *Lentil* or *Goat's Thorn*, in like manner adhering to a middle rib; but softer, green indeed, but at the same time hoary with a whitish Down; of a glutinous Taste at first, afterwards leaving a little bitterish, and at last biting the Tongue. Among the bosoms of the Leaves grow Stalks, almost nine Inches long, lying on the Ground, slender, cover'd with some Down, laden with some Flowers, of the size of *wild Vetch* or *Lentils*, of a blueish purple colour, succeeded by small Pods, consisting of two Cells, full of Seeds. It sends forth many oblique Fibres from the same Root which is long and pretty thick.

6. *Astragalus luteus, perennis, procumbens, vulgaris five sylvestris*, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* 2. 107. *Wild Liquorice or Liquorice-Vetch.* *Glychiriza sylvestris, floribus luteo-pallescibus*, *C. B. Pin.* 352. *Fœnum Græcum sylvestre, five Glychiriza sylvestris quibusdam*, *J. B.* 2. 330. *Fœnum Græcum sylvestre primum*, *Dod. Pempt.* 525.

It has a thick Root, a Cubit and a Cubit and a half long, white, of a sweet Taste spreading with Branches along the Ground, three or four Cubits long and sometimes longer, round, smooth and tough. The Leaves are dispos'd like those of *Liquorice*, consisting of four, five or six Conjugations, with an odd one, generally, but not always, at the end. Each Lobe is like those of *Pease*, of a glaucous colour and smooth above, of a greenish yellow below and hairy, of the same Taste with the Root. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth a Pedicle, about a span long, sustaining frequent pale yellow Flowers. The Pods are crooked, double, enclosing a shining Seed, like that of *Fenugreek*, but less.

Its Root is sweetish, astringent, and gives a deep Tincture of red to the blue Paper; the Leaves give it hardly any; they are bitter, and smell like *Elder*, which shews that the fetid Oil is found in greater Quantity, in the Leaves, and that it involves acrid Salt and Earth; this Plant is not in use; nevertheless a Night's infusion of it in Wine is given with success for the retention of Urine and Gravel by some Herborists at Paris. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

7. *Astragalus luteus*, perennis, siliqua gemella, rotunda, vesicam referente, Mor. *Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 107. *Yellow, perennial Milk-Vetch with a round Pod resembling a Bladder.* Cicer sylvestre, foliis oblongis, hispida, majus, C. B. Pin. 347. Cicer sylvestre, multiflorum, J. B. 2. 294. Cicer sylvestre, primum, Dod. *Pempt.* 525.

It has a perennial; thick, sweet Root; and Branches two Cubits high and higher, striated, wreathed and hollow. Its Leaves are hairy, pennated, like those of *Chick-Pease*, but longer, narrower, and not serrated about the edges, approaching nearer to those of the greater *Lentil*, only ending in an obtuse and roundish point, and sweetish; they consist of a great many pair. *J. Bauhinus* says, he has counted thirteen. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves comes forth a Pedicle, a span long, stiff, sustaining a short spike of yellowish Flowers, to which succeed in clusters, short, bellied, hairy, double Vessels, containing Seeds in two Cells, which are small, hard, plain, shining, of the Taste of *Kidney-bean*.

In the Fields among the Corn between *Geneva* and *Jay* plentifully.

7. *Astragalus luteus*, annuus, Montpelliericus, procumbens, Mor. *Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 108. *Yellow, annual, procumbent Milk-Vetch of Montpellier.* *Securidaca lutea*, minor, corniculis recurvis, C. B. Pin. 349. *Securidaca altera*, five minor, J. B. 2. 347. *Hedysarum alterum*, Dod. *Pempt.* 546.

It has a simple, white Root, from which arise striated Stalks, a Cubit high, sometimes scarce two Inches. The Leaves are pennated, like those of the greater *Hatchet-Vetch*, but less, broad about the extremity, and often divided. The Flowers are single, ascending the top of the Pedicle in order, of a pale yellow colour; to which succeed Pods, less than those of *Hatchet-Vetch* with a broad, oblong Pod, and much more crooked; the two ends are very near meeting and forming a Circle; they are plumper than those of *Hatchet-Vetch*, and almost round, containing two rows of thick, square, reddish Seeds, divided into a Membrane.

Mr. Ray gathered it on the Hills about *Messina* and *Montpelier*.

8. *Astragalus annuus*, maritimus, procumbens latifolius, floribus, pediculo insidentibus. *Annual, maritime procumbent, broad-leav'd Milk-Vetch, with flowers sitting on a pedicle.* *Glauci leguminosæ affinis*, C. B. Prod. 150.

9. *Astragalus annuus*, angustifolius, flosculis subæruleis, cauliculis adhærentibus. *Annual, narrow-leav'd Milk-Vetch, with blueish flowers, adhering to the Stalks.* *Vicia sesamacea*, *Apula*, Col. Part 1. 303. *Fœnugræco sylvestri Tragi* in quibusdam accedens planta, J. B. 2. 331.

The Root of this is slender, ligneous, yellowish, having many round Stalks, a foot long or a little longer, whitish, hairy, cloath'd with pennated leaves, adhering alternately to the Stalk, after the manner of *Vetch*, consisting of nine pair of Lobes, with an odd one at the end. In their bosoms are cluster'd small Flowers, of a pale colour, scarce conspicuous, succeeded by gibbous, oblong, whitish, hairy Pods, crooked at the point, containing a Seed like that of *Pease* or *Sesamum*, reddish, small and flat.

10. *Astragalus annuus*, angustifolius, flosculis pediculis oblongis insidentibus. *Annual, narrow leav'd Milk-Vetch, with Flowers sitting on oblong Pedicles.* *Stella leguminosa*, J. B. 2. 350. *Stella leguminosa*, *Arturo Cortusi*, Lob. Icon. 83.

The Seed of this is small, dark-colour'd, in little horns, fastned to one Pedicle, in such a manner as to represent a radiant Star, of a leguminous and glutinous taste.

11. *Astragalus Africanus*, luteus, odoratus, Bot. *Monsp.* African, yellow, sweet smelling Milk-Vetch. *Astragalus Africanus*, flore luteo, odorato, *Brœyn. Cent.* 1. 72.

Its Root is long and thick. Its Leaves are pennated, consisting of 15 or 20 pair of Lobes, half an Inch broad, an Inch long, glaucous on both sides, and hairy on the edges, with an odd Lobe at the end. The Flowers are dispos'd in a spike, nine Inches or a foot long; of a pale yellow colour, and a very sweet, agreeable smell; they

they are succeeded by swelling, hairy Pods, divided into two Cells, in each of which are contained three or more yellowish Seeds, cover'd with a white Down, and adhering to the Pod by little Pedicles.

12. *Astragalus Canadensis*, flore viridi, flavescente, *A. R. Par.* 65. *Milk-Vetch of Canada, with a green, yellowish Flower.*

13. *Astragalus Monspessulanus*, *C. B.* 2. 388. *Milk Vetch of Montpellier.*

It has a hard, ligneous Root, of the thickness of one's finger or thicker; a cubit long, sweet, white within, cover'd with a thick, brownish bark, which before it breaks out of the ground is divided into some portions or heads, three or four Inches long; so that unless you dig deep, you may suspect it to be many Plants. From this Root proceed simple, hollow, reddish Stalks, scarce a span long, cloth'd with short leaves, ending in a sharp point, hairy, something bitter, many in number, sometimes it is fastned to a middle rib.

At the extremities of the Branches are many Flowers, not much unlike the Flowers of the *Polygon Gesneri*, purplish, not dispos'd in a spike, but conglomerated, like those of *Trefoil*, but larger, succeeded by crooked, reddish, round Pods, two Inches long.

14. *Astragalus Monspessulanus flore albo.* *Milk-Vetch of Montpellier with a white Flower.*

15. *Astragalus Alpinus*, procerior, *Alopecuroides.* *Taller, Fox-tail Milk-Vetch of the Alps.*

16. *Astragalus supinus*, siliquis villosis, glomeratis. *Supine Milk Vetch, with hairy glomerated Pods.* *Astragalus Hispanicus*, siliqua Epiglottidi simili, flore purpureo, major *Turnefortii*, *H. L. Bat.*

17. *Astragalus pumilus*, siliqua Epiglottidis forma. *Dwarf Milk-Vetch with a Pod shaped like the Epiglottis.* *Astragalus Hispanicus*, siliqua Epiglottidi simili, flore albo, minor *Tournisfortii*, *H. L. Bat.*

18. *Astragalus incanus*, siliqua incurva, *Bot. Monsp.* *Hoary Milk-Vetch with a crooked Pod.* *Onobrychis incana*, foliis longioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 350. *Onobrychis incana*, *Prod.* 149.

It has a round, branched, hoary Stalk; many acuminate, narrow Leaves, fastned to a middle rib, hoary, as sprinkled with Ashes. Its Stalks are half a span high, naked, sustaining a spike of purplish Flowers; to which succeed oblong, hoary Pods, crooked at the point, consisting of two Valves, containing a small, plain, black and semi-circular Seed.

19. *Astragalus montanus*, purpureus, *Anglicus.* *Purple Mountain Milk-wort.* *Glaux montana*, purpurea, nostras, *Raii Hist.* 939.

Its Root is small, ligneous, now and then sending down Fibres at distances in the Earth. It spreads several weak, hairy branches upon the Ground, cloth'd with frequent small, hairy Leaves, compos'd of eight or nine pair of Lobes with an odd one at the end, without any manifest Taste. The Flowers sit on the tops of the Stalks, dispos'd in short spikes, large for the bigness of the Plant, and purple; each of these Flowers comes out of a pretty long hairy Empalement, cut into five Segments. They are succeeded by short Pods, scarce a quarter of an Inch long, swelling, hairy, broad, divided by a Membrane into two Cells, in such a manner that each Pod may be divided by one's Finger into two. In each Cell are contained four or five small, roundish Seeds, a little flat.

Mr. Ray observed it on *Gogmagog-Hills*, *Newmarket-Heath*, and *Roxton-Heath*; and also in the like places in *Yorkshire*.

20. *Astragalus Alpinus*, foliis Viciæ, ramosis & procumbens, flore glomerato, oblongo, cæruleo. *Branched, procumbent, Alpine Milk-Vetch with Vetch Leaves, and an oblong, blue, glomerated Flower.*

21. *Astragalus Alpinus*, *Tragacanthæ folio, vesicarius.* *Bladder Milk-Vetch of the Alps with a Goat's Thorn Leaf.*

It has a slender, divided Root, nine Inches long; Leaves like those of *Goat's Thorn*, hoary in like manner, compos'd of five pair of Lobes with an odd one at the end: The Stalks are slender, a span long, spread round, sometimes lying down, sometimes upright, sustaining beautiful, purplish, papilionaceous Flowers, in clusters with an Empalement swelling into a Pod, and hoary with a white Down. To these Flowers succeed woolly Pods in like manner resembling a Bladder, divided into two Cells and containing Kidney-shap'd Seeds.

22. *Astragalus Alpinus*, *Tragacanthæ* folio, ramosus, flore cæruleo, glomerato. *Branched Milk Vetch of the Alps with a Goat's Thorn Leaf, and a blue glomerated Flower.*

23. *Astragalus Alpinus*, foliis *Viciæ* angustioribus, flore ochroleuco. *Alpine Milk Vetch with narrower Leaves than those of Vetch, and a pale yellow Flower.*

24. *Astragalus Pyrenaicus*, foliis *Viciæ*, subrotundis, flore ochroleuco, glomerato. *Pyrenean Milk Vetch, with roundish Vetch-leaves, and a pale yellow, glomerated Flower.*

25. *Astragalus Pyrenaicus*, *Barbæ Jovis* folio, non ramosus, flore ochroleuco, glomerato. *Unbranched, Pyrenean Milk Vetch with a Barba Jovis Leaf, and a pale yellow glomerated Flower.*

26. *Astragalus Creticus*, *Nummulariæ* folio incano, magno fructu. *Milk Vetch of Candy with a hoary Money-wort Leaf and a large Fruit.*

27. *Astragalus Orientalis*, *Nummulariæ* folio glabro. *Oriental Milk Vetch with a smooth Money wort Leaf.*

28. *Astragalus incanus*, siliqua incurva, amplissimo folio glabro. *Hoary Milk Vetch with a crooked Pod, and a very large Leaf.*

29. *Astragalus Orientalis*, ramosus, *Ornithopodii* folio, flore cæruleo, parvo. *Oriental, branched Milk Vetch, with a Bird's-foot Leaf, and a small blue Flower.*

30. *Astragalus Orientalis*, humifusus, foliis *Viciæ* flore parvo, cæruleo, siliquis villosis. *Oriental Milk Vetch lying on the Ground, with Vetch Leaves, and a small blue Flower and hairy Pods.*

31. *Astragalus Orientalis*, minimus, foliis *Viciæ*, flore ex viridi flavescente, odoratissimo. *A very small, Oriental Milk Vetch with Vetch Leaves of a yellowish green Flower, and a very sweet Smell.*

32. *Astragalus Orientalis*, foliis *Viciæ* incanis, caule nudo, erecto, floribus luteis. *Oriental Milk Vetch with hoary Vetch Leaves, a naked upright Stalk, and yellow Flowers.*

33. *Astragalus Orientalis*, foliis *Viciæ* argenteis, caule nudo, floribus pallide luteis. *Oriental Milk Vetch, with silver Vetch Leaves, a naked Stalk, and pale yellow Flowers.*

34. *Astragalus Orientalis*, canescens, capitulis *Trifolii* bituminosi. *Oriental, hoary Milk Vetch, with heads of bituminous Trefoil.*

35. *Astragalus Orientalis*, canescens, capitulis *Trifolii* bituminosi, flore dilute purpureascente. *Oriental, hoary Milk Vetch, with heads of bituminous Trefoil and a pale purplish Flower.*

36. *Astragalus Orientalis*, foliis *Onobrychidis* capitulis *Trifolii* bituminosi. *Oriental Milk Vetch with Onobrychis Leaves, and heads of bituminous Trefoil.*

37. *Astragalus Orientalis*, *Onobrychidis* facie, spica florum longissima. *Oriental Milk Vetch, with the appearance of Saint-foin and a very long spike of Flowers.*

38. *Astragalus Orientalis*, folio subrotundo, canescente, flore magno, purpureo. *Oriental Milk Vetch, with a roundish hoary Leaf, and a large purple Flower.*

39. *Astragalus Orientalis*, folio subrotundo, incano, flore ex viridi flavescente. *Oriental Milk Vetch, with a hoary, roundish Leaf and a yellowish green Flower.*

40. *Astragalus Orientalis*, incanus humifusus, amplissimo folio, spica longissima & angustissima. *Oriental, hoary Milk Vetch, lying on the Ground, with a very large Leaf, and a very long and narrow spike.*

41. *Astragalus Orientalis*, latifolius, capitulo oblongo, flore vario. *Broad leav'd Oriental Milk Vetch, with an oblong Head and a variegated Flower.*

42. *Astragalus Orientalis*, incanus, angustifolius, floribus in eodem pediculo candidis & purpureis. *Narrow leav'd, hoary, Oriental Milk Vetch, with white and purple Flowers on the same Pedicle.*

43. *Astragalus Orientalis*, incanus, floribus & foliorum alis prodeuntibus. *Hoary, Oriental Milk Vetch, with Flowers coming out of the basens of the Leaves.*

44. *Astragalus Orientalis*, villosissimus, capitulis rotundioribus, floribus purpureis. *A most hairy, Oriental Milk Vetch, with rounder Heads and purple Flowers.*

45. *Astragalus Orientalis*, incanus, foliorum conjugationibus densissimis. *Hoary, Oriental Milk Vetch, with the Conjugations of Leaves very thick. An Tragium Dioscoridis, Rawolf, 123?*

46. *Astragalus Orientalis*, calyce vesicario, lineis rubris striato. *Oriental Milk Vetch, with a Bladder-Empalement striped with red Lines.*

47. *Astragalus Orientalis*, acaulos serme, flore luteo. *Oriental Milk Vetch, almost without a Stalk, with a yellow Flower.*

48. *Astragalus Orientalis*, minimus, flore glomerato, virescente. *The smallest Oriental Milk Vetch, with a greenish, glemerated Flower.*

49. *Astragalus Orientalis*, flore minimo, & viridi flavescente. *Oriental Milk Vetch, with a very small, yellowish, green Flower.*

50. *Astragalus Orientalis*, argenteus, angustifolius, flore leucophæo. *Silver, narrow leaved Oriental Milk Vetch, with a pale brown Flower.*

51. *Astragalus Orientalis*, candidissimus & tomentosus. *Oriental Milk Vetch very white and hoary.*

52. *Astragalus Orientalis*, maximus, glaber, Alopecuroides, flore luteo. *A very large smooth hex-tail Oriental Milk Vetch with a yellow Flower.*

53. *Astragalus Orientalis*, maximus, incanus, erectus, caule ab imo ad summum florido. *A very large, hoary, upright, Oriental Milk Vetch, with a stalk flowering from the bottom to the Top.*

The Flowers are as thick as a Man's little Finger, gutter'd, firm, solid, pale-green; cover'd with a white Down, garnished with Leaves fastned to a Stalk a span long, pale-green also, and hairy, accompany'd with two wings at its Basis, one inch long, and two or three Lines broad, ending in a point. The Leaves are most of them ranged in pairs along this Stalk, which generally has 13 or 14 pairs upon it. The biggest, which are towards the Wings, are an inch long, and seven or eight lines broad, almost oval, but a little narrower towards the top, deep-green, sleek, covered at top with white hairs, and commonly folded gutterwise. They diminish to the end of the Stalk, where they are but five or six Lines long. The Stock is branchy from the bottom; but from the junctures of the Leave-Stalks it puts forth only Pedicles, about two or three inches long, each loaden with five or six flowers, dispersed longways, and sustained by a tail two Lines long, which rises from the juncture of a Leaf pretty small, very thin, and extremely hairy. All these Flowers are yellow, fifteen Lines long, with a thick Standard, which is hollowed, almost oval, seven or eight Lines broad. The wings and the keel are much smaller. The Empalement is eight Lines long, pale green, membranous, about five Lines broad, strew'd with white hairs, and cut in five very small Points. The Pointal is a pyramidal Button, two Lines thick, white and hairy, ending in a thread of a dingy white, wrapt in a membranous Sheath, white, fringed into Chives with purple summits. The Pointal comes to be a fruit an inch long, eight or nine Lines thick, terminating in a Point four or five Lines long. This Fruit is round behind, flat and ridgy on the other side, Cottony, divided into two Apartments, the Partitions whereof are fleshy, three Lines thick while the Fruit is green. In each Apartment you find a row of five or six Seeds shaped like little Kidneys, each fastned by a little string. These Seeds, when they are ripe, are brown, as also is the Fruit. The whole Plant has an ill smell. It hath raised Seed in the Royal Garden, where it thrives well, notwithstanding the distance and difference of the Climates.

54. *Astragalus Orientalis*, ramosus, fructu adunco. *Branched Oriental Milk-Vetch, with a hooked Fruit.*

55. *Astragalus Orientalis*, angustifolius, caule pedali, flore è viridi flavescente, odoratissimo. *Narrow leaved Oriental Milk-Vetch, with a Stalk a foot long, and a very sweet, yellowish green Flower.*

56. *Astragalus Orientalis*, glaber, Galegæ foliis, capitulis florum sphericis, ad alas positis. *Smooth Oriental Milk-Vetch with Goats-Rue-Leaves, a spherical Head of Flowers placed at their Wings.*

57. *Astragalus Orientalis*, altissimus, Galegæ foliis amplioribus, flore parvo flavescente. *A most tall Oriental Milk-Vetch, with larger Goats-Rue-Leaves, and a small, yellowish Flower.*

58. *Astragalus Orientalis*, altissimus, Galegæ foliis angustioribus, flore minimo, è viridi flavescente. *Very tall Oriental Milk-Vetch, with narrower Goats-Rue-Leaves, and a very small Flower of a yellowish green.*

59. *Astragalus Orientalis*, Galegæ foliis, supinus, floribus flavescens. *Supine Oriental Milk-Vetch, with Goats-Rue-Leaves, and yellowish Flowers.*

60. *Astragalus Orientalis*, altissimus, Fraxini folio, flore è viridi flavescente. *A most tall, Oriental Milk-Vetch, with an Ash-Leaf, and a yellowish green colour.*

61. *Astragalus* forte seu *Glaux Æthiopica*, floribus purpureis amplis, *Pluk. Alm. Bot. T. 2: o. Æthiopian Milk Vetch, with large purple Flowers.*

62. *Astragalus villosus*, seu *glaucus procumbens*, floribus pallidè purpureis oblongis *D. Sherard, Raii Supp. 455. Hairy or glaucous procumbent Milk Vetch with oblong, pale purple Flowers.*

The Pod is above an inch long, bicapsular, round, of the bigness of the *Lotus hemorhoidalis*, ending in a Point.

63. *Astragalus Indicus* spicatus, siliquis copiosis, deorsum spectantibus non falcatis, valde pilosis, *Hermann. Commelin. Kattu-Thagora, H. M. 9. T. 30.*

It is a Plant two or three foot high, growing in sandy places. The Root is whitish and fibrous; the Stalks ligneous, covered with reddish, longish Hairs, tender, green

on one side, on the other of a bloody red, the Heart within is white. The Leaves grow three or five together, on a short hairy Pedicle: They are roundish, thick, cloathed on both sides with whitish Hairs: They are soft, smooth, of an astringent and subacid taste. It has many Flowers in a row on the top of the Stalk; they are small, papilionaceous, of a deep Rose-colour. The Empalement is divided into six very narrow, green Leaves, cloathed with Hairs. The Pods are short, roundish, very hairy; the Seeds are small and yellowish.

64. *Astragalus γλυκύφυλλος*, folio minori, rotundiori, apice exciso, *Boer. Ind. 2. 53. Sweet leaved Milk-Vetch with a smaller and rounder Leaf, with the Point cut off.*

65. *Astragalus* folio tenui, apice exciso, flosculis luteis, siliqua incurva, *Boer. Ind. 2. 54. Milk Vetch with a slender Leaf, with the Point cut off, yellow little Flowers and a crooked Pod.*

66. *Astragalus repens*, minor, flore cœruleo, siliqua Epiglottidi simili, *Boer. Ind. 2. 54. A smaller, creeping Milk-Vetch, with a blue Flower, and a Pod resembling the Epiglottis.*

67. *Astragalus* siliqua bullata, & in duo divisa, *Sher. Boer. Ind. 2. 54. Milk-Vetch, with a studded double Pod.*

68. *Astragalus hirsutus* Smyrnâ missus *Sher. Boer. Ind. 2. 54. A hairy Milk Vetch from Smyrna.*

69. *Astragalus* supinus, minor, flosculis albidis, *Boer. Ind. 2. 54. A smaller, supine Milk-Vetch with white Flowers.*

70. *Astragalus annuus*, procumbens, floribus glomeratis, purpureis *Sher. Boer. Ind. 2. 55. Annual procumbent Milk Vetch with glomerated purple Flowers.*

TABLE CCXXXIX. Fig. I.

GENUS II.

Tragacantha, GOAT'S THORN.

Goat's Thorn is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B arises the Pointal C, which afterwards changes to a bicapsular Pod D, pregnant with Seeds E, shaped like a Kidney F. To these Notes must be added, Leaves G, growing by pairs on a middle Rib, often ending in a Thorn H.

The Species of Goat's Thorn are,

1. *Tragacantha Massiliensis*, J. B. 1. 407. *Goat's Thorn of Marseilles*. *Tragacantha*, C. B. Pin. 388. *Clus. Cur. Post. Add.* 60.

It is a Shrub with pretty thick Branches, and thicker towards the Extremity, white and woolly, a Cubit long; from which proceed in Scales very frequent, stiff, white Spines, cloathed with pennated Leaves, consisting of small, oblong, hoary Lobes, which remain during the Winter, and are thrown off in the Spring, new ones coming in their room. On the top, amongst the Prickles, appear many Flowers gather'd together, like those of *Broom*, but white. The Pod is streight, short, double. The Seeds are small, whitish and angular. The Root is white, long, ligneous, of the thickness of one's finger.

It grows on the Shore near *Marseilles*.

2. *Tragacantha altera*, *Poterium forte* *Clusio*, J. B. 1. 408. *Another Goat's Thorn with Leaves falling off in the Winter*. *Tragacantha affinis lanuginosa*, five *Poterium*, C. B. Pin. 388.

It is very like the precedent *Goat's Thorn*, very shrubby, having many Branches a foot long, flexible, diffusing themselves all about, whitish, and, while they are yet tender, hoary, arm'd with hoary Spines. The Leaves are small, white, hoary, and of a sweet taste: They fall off in the Winter, and the Ribs to which they adher'd, change to rigid and sharp Spines.

3. *Tragacantha Alpina semper virens*, floribus purpurascens. *Ever-green Alpine Goat's Thorn with purplish flowers*. An *Poterium Dalechampii*, *Lugd.* 1487?

4. *Tragacantha Cretica*, incana, flore parvo, lineis purpureis striato. *Hoary Goat's Thorn of Crete, with a small Flower striped with purple Lines*. An *Poterium alterum densius ramificatum*, P. Alp. *Ext.* 50?

It spreads wide with its long branches, which are short, very numerous and thick, so that there appears no empty space in the Plant. From the top of the Branches proceed horrid spines, and the whole Plant is as it were set with thick, frequent spines, in such a manner that it is all cover'd with them, and not so much as a Branch can be seen for the Spines and Leaves. The tops are all covered with a thick Down, and appear broader. This little hoary Shrub is spread on the ground, and scarce lifts it self up.

It grows in the Island of *Crete*, now called *Candy*.

It is concerning this Species that our Author speaks, in his Voyage into the *Levant*, after the following manner.

We had the satisfaction of fully observing the Gum *Adragant* on Mount *Ida*. I can't understand how *Belionius* comes to assert so positively that there's no such thing in *Candia*; sure he had not read the first Chapter of the ninth Book of *Theophrastus's* History of Plants. The little *Bald Hillocks* about the *Sheep fold* produce much of the *Tragacantha*, and that too a very good sort. *Belionius* and *Prosper Alpinus* were doubtless acquainted with it, tho' it is hardly possible, from their descriptions, to distinguish it from the other kinds they make mention of. This Shrub spontaneously yields the Gum *Adragant* towards the end of *June*, and in the following Months; at what time the Nutritious Juice of this Plant thickned by the Heat, bursts open most of the Vessels wherein it is contained. It is not only gathered in the Heart of the Trunk and Branches, but also in the interspaces of the Fibres, which are spread in a figure or circle like Rays of the Sun. This juice is coagulated into small Threads, which

passing

Tab. 239.

Pag. 496.

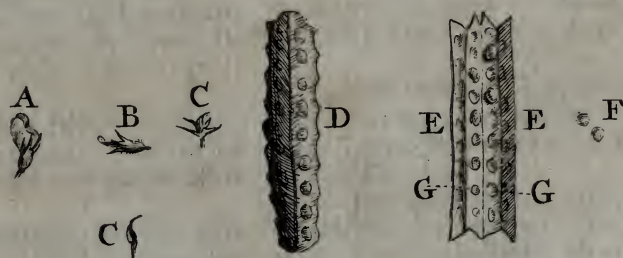
Fig. 1. *Tragacantha. Goats' Thorn.*



Fig. 2.

Pag. 499.

Pelecinius.





passing through the Bark, issue out by little and little, according as they are protruded by the fresh supplies of Juice arising from the Roots. This substance being expos'd to the Air, grows hard, and is formed either into Lumps, or slender Pieces; curl'd and winding in the nature of Worms, more or less long, according as Matter offers. It seems as if the Contraction of the Fibres of the Plant contributes to the expressing of the Gum. These delicate Fibres, as fine as Flax, being uncover'd, and trodden by the Feet of the Shepherds and Horses, are by the Heat shrivel'd up, and facilitate the Emanation of the extravasated Juices.

5. *Tragacantha Cretica*, foliis minimis, incanis, flore majore albo. *Goat's Thorn of Candy, with very small, hoary Leaves, and a larger white Flower.* An *Tragacantha altera*, P. Alp. Exot. 54 ?

It has a long, thick, ligneous, black Root, from which arise four or more black, round, hard, ligneous Stalks, which are divided into many black, short, slender, little branches, armed all over with white Spines; but on their tops they have some Spines resembling Buds, set with many small slender Leaves, only on one side; on which tops of the Branches are small Flowers, very like those of the preceding. The whole Plant looks like a Hedge-Hog. The Root is insipid, but has some little smell.

6. *Tragacantha Orientalis*, humillima, flore magno, albo. *A very low, Oriental Goat's Thorn, with a large white Flower.*

7. *Tragacantha Orientalis*, humillima, Barbæ Jovis folio. *A very low, Silver, Oriental Goat's Thorn, with a Barba Jovis Leaf.*

8. *Tragacantha Orientalis*, humillima, foliis angustissimis, argenteis. *A very low Oriental Goat's Thorn, with very narrow Silver Leaves.*

9. *Tragacantha Orientalis*, humillima, se spargens, floribus spicatis. *A very low, Oriental Goat's Thorn, spreading it self with spiked Flowers.*

10. *Tragacantha Orientalis*, humillima, incana, flore purpurascente. *A very low, hoary, Oriental Goat's Thorn, with a purplish Flower.*

11. *Tragacantha Orientalis*, erectior, foliis Viciæ glabris, & ramis tomentosis. *A more upright Oriental Goat's Thorn, with smooth Vetch Leaves, and woolly Branches.*

12. *Tragacantha Orientalis*, humilis, candidissima, & tomentosa, floribus in foliorum alis in capitulum densum nascentibus. *A very white and woolly Oriental Goat's Thorn, with Flowers growing in a thick head in the bosoms of the Leaves.*

13. *Tragacantha Orientalis*, humilis, floribus luteis, dense congestis, in foliorum alis. *A low Oriental Goat's Thorn, with yellow Flowers, thick set in the bosoms of the Leaves.*

14. *Tragacantha humilior*, luteis floribus, C.B. Pin. 388. *A lower Goat's Thorn with yellow Flowers.* *Tragacanthæ alterum genus*, Rauwolf 281.

This is very like the second Species, but lower, and has yellow flowers thick set, hanging on long Pedicles, which sit on round and yellowish Leaves.

15. *Tragacantha Orientalis*, floribus luteis, in capitulum longo pediculo donatum congestis. *Oriental Goat's Thorn, with yellow Flowers, gathered into a head, sitting on a long Pedicle.*

16. *Tragacantha Orientalis*, vescaria, floribus purpurei, in capitulum longo pediculo donatum congestis. *Bladder Oriental Goat's Thorn, with purple Flowers gathered into a head, sitting on a long Pedicle.*

17. *Tragacantha Orientalis latifolia*, flore purpureo, magno. *Broad leaved Oriental Goat's Thorn, with a large purple Flower.*

18. *Tragacantha Orientalis*, foliis angustissimis, flore purpurascente. *Oriental Goat's Thorn, with very narrow Leaves and a purplish Flower.*

19. *Tragacantha Orientalis*, foliis Oleæ, humillima, floribus in capitulum congestis. *A very low, Oriental Goat's Thorn, with Olive-Leaves, and Flowers gathered into a head.*

20. *Tragacantha Orientalis*, foliis Oleæ, incanis & tomentosis, caule ab imo ad summum florido. *Oriental Goat's Thorn, with hoary and woolly Olive-leaves, and the Stalk flowering from the bottom to the top.*

21. *Tragacantha Orientalis*, foliis incan-
canis, caule & ramulis tomentosis. *Ori-
ental Goat's Thorn*, with hoary Leaves, and
woolly Stalk and Branches.

22. *Tragacantha foliis incanis*, minori-
bus, minusque villosis, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 53.
*Goat's Thorn with smaller hoary Leaves, and
less hairy.*

23. *Tragacantha humilis*, *Balearica*, fol-
lis parvis, vix incanis, flore albo, *Salvador.*
Boer. Ind. 2. 53. *Low Balearian Goat's
Thorn with small Leaves, scarce hoary, and a
white Flower.*

24. *Tragacantha foliis minimis*, viridibus,
Boer. Ind. 2. 53. *Goat's Thorn with very
small green Leaves.*

Tragacantha is derived from the Greek
Words *τρίγων*, a Goat, and *ἀκανθα*, a
Thorn.

This Gum, which we usually call *Tragacanth*, or *Tragacanth*, is a white curled Gum, made like Worms. The Shrub which belongs to it, is small and prickly, supplied with very little Leaves of a whitish Green, which the People of *Marseilles* call *Fox-Beard*, or *Goat's Thorn*. This Gum flows by the cutting of the Trunk, and the thick Roots of these little Shrubs that grow numerous in *Syria*, especially about *Aleppo*. This Shrub has Roots, according to *J. Bauhinus*, that dive deeply into the Ground, spriggy, and of a brown colour, sending forth several Twigs, running and spreading along the Surface of the Earth, in a round figure or Circle, with coupled Leaves growing upon a Rib, ending in a sharp Thorn or Prickle; but they are of a roundish shape, of a whitish colour and soft. The Flowers are papilionaceous, of a whitish colour inclining to a blue, and running together in round heads; unto which succeed Pods, that are covered with white hairs, and distinguished into two Apartments, in which are contained Seed of the shape of a Kidney. There is nothing that grows more frequently upon the Sea-coast about *Marseilles*, and upon *Harper's Point* or *Cape*, near *Thoulon*, than this Thorn. This Gum issues out of the wounded Root of this Thorn, running in Lumps of different sizes, some bigger, some less; some very clear, like *Ising-Glass*; others again looking more blackish and foul. Both this and

Gum-Arabick thicken the Humours, and moisten; but they are chiefly used for the Incorporation of Powders, and are dissolved in *Rose-water*, and the like, and a Mucilage extracted from thence. *Pomet.*

Gum Tragacanth is a white, shining, light Gum, in little long pieces, slender and curled, or winding like the nature of Worms. They cut by incision the Root and Trunk of a little Shrub, called by the same name *Tragacantha*, or *Spina Hirci*, *Goat's Thorn*: It bears several hard branches, covered with Wool, and furnished with white Thorns, and very small thin Leaves, ranged in pairs, and ending in a whitish Thorn. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Branches, joined several together, that are leguminous, and like those of the *Little Broom*, but white. After they are gone, succeed Pods, divided into two Partitions, full of Seeds, the size of that of *Mustard*, and the shape of a little Kidney. The Root is long, and stretches wide; it is as thick as one's finger, white and woody. *Lemery.*

Gum Dragant, or *Tragacanth* is a Gum from the *Goat's Thorn*. That is best which is whitest and lightest.

It dissolves easily in any aqueous Menstruum, to which it will give the Consistence of a Syrup in the small proportion of a Dram to a Pint. It is smooth and softening, and therefore good to obtund the Acrimony of any humours; which makes it of service in such Coughs as proceed from Catarrhs and Distinctions of Rheum. It is also very strengthening in some seminal Weaknesses, and prevalent against the Whites in Women; especially if skilfully dissolved in rough Red Wine; in which Form I have often known it given in those Cases with good success. *Quincey.*

The true *Goat's Thorn* has a long, thick, crooked woody Root, taking fast hold in the Ground by its many Fibres; from which spring divers Branches growing very thick together, having several small, round, whitish hoary Pinnae, set opposite upon long Footstalks, ending in a Spine; which when the Leaves drop, as they do every year, become harder and stiffer, new Leaves springing out, the old Stalks degenerating into Thorns. The Flowers grow towards the tops of the Branches singly, being in shape

Tab. 240.

Fig. 1.

Courbaril.

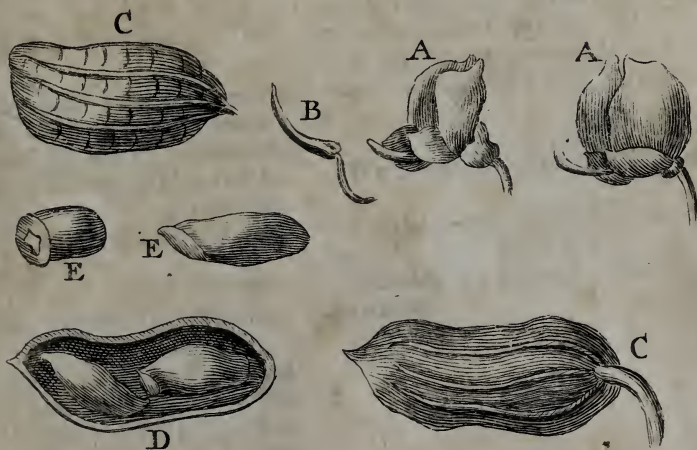
Pag. 499.

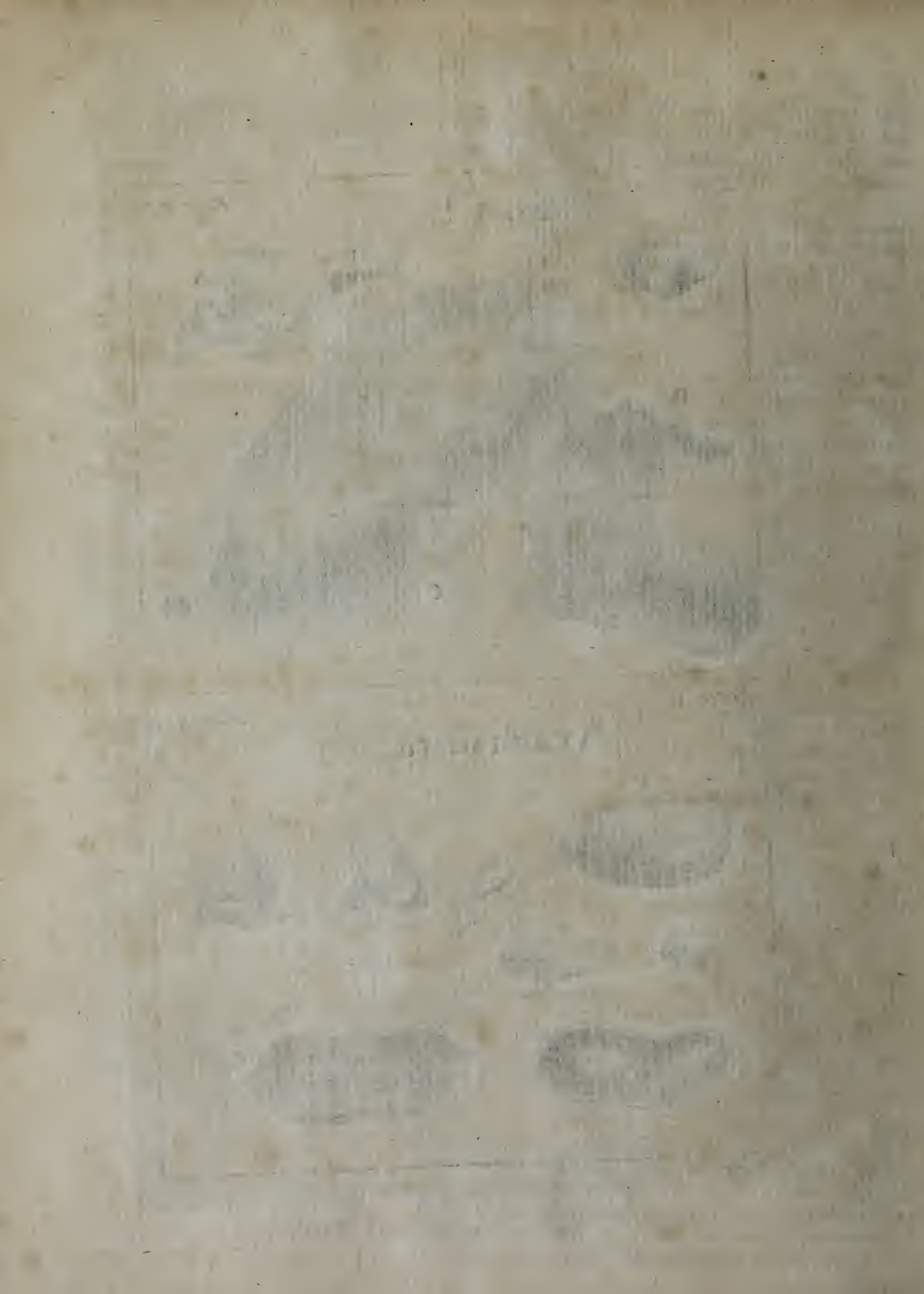


Fig. 2.

Arachidna.

Pag. 500.





shape like *Broom-Flowers*, but much less; and after them, in their native Country, come short flat Pods, with two or three small round Seeds. It grows in the southern Parts of *France* and *Italy*; but it yields the Gum only in the more Eastern Countries. The Gum *Tragacantha* or Gum *Dragon* of the Shops, bursts forth from the Roots of this Plant. It is brought to us from *Turkey* in pieces of different magnitudes, twisted and curled up like Worms, sometimes whitish, and sometimes yellowish; but the whitest and clearest is the best. It has little smell or taste: It swells very much in water, a little of it making a great deal of Mucilage. Gum *Dragon* is of a Glutinous nature, good to correct the Acrimony and Sharpness of the humours, and therefore pectoral and good for Coughs, Hoarseness, and Catarrhus Desfluxions: It likewise takes off the heat and sharpness of the Urine, and helps Dysenteries arising from the Excretion of the Bowels by sharp corrosive humours. Outwardly it is good in *Collyriums* for hot inflamed Eyes. *Miller.*

TABLE CCXXXIX. Fig. 2.

GENUS III.

PELECINUS.

Pelecinus is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, arises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a plain Pod D, bicapsular and bivalve EE, GG, pregnant with plain Seeds F, for the most part shaped like a Kidney.

We know but one Species of *Pelecinus*.

Pelecinus vulgaris. Common *Pelecinus*. *Securidaca filiquis planis, urinque dentatis, C. B. Pin. 349.* *Lunaria radiata, Rob. Cat. Lunaria radiata Robini, J. B. 2. 348.* *Securidaca peregrina, Clus. Hist. 238.*

The Root of this is long, with some Fibres. It sends forth many angular Stalks, subdivided into Branches, Leaves nine inches long, disposed like those of *Vetch*, consisting of many pair of Lobes, something cordated, with an odd one at the end, without any Tendril. Between the upper Leaves arises a long Pedicle, at the extremity of which are many red, gaping Flowers, like those of the *Cracca minor*. The Pods are an inch long, crooked, of a grey, inclining to red, indented on both sides, divided by a Nerve running thro' the middle, and containing two Rows of small, flat Seeds, of the colour and roundness of *Lentils*, but much less, of a leguminous taste.

APPENDIX.

TABLE CCXL. Fig. 1.

GENUS I.

COURBARIL.

Courbaril is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement arises the Pointal B, which afterwards turns to a Fruit C, or hard, unicapular Pod, pregnant with Seeds D, hard, round and covered with Meal and Fibres E.

We know but of one Species of *Courbaril*.

Courbaril bifolia flore pyramidato, Plum. Nov. Gen. 49.

Courbaril is a Name common amongst the *Americans*.

TABLE CCXL. Fig. 2.

GENUS II.

ARACHIDNA.

Arachidna is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, whose Pointal B fixing it self into the Earth, turns afterwards

to a membranaceous Fruit C, oblong, unicapular, and pregnant D with one, or two tender, oblong Seeds E.

We know but one Species of *Arachidna*.

Arachidna quadrifolia, villosa, flore luteo, *Plum. Nov. Gen.* 49.

Arachidna is so named, as it were a Plant approaching to *Aracus*.

THE



The COMPLEAT
HERBAL.

The Eleventh CLASS.

*Herbs and Under-Shrubs, with a polypetalous,
anomalous Flower.*

We have called by the Name of *Polypetalous, Anomalous Flowers*, some Flowers of many different Shapes, which cannot be comprehended under one single Name.

S E C T. I.

Of Herbs with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower, whose Pointal turns to an unicapsular Fruit.

T A B L E CCXLI. GENUS I.

Balsamina. Female BALSAM-APPLE.

Female Balsam-Apple is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower. It is either tetrapetalous A, or hexapetalous G. The upper Petal A of the tetrapetalous Flower is arch'd; but the lower one B hollow and tail'd: The two lateral C D being ear'd E F, and larger. The Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of the hexapetalous Flower, which is most rare, are exhibited at G, the under one 2, being without a Tail. The Pointal L accompanied with two Leaves M N possesses the middle of the Flower, and afterwards changes to a Fruit, sometimes turbinated in both sides P, sometimes resembling a Pod, consisting as it were of several Muscles Q, bursting this way and that way, with an elastic force R S, and pregnant with Seeds V, fixed to the Axis T T, as to a Placenta.

The Species of Female Balsam-Apple are,

1. Balsamina fœmina, C. B. Pin. 306. The Female Balsam Apple. Balsamina, Ded. Pempt. 671. Balsamina fœmina, Persicifolia, vel Salicis folio, J. B. 2. 909.

It has a white, fibrous Root, a Stalk of an enormous thickness, seeing it often amounts to the height of a Cubit, but seldom exceeds it. It is covered with a reddish or greenish Bark, is knotted at the joints, abounding with an insipid juice, almost smooth, when at the same time the Branches, which it sends forth without any order, are clothed with a light Down. They are thick-set with Leaves, shaped

like those of a Peach-Tree or a Willow, sharp-pointed, serrated about the edges, succulent, having a bitterish taste. Out of the bosoms of these Leaves come forth many Flowers together, having a long spur which is of a greenish colour, the rest of the Flower being reddish, sitting on short Pedicels. The Fruit is almost like that of the Male Balsam-Apple, sharp-pointed, warty, gaping into several twisted portions, if it be lightly touched with the Fingers, and darting out small brownish Seeds.

2. Balsamina fœmina flore candido, H. L. Bat. Female Balsam-Apple with a white Flower.

3. Balsamina fœmina, flore partim candido, partim rubro, H. L. Bat. Female Balsam-Apple, with a flower partly white, and partly red.

4. Balsamina flore majore, specioso. Female Balsam-Apple with a larger, beautiful flower. Balsamina fœmina foliis amplioribus, flore majore, amœnè purpurascente, Schol. Bat.

5. Balsamina flore majore, candido. Female Balsam-Apple with a larger white flower.

6. Balsamina fœmina, angustis & elegantior crenatis foliis, flore albo minore, Pluk. Almag. Bot. Female Balsam-Apple with narrow and beautifully notched Leaves, and a white smaller Flower. Balsamina Indica, flore albo, Breyn. Prod. 2. 22.



Balsamina. Female Balsam Apple.



7. *Balsamina Indica*, flore ex albo & suave purpurascente colore elegantissimo, variegato, *Breyn. Prod.* 2. 22. *Indian Female Balsam-Apple with a flower finely-variegated with white, and a sweet purple colour.*

8. *Balsamina Indica* flore rubente, pleno, *Breyn. Prod.* 2. 21. *Indian Female Balsam-Apple with a double red flower.*

9. *Balsamina Indica*, angustifolia, flore minore, rubello, elegantissimo. *Indian Narrow-leaved Balsam-Apple with a smaller red flower, very beautiful.* *Balsamina fæmina*, *Zeylanica*, angusto folio, *Par. Bat.* 105.

10. *Balsamina lutea*, five *Noli me tangere*, *C. B. Pin.* 306. *Coddled Arsmart, Quick in hand, or Touch me not.* *Noli me tangere*, *J. B.* 2. 908. *Impatiens herba*, *Dod. Pempt.* 659.

From the upper Turf, it sends forth fibrous Roots, from which a Stalk arises, a Cubit high, tender, of a very pale Green, but purplish at the bottom, smooth, hollow, transparent, yielding a copious insipid juice on being press'd, intercepted with joints at distances, at which are knobs like the gouty Swellings. The Leaves are placed alternately, like those of the *Garden-Mercury*, something larger, broader, and serrated about the Pedicel with longer and sharper indentations, more lunated, and with a broader Base. Out of each of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth long, slender Pedicels, bent down to the ground, divided into three or four branches, from which the Flowers hang down, green when they are small and unfolded, bound with two green Leaves on the back, representing a Sea-Monster with a great gaping Mouth, a small Body, and a small, slender, crooked, sharp Tail, like an Oxe's Horn. To these Flowers succeed slender knotted Pods, two inches long, of a greenish white, striated with greenish Lines, bending down to the Ground, and when they are about ripe, bursting asunder, either by the motion of the wind, or being touched by one's hand, and casting out the seeds, which at first are greenish, afterwards of a grey and brown colour.

It grows in moist and shady places; but is very rare with us in *England*.

On the Banks of *Winamdermere* near *Ambleside*; by the Cloth-Mill in *Saterthwait* Parish, *Lancashire*, and in many places of *Westmoreland*; *Mr. Lawson*. *Dr. Richardson* has found it near *Bingley*; and *Mr. Lbwyd* in *Wales*.

11. *Balsamina*, five *Noli me tangere*, flore pallido, *C. B. Pin.* 307. *Touch me not, with a pale flower.*

12. *Balsamina*, five *Noli me tangere*, flore purpurascente. *Touch me not, with a purplish flower.*

13. *Balsamina lutea*, five *Noli me tangere* majus, *Virginiana*, floribus saturate luteis, rubentibus maculis intus notatis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* The greater yellow *Female Balsam Apple*, or *Touch me not* of *Virginia*, with deep yellow flowers, marked on the inside with red lines.

14. *Balsamina fæmina*, *Noli me tangere*, dicta, *Malabarica*, flore tetrapetalo, nigerrimo & nitente, *Raii Supp.* 637. *Female Balsam-Apple*, or *Touch me not*, with a very black and shining tetrapetalous flower. *Onapu. H. M.* p. 9. *T.* 44.

It is a Plant two foot high, growing in moist places. The Root is not unlike the Stalk, watery, sending forth white fibres at the joints. The Stalks are round, jointed, at first of a clear Green, afterwards of a fine Red, and marked with whitish transparent Lines, fungous within. The Leaves grow by pairs; they are oblong, narrow, having reddish indentations about the edges thick, stiff, smooth, of a pale-green on the outer side brownish about the rib, which is eminent. The Flowers grow two, three or more together, on reddish Pedicels, of a deep red colour, tetrapetalous; one Petal is upright, standing forth at the hinder part of the Pedicle, small and roundish, on the outer part red and shining, with a green rib drawn thro' the middle; two oblong and uniform covering the upper one, where they are fastned transversly to the Pedicle with narrow claws, each sending forth one claw. The Crest constitutes the fourth; it is oblong, rostrated, membranaceous, transparent, striated transversly with deep red veins, appearing through on the outside, sending forth a claw or spur on the back

back part. On the head of the Pedicle sits the Fruit, cover'd with a Hood, falling off at the same time with the Petals, red above, sprinkled in the middle with a whitish meal fastned to the Pedicle with five thin, red, little Membranes: It is oblong, narrow, at first dark-green, afterwards of a bright green, something transparent, distinguish'd with five stripes, which being relaxt by a slight touch or pressure, twist themselves violently into five Rings, and shake out the Seeds. The Rings grow so stiff that they cannot be pulled away from the inner parts without breaking. The Fruits have an upright, whitish style, to which adhere small, roundish Seeds, at first whitish, afterwards very black and shining.

15. *Balsamina foemina, impatiens, major, latifolia, flore hexapetalo, seminibus pilosis, Raii Supp. 637. The greater, broad-leav'd, impatient Female Balsam-Apple, with an hexapetalous Flower, and hairy Seeds. Valli-Onapu, H.M. P. 9. T. 48.*

The Root is the same with that of the preceding. The Stalks, which swell into larger Knots, are bright-green, not shining, of a dark reddish colour at the joints, less round, quadrangular at the upper part, woven with more ligneous Threads, and consequently harder. The Leaves grow at the joints by pairs on Pedicles which are plain on the inside; they are accompanied with young Stalks, are roundish, large, with edges contracted on the fore part into a narrow point, much cut about the edges, set on the upper part only, with a few upright hairs, not very solid. The Flowers arise above from the origine of the Leaves, two or more, sometimes only one, on the top of the Stalks, crested in the same manner with the former, of not so deep a colour, more or less whitish, chiefly on the outside, hexapetalous; one Peral is plac'd on the back part of the Head, broader, cochleated and hollow within, with a green line without, bent towards four other Petals, which are round, a little oblong, covering the Crest and fastned with it to the transverse Head of the Pedicle. The 6th constitutes the Crest, which is whitish and less oblong, bent with its whitish spur towards the cur'd Beak.

The Buds are round, and something pointed. The Fruits are cover'd after the same manner with a Hood; but it is reddish and yellowish above, like those of the first Species, but narrower. The Seeds are round, something plain, at first white, cloath'd with hairs.

16. *Balsamina foemina impatiens Malabarica, floribus minoribus tetrapetalis, siliquis longioribus & strictioribus. Impatient Female Balsam Apple of Malabar, with smaller tetrapetalous Flowers, and longer and narrower Pods. Tsjeria-Onapu, H.M.P. 9. T. 49.*

The Root is the same with that of the preceding. The Stalks are more reddish. The Leaves of a middle size between the two former, set with very small hairs, chiefly on the veins. The Flowers approach to those of the 14th, but are paler, tetrapetalous; the Crest white, the Spur green. The head of the Pedicle is yellow above. The Fruits in like manner burst asunder on being touch'd, but are more oblong and narrow, out of which the Seeds swell here and there through the inner membrane.

17. *Balsamina foemina minor, flore dipetalo, Raii Supp 638. Smaller Female Balsam Apple with a dipetalous Flower. Mani-Onapu H.M.P. 9. T. 49.*

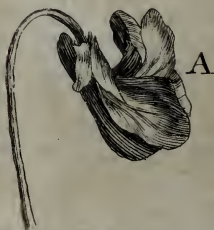
It is less than the 14th, agreeing with it in all its parts, except that the Stalks are more reddish; and the Leaves larger, and of a more brownish-green. The Flowers consist of two blueish red or purple Leaves. The Fruits are green and striated with browner green Veins, being larger and longer.

18. *Balsamina foemina Indica, flore tripetalo, fructu parvo, brevi, Raii Supp. 638. Indian Female Balsam-Apple with a tripetalous Flower, and a small short Fruit. Belutta-Onapu, H.M.P. 9. T. 50.*

It grows in rocky places. The Root consists of whitish and slender Fibres. The Stalks are slender, round, aqueous, transparent, whitish, shining, jointed, branched. The Leaves grow by pairs at each joint, being oblong, narrow, ending in a point, narrow at the Pedicle, markt with a few notches, set with hairs, especially along the Veins. The Rib is of a brownish green



Viola Violet



green colour and shining; something eminent in the upper part. The Flowers grow on oblong, slender, whitish, crooked Pedicles, three or four together, breaking out of the bosoms of the Leaves; they are white, difform, tripetalous; two, towards which the head of the Pedicle is bent, are broader, with narrow claws, and marked with a red spot; the third is cochleated and hollow, hairy without and greenish; at its origine is a Net-like greenish little bag, sending down a crooked whitish-green spur, bent from the Pedicle towards the two transverse Leaves, sustaining the Leaves in their fore part, to their mutual contact. The Fruits are oblong, green Heads, strip'd lengthwise with five Veins as in the former Species.

19. *Balsamina foemina Indica*, flore tetrapetalo, rosaceo colore fructu piloso, brevi, striato, *Raii Supp.* 638. Indian Female Balsam-Apple, with a tetrapetalous Flower, of a rosy colour, and a striated short hairy Fruit. *Tilo-Onapu seu Notengha*, H.M.P. 9. T. 52.

This Plant grows two or three Foot high in sandy places. The Stalks are pale-green and aqueous, the Leaves oblong, narrow, pointed, notched about the edges, slender, brown, set with hairs on the upright part, bitter. It has many tetrapetalous Flowers together above the origine of the Leaves; they are tetrapetalous, one Petal being upright, blunt-pointed, something clos'd towards the inner part, reddish white; two round, narrow claws of a full Rose colour, reddish underneath, being expanded transversely over the fourth, which is galeated, plac'd opposite to the erect Petal, whitish, and sends forth a green spur of a very pale red, curl'd from the Pedicle; the head appears in the midst, which on being touch'd relaxes it self with violence, and shakes out the Seeds.

TABLE CCXLII.

GENUS II.

Viola, VIOLET.

Violet is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower AB, resembling the papilionaceous Flower: For its two upper Petals 1, 2, in some measure represent the Standard, the two side-ones 3, 4, the Wings; but the lower one 5, which ends in a Tail C, in some measure resembles the Keel. Out of the Empalement D arises the Pointal E, which afterwards becomes a Fruit E, F, for the most part three corner'd, opening into three parts G, and pregnant with Seeds, for the most part roundish H.

The Species of *Violet* are,

1. *Viola Martia, purpurea, flore simplici*, odoro C. B. *Pin.* 199. *Purple Violet*. *Viola Martia purpurea*, J. B. 2. 542. *Viola nigra sive purpurea*, *Dod. Pempt.* 156.

From fibrous Roots divided sometimes into many heads, it sends forth many Stalks, which every now and then send down fibres, and propagate the Plant. Many Leaves come forth from the Roots and Stalks, something oblong, serrated, hanging on long Pedicles: Amongst which are foot-stalks, and others also proceeding from the Root, each sustaining a blueish purple flower, of a very sweet smell, having a Spur, and compos'd of five little Leaves; on the disappearing of which, out of other Pedicles (which is very observable and singular in this Plant) arise roundish heads at the Root, gaping into three parts, and full of a small, round Seed. The Seed-vessels seem to be six-corner'd on the outside; but within are divided into three Cells, each of which contains two rows of Seeds.

It is found under Hedges, and flowers early in the Spring.

2. *Viola Martia hortensis*, foliis amplioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *Garden, March-Violet, with larger leaves.* *Viola Matronalis*, flore purpureo, *Eyst.*

3. *Viola Martia*, inodora, sylvestris, foliis majoribus, & rotundioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *Wild, or Dog's Violet.* *Viola cærulea*, Martia, inodora, sylvatica, in cacumine semen ferens, *C. B.* 3. 543. *Viola sylvestris*, inodora, *Dod. Pempt.* 156.

It has a twiggy slender, ligneous and long Root, penetrating here and there with a various creeping, endued with a thick and long Tuft of fibres at certain distances. The Leaves are almost circular, only ending in a sharp point, a little hairy on the upper side, greenish, smooth below, of a paler Green, and almost yellow; sometimes a little purplish, serrated round about, of a viscid taste, sitting on slender Pedicles four fingers long. It has a few little Stalks, embrac'd at the wings by leafy, sharp-pointed coverings, hairy in the circumference, sustaining Flowers on the tops of the Branches, like those of the first Species, consisting of five Petals, of which the upper one is extended farther than the rest, and forms a Spur, a white band dividing the purple on each side; with which whiteness the Nails of the other four deep purple Petals are stain'd; they have no smell. In the middle are yellow Chives with a greenish style. The Stalks sometimes acquire the length of a Cubit; and being divided into branches, are cloath'd with Leaves, and bear Flowers, succeeded by long Pods, gaping into three parts full of roundish, oblong Seeds.

It differs chiefly from the First in that the Leaves are less, and more pointed, the Flowers of a paler Purple and without smell; and lastly, that the Seed-vessel is longer and three corner'd.

It flowers something later, and continues longer than the First, and is common under Hedges and Bushes.

4. *Viola Martia inodora*, sylvestris, foliis mucronatis, oblongis & strictioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *Dog's-Violet with oblong and narrower, pointed Leaves.*

5. *Viola Martia alba*, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *Tab. Icon.* 301. *White Violet.* *Viola Martia*, flore albo, o dorato & non odorato, *J. B.* 3. 543.

6. *Viola Martia*, sylvestris, æquatè cærulea, folio & flore minore, *H. Cathol.* *Blue wild Violet with a smaller Leaf and Flower.*

7. *Viola Martia*, multiplici flore purpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *March-Violet with a double purple Flower.* *Viola Martia*, purpurea, flore multiplicato, majore, *J. B.* 3. 542. *Viola flore multiplici*, *Dod. Pempt.* 156.

8. *Viola Martia multiplici flore rubello*, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *March Violet with a double red flower.*

9. *Viola Martia multiplici flore candido*, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *March Violet with a double white flower.*

10. *Viola Martia*, multiplici flore ex albo & purpureo variegato, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *March-Violet with a double flower variegated with white and purple.*

11. *Viola Martia multiplex*, flore cinereo, *H. R. Par.* *Double March-Violet with an Ash coloured flower.* *Viola flore-pleno*, cinereo, *Fong. Hort.*

12. *Viola flore pleno*, maximo, *J. B.* 3. 543. *Violet with a very large double flower.*

13. *Viola Martia*, intensè purpurea, flore minore, pleno, *J. B.* 3. 543. *Deep purple March-Violet with a smaller double flower.*

14. *Viola palustris*, rotundifolia, glabra, *Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part.* 2. 475. *Smooth round leaved March Violet.*

The Root of this is white, jointed, set with many fibres coming out of each joint, tending horizontally, not right down; out of the upper part of which are thrust forth slender Pedicles, on each of which sits one round, smooth Leaf, and from thence also come forth other slender Pedicles, sustaining deep Violet-flowers, twice or thrice as small as the Flowers of the *March-Violet*; on the withering of which succeed oblong slender Capsules, distinguished with three Cells, in each of which are contain'd many brownish seeds.

It is found in moist and marshy places, covered with Moss; as, on the Banks of the *Cherwell*, between *Oxford* and *Water-Eyten*.

15. *Viola Alpina*, folio in plures partes dissecto, C. B. Pin. 199. *Mountain Violet*, with Leaves cut into several parts. *Viola montana*, folio multifido, J. B. 3. 544. *Viola montana*, laciniato folio, Clus. Hist. 309.

This rare Species of *Violet* was found by J. Baubinus on the Mountain Nombres near the Bath of Wurms. It had a Root almost simple. The Leaves grow on longish Pedicles, coming immediately from the Root, cut into ten pretty long and narrow Segments to the very Pedicle, of a glutinous Taste. The Flower was gone, but the Seed-Vessels remained, being open'd into three parts, as in the other *Violets*, and sustained by shorter Pedicles than those which belonged to the Leaves.

16. *Viola Alpina*, purpurea, exiguis foliis, C. B. Pin. 199. *Purple, Mountain Violet*, with small Leaves. *Viola montana*, purpurea, solidiore folio, J. B. 3. 544. *Viola montana*, ii Clus. Hist. 309.

This grows on the highest top of Mount Sneberg, with very small, round Leaves, lightly serrated about the edges, pretty thick, and hanging on a long Pedicle. The Stalk arises out of the middle of the Leaves, two Inches long, sustaining a single, purple Flower, like that of the common one, but much larger and without Smell, to which succeeds a triangular Pod. The Root creeps a little, and has some Fibres. It flowers about the end of June.

17. *Viola Alpina*, rotundifolia, lutea, C. B. Pin. 399. *Yellow, narrow-leav'd, Mountain Violet*. *Viola Martia* lutea, J. B. 3. 544. *Viola montana*, i. Clus. Hist. 309.

It has Leaves like those of the common *Violet*, but less, shorter, of a pale green colour, and of a hot Taste; angular Stalks, on which grow two or three Flowers, coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, less than those of the common *Violet*, yellow, without Smell, consisting of five Petals, of which the under one is the largest and distinguish'd on the inside with five black Lines. The Seed grows in triangular Heads, opening when ripe, being small and blackish. The Root is white, pret-

ty thick, propagating the Plant by many side shoots, and hairy with white and long Fibres.

Mr. Ray found it on the highest top of Mount Fura. Clusius says, it grows plentifully in all the Austrian and Stirian Alps, and flowers in June and July. He says, it is found also in the Northern parts of England, but has not been observ'd there by any one else that we know of.

18. *Viola Alpina*, rotundifolia, minor, lutea, H. R. Par. *Smaller, yellow, round-leav'd Mountain Violet*. Aliud Gramen Parnassi, Lugd. 1005.

19. *Viola montana*, pumila, angustifolia, flore niveo, inodoro, C. B. Pin. 199. *Mountain, dwarf, narrow-leav'd Violet*, with a snow-white Flower without Smell. *Viola montana* pumila, Clus. Cur. post. in fol. 91.

20. *Viola Martia*, arborescens, purpurea, C. B. Pin. 199. *Purple, arboresecent, March Violet*. Jacca tricolor, surrectis caulibus, quibusdam arborea dicta, J. B. 3. 547. *Viola Martia*, arborescens, Tabern. Icon. 303.

It has upright, angular Stalks, a Cubit high or higher. The first Leaves are like those of the common *Pansies*, roundish, the rest long, about five Inches, more or less, narrow, but sometimes rendred by culture, broader, like those of the *March-Violet*; at the joints of which other Leaves appear sometimes small, sometimes larger, some also jagged and serrated about the edges. The Flowers consist of five Petals, of a pale purple colour in the circumference, on long Pedicles, coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, of which the two lateral Petals are set with white hairs on the inner part, and with the bottom one adorn'd with beautiful stripes. To which succeed long Pods, gaping into three parts, containing a small, white Seed. The whole Root is fibrous and perennial. The whole Plant is of a viscid Taste.

It is frequent in the Woods of Austria and Stiria.

Clusius had reason enough to blame *Matthioli*, for calling this Plant *Viola arborescens*: *J. Bauhinus* observes it to be the same with the *Viola Martia*, *sarvestis cauliculis*, *Lob.* We must refer to this the *Viola bicolor erecta*, an *Jovis flos Theophrasti*, *C. B. Pin.* *C. Bauhinus* judged better of it in the *Phytopinax*; for he has not separated the Plant of *Lobelius* from that of *Matthioli*. *Turn.* *Hist. des Plantes.*

21. *Viola Martia*, arborescens, flore ex cyanæo albefcente, *C. B. Pin.* 109. *Arborefcens*, *March Violet* with a white and blueish Flower. *Viola erecta* flore albo, *Eyft.*

22. *Viola Martia*, arborefcens, lutea, *Tabern. Icon.* 303. *Yellow*, *arborefcens* *March Violet.*

23. *Viola montana*, tricolor, odoratissima, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *The most sweet-smelling*, *three-colour'd*, *Mountain Violet.* *Jacea tricoloris*, five floris tricoloris genus, flore purpureo magno, repens, non annuum, *J. B.* 3. 548. *Viola montana* iii. five tricolor, *Clus. Hist.* 310.

It produces from the same Root very many, angular Stalks, a Foot high, very Branched; encompassed with Leaves very like those of common *Pansies*, but longer and thicker; full of juice, having slight and few indentations, with oblong, deeply jagged Apophyses at the sides, of a bitterish and something acrid Taste. From the upper Wings arise long, triangular, tender Pedicles, each containing a very large Flower, consisting of five Petals, of which the two upper ones are of a blueish purple about the edges, and of a pale colour about the Navel: Those two, which are expanded into the sides, are less, yellow, sprinkled with blueish purple spots, and markt with three purple Rays turning out from the navel: The under leaf is broader than the rest, almost of a golden colour, with seven purple Rays running from the navel, and markt with a purplish blue spot, at the lower part of a very sweet smell. The thick heads gape into three parts, and shew the Seed, which is small, round, and brown when ripe, and the Root is fibrous and durable, and it may be propagated from the Branches.

It grows in the Mountains of Switzerland.

24. *Viola montana*, lutea, grandiflora, *C. B. Pin.* 202. *Large flower'd*, *yellow*, *mountain Violet.* *Jacea tricoloris*, five floris tricoloris genus, flore purpureo magno, repens, non annuum, *J. B.* 3. 548. *Viola montana* 3. aliud genus, *Clus. Hist.* 310.

This is like the preceding, except in the colour of its flower; for as it is various in the former, in this it is entirely yellow, with purplish Rays running from the navel, which give a great beauty to the flower: It seems also to have a sweeter Smell. *Clusius* says, he hears it has been found all purple, which he imputes to an accident from the sowing.

25. *Viola montana*, alba, grandiflora, *C. B. Pin.* 200. *Great-flower'd*, *white*, *Mountain Violet.*

26. *Viola montana*, lutea, subrotundo crenato folio, *Bar. Icon.* *Yellow*, *Mountain Violet*, with a roundish notch Leaf.

27. *Viola montana*, cærulea, tricolor, folio subrotundo, crenato, *Bar. Icon.* *Three-colour'd*, *blue Mountain Violet* with a roundish notch Leaf.

28. *Viola montana*, cærulea, grandiflora, *H. R. Par.* *Great-flower'd*, *blue*, *Mountain Violet.* *Melanium montanum*, *Engd.* 1204.

29. *Viola montana*, lutea, foliis non crenatis, *C. B. Pin.* 200. *Yellow Mountain Violet* with Leaves not notch. *Viola sylvestris*, longifolia, *Tabern. Icon.* 305.

30. *Viola montana*, tricolor, flore variegato. *Three-colour'd Mountain Violet* with a variegated Flower.

31. *Viola tricolor*, hortensis, repens, an φλόξ η φλόγινον *Theophrasti*, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *Pansies* or *Heart's-ease*; commonly call'd *three Faces* under a Hood. *Jacea tricolor* five Trinitatis flos, *J. B.* 3. 546. *Viola tricolor*, *Dod. Pempt.* 158.

The beauty and variety of the Flowers of this Plant have given it a place in the Gardens. They consist of five Petals, and display their charms at first sight to the beholder. Sometimes they are all over purple, sometimes yellow, variegated with blue and purple, sometimes changeable, coming on long, hollow Pedicles out of the

the bosoms of the Leaves, which are round like those of *Ground-Ivy*, sometimes oblong, serrated about the edges; growing upon creeping, branched Stalks, arising from a slender and fibrous Root. The Seed is small, shining and copious, in swelling Seed-Vessels, almost triangular.

It grows in the mountainous parts of the North of *England*, flowering in the Spring, and continuing till Autumn.

32. *Viola tricolor, hortensis, repens, flore albo & luteo, C. B. Pin. 199. Creeping, Garden Pansy, with a white and yellow Flower.*

33. *Viola tricolor, hortensis repens flore cum pallido cæruleo, C.B. Pin. 199. Creeping Garden Pansy with a pale yellow and blue Flower.*

34. *Viola tricolor, hortensis, flore purpureo & luteo, C. B. Pin. 199. Creeping Garden Pansy with a purple and yellow Flower.*

35. *Viola hortensis, repens, flore penitus albo, C. B. Pin. 200. Creeping, Garden Pansy, with a Flower entirely white. Viola Trinitatis, ii. Tabern. Icon. 307.*

36. *Viola tricolor, hortensis, repens, flore violaceo, holosericeo, purpureo & aureo, H. L. Bat. Creeping Garden Pansy with a violet-colour'd, velvet, purple and gold Flower.*

37. *Viola tricolor, hortensis, repens, flore nigro-purpureo & instar holoserici nitente, C. B. Pin. 200. Creeping, Garden Pansy with a shining, dark-purple, velvet Flower. Flos Trinitatis major violaceus. Eyst.*

38. *Viola tricolor, hortensis, repens, flore pallido & instar holoserici nitente, C. B. Pin. 200. Creeping Garden Pansy with a pale, shining, Velvet Flower.*

39. *Viola tricolor, hortensis, repens, flore magno, ex aureo & pallido instar holoserici nitente, H. L. Bat. Creeping Garden Pansy with a large, golden and pale yellow, shining, Velvet Flower.*

40. *Viola bicolor, arvensis, flore candido & luteo, C. B. Pin. 200. Field, two-colour'd Violet, with a white and yellow Flower. Viola bicolor frugum & hortorum vitium Trago, J B. 3. 548. Viola sylvestris, Lob. Icon. 611.*

The Leaves of this at the Root are shorter and broader, on the Stalks longer and narrower, plac'd alternately, sitting on Pedicles, markt with a few notches about the edges. The Stalks are a span long, striated, hollow, intercepted with frequent joints. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth the Flowers, singly, on long Pedicles, consisting of five small Petals, with a five-leav'd Empalement. To the Flowers succeeds a large Seed-vessel, opening into three Cells when ripe, and pouring out many, oval, oblong, whitish Seeds.

It is common amongst the Corn.

The Figure of the *Viola flammea colore ca. lida, Lob. Icon. 611.* represents this Plant better than that of the *Viola sylvestris* of the same Author; so that I believe there is a Transposition. *Tabernæmontanus's* of the *Viola Trinitatis minor, petraea, flore albo* is good. The Flower of this Plant varies as *C. Bauhinus* has observed. It is represented monopetalous in the *Hist. Ludg.* tho' it is compos'd of five Petals. I do not believe we ought to refer to this Species, the *Facea altera Matth.* but rather to the *Viola tricolor, hortensis repens, C. B. Pin. Tourn. Hist. des plantes.*

41. *Viola bicolor, arvensis, flore cæruleo & luteo, C. B. Pin. 200. Field, two-colour'd Violet with a blue and yellow flower.*

42. *Viola bicolor, arvensis, flore cæruleo & candido, C. B. Pin. 200. Field, two-colour'd Violet with a blue and white Flower.*

43. *Viola arvensis, flore toto luteo, C. B. Pin. 200. Field Violet, with a Flower all yellow.*

44. *Viola arvensis, flore toto albo, C. B. Pin. 200. Field Violet with a Flower all white. Viola Trinitatis, minor, petraea, flore albo, Tabern. Icon. 307.*

45. *Viola Hispanica, fruticosa, longifolia. Long-leav'd, shrubby, Spanish Violet. Viola Hispanica, fruticans, Bar. Icon.*

46. *Viola Americana*, foliis *Granadillæ*, *H. R. Par.* American *Violet*, with *Passion-flower* Leaves. *Viola Granadillæ* folio, *Mor. H. R. Bles.* *Viola Americana* foliis *Granadillæ* incisfis, *D. Marchand. Juncq. Hort.*

It is intirely like the *March Violet* in Flower, Seed and Seed-Vessels; as also its colour; only it has broad, sinuated Leaves deeply divided into three Ivy-like Lobes, or after the manner of the *Passion-flower*.

47. *Viola Pyrenaica*, longius caudata, *Teucriti* folio. *Pyrenean Violet*, with a longer Tail, and a *Teucrium* Leaf.

The Leaves grow opposite to each other on the Stalk. The Flowers come single out of the bosoms of the Leaves, on very long Pedicles, being extended backward into a long Horn or Spur. The Seed-Vessels are long, narrow, gaping into three Cells.

48. *Viola petræa*, *Busambarenfis*, crassulo crenato *Ocimi* folio, flore majore, inodoro, cæruleo, venis candidis distincto, *H. Cathol.* *Rock Violet*, with a thick, notch, Basil Leaf, a larger, blue Flower, with white veins, and without Smell.

The Leaves are small, much less, and narrower than those of the *March-Violet*, and notch about the edges. The Flowers are large in proportion to the Plant, and sit on Pedicles a span long.

49. *Viola Nebrodensis*, acaulos, purpurea, floris *Trinitatis* foliis, vix serratis, *Narcissum* olens, *H. Cathol.* *Purple Violet*, without a Stalk, with Leaves like the *Pansy*, scarcely serrated, smelling like *Daffodil*.

50. *Viola Nebrodensis*, acaulos, purpurea, floris *Trinitatis* foliis vix serratis, inolens, *H. Cathol.* *Purple Violet* without a Stalk with *Pansy*-leaves, scarcely serrated, and without smell.

51. *Viola Ætnica*, erecta, bicolor, hirsuta, minima, elatior ac ramosior, *H. Cathol.* Upright, two colour'd, hairy, very small *Violet* of *Ætna*, more large and branched.

52. *Viola Alpina*, minima, *Nummulariæ* folio, *Bucc. Musf. Part 2. 163. Tab. 127.* A very small *Violet* of the Alps, with a Money wort leaf.

53. *Viola cœrulea*, maxima, *Cucumerinis*, hirsutis folis, *Virginiana*, *Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 234. fig. 2.* A very large, blue *Violet*, of *Virginia*, with hairy, *Cucumber* leaves.

54. *Viola maxima*, *Cucumerinis* hirsutis foliis, *Virginiana*, flore luteo, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* A very large *Violet* of *Virginia*, with hairy, *Cucumber*-leaves, and a yellow flower.

55. *Viola Cretica*, saxatilis, lutea, odoratissima, *Leucoii* foliis. *Rock-Violet* of *Crete*, with a yellow flower, of a most sweet smell, and *Stock-Gilliflowers* leaves.

56. *Viola Orientalis*, montana, grandiflora, violacei coloris. *Large-flower'd*, mountain, *Oriental Violet*, of a *Violet* colour.

57. *Viola Orientalis*, minima, *Ocimi* folio. A very small, *Oriental Violet* with a Basil Leaf.

58. *Viola Orientalis*, bicolor, arvensis, longifolia, flore minimo. Long leav'd, Field, *Oriental*, two-colour'd *Violet*, with a very small flower.

59. *Viola Virginiana*, *Plarani* ferè foliis, parvis & incanis, *Pluk. Mantiss.*

60. *Viola Cyrnea* frutescens, *Satureiæ* foliis, *D. Sherard. Raii. Sup. 510.* Shrubby, *Cyrnean Violet*, with Savory-leaves.

61. *Viola cœrulea* *Trachelii* folio minori, subhirsuto. Cluster *Violet. Raii. Supp. 510.*

From a fibrous Root come forth naked, branched Stalks, two inches long, from whose tops burst out many pointed leaves: Amongst which are numerous, blue flowers, a little less than those of the common *Violet*.

62. *Viola rotundifolia* minor lutea, *H. R. Par.* Small, yellow, round leav'd *Violet*.

63. *Viola bicolor*, *hortensis*, repens, flore magno ex luteo & cæruleo. *Flor. Bat.* Creeping, Garden, two-colour'd *Violet*, with a large, yellow and blue Flower.

64. *Viola surrecta Maderaspatensis*, Linifacie, rotundioribus imis foliis, *Pluk. Phyt. T. 120.* Upright, Maderaspatan Violet, with the appearance of Flax, and the bottom Leaves rounder.

65. *Viola Virginiana elatior*, floribus minutissimis, capitulis seminalibus canis, *Pluk. Alm. Bot.* Larger Violet of Virginia with very small Flowers and hoary Capsules.

The first Species is that which is chiefly used in Physick.

The Root, the Navel, and the Seed have a cathartick quality: Three ounces of the Roots cut and cast into boiling water, when it is removed from the Fire, or infused the space of a Night in Wine, give them a purging quality. A Dram and an half of the Seed powdered and mixed in any Liquor performs the same. The Navel is much weaker, and communicates its Faculty to the Water of which the Syrup of *Violets* is made, if it be infused in them. They bring off serous and bilious humours, if they be not very stubborn.

The fresh Flower moistens, softens and loosens: It is one of the four famous cordial Flowers, and a Pectoral. Its chief use is in asswaging the heat of Fevers, and the Pain of the Head arising from thence, in the Cough and Roughness of the Throat, and in the Pleurisie.

The Seed of *Violets* is a notable Lithontriprick, and one of the secrets of Dr. Butler, who was formerly a celebrated Physician at Cambridge.

The Root of this Plant is a little saltish, glutinous and deterfive: Neither it, nor the Leaves, which are inspid, and pretty glutinous, give any tincture of Red to the blue Paper; the fresh Seeds give it a little, and are saltier than the Roots. There is a glutinous Sap in the Violet, which clogs the other Principles, and hinders their Motion: For by the Chymical Analysis we obtain from this Plant several acid Liquors, a great deal of Oil, a pretty deal of volatile concreate, fixt lixivial Salt. Thus it is no wonder that it should lenify by its Flegm and Oil, and be diuretick and laxative by the mixture of the other Principles. The Salt of the Violet partakes of the nature of the *Sal Armoniac*, in that it is composed of

an urinous part. The Infusion of two ounces of the Root of this Plant purges upwards and downwards. Some prescribe it to three uncies, and add twenty grains of Salt of *Wormwood*, to draw a strong tincture from it. The Leaves are emollient and laxative; they are continually used in Clysters, Fomentations and Cataplasms. The Flowers loosen the Belly. *Poterius* affirms, that a dram of their powders purges well enough. There are three sorts of Syrups prepared with these Flowers; the simple, which has a very fine colour, provided it does not boil; the compound, which is the invention of *Mesues*; and the purgative, of which *M. Lemery* has just given the description. The Simple and the Compound are very good for the Diseases of the Breast, occasioned by the acrid and saltish humours. These Syrups thicken and cool: The purgative Syrup of *Violets* is good also for the same Diseases, when it is necessary to purge: For the Seeds and the Emulsiament of the Flowers, which are used to make this Syrup, are very purgative; the Roots also might be added.

Etmullerus relates, that *Timeus* prepared an excellent laxative Conserve with *Violets*, by giving the Consistence of a Conserve with *Manna*, with the Juice of these Flowers. This Conserve keeps the Belly open, if taken from two drams to half an ounce. There is an excellent sort of Cordial made after the following manner, which is very good for those that are usually bound: In six pounds of the Juice of the Flowers of *Violets* not cleansed, dilute over a clear gentle fire one pound and an half of *Manna*; strain it all thro' a Cloth, and add a pint of very good Spirit of Wine; take a spoonful or two of it Morning and Evening, if it is necessary.

The following Emulsion is prepared for the Nephritick Cholick, and Retention of Urine: Grind an ounce, or an ounce and half of *Violet-seeds* in a Marble-Mortar, adding by degrees six ounces of *Dogs-Grass*; strain the Emulsion through a Cloth, and dilute it in one ounce of Syrup of *Violets*. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

Violets are found frequently in the hedges, flowering in *March*; though what are made use of in the Shops, are cultivated in Gardens. The Flowers, which are chiefly used, are one of the four Cordial Flowers. They are cooling, moistening and laxative, good in Affections of the Breast and Lungs, helping Coughs and pleuritick Pains. The Syrup is given to Children to open and cool their Bodies. The Leaves are cooling and opening, and frequently put into Clysters, as well as into Ointments against Inflammations. The Seed is reckoned good for the Stone and Gravel. Official Preparations are only the *Syrupus Violarum*. Miller.

These two blow early in the Spring, and are in every one's Acquaintance for their Use in Medicine. The Syrup made of them is the only Preparation in the Shops, but it is not by much so often prescribed as formerly; altho' amongst the Nurses it still remains in its wonted esteem, for a safe and gentle *Purger* of young Children. Its Dose is from a *quarter of an Ounce to one Ounce*. It's never given to grown Persons; because no Dose is sufficient to make a proper Purge for them. Some have got the Art of levigating the testaceous Powders for the *Pulvis à Chelis compositus*, with the express'd Liqueur made for the Syrup: For that changes them green, very much resembling the *Bezoar-Colour*, so as to save a great deal out (if not all) of that costly Ingredient. *Quincey*.

Syrup of *Violets* is thus made: Take of fresh *Violet-flowers* clean pickt, one Pound, two Pounds and half of hot Water: Cover them close in a new earthen glaz'd Pot for a whole day; and then squeeze out the Liqueur with a Press; and to every Pound of it put two Pounds of fine Sugar, which dissolves in a Bath heat; and take off what Scum arises during its continuance over the fire. This hath hitherto been a Syrup in mighty esteem: Most have the quantity of Water just so much as is sufficient to scald the Flowers, and receive their rincture; and the first *Dispensatory* of the College orders it so.

The Colour of this is very nice, that without great care it may be spoiled many ways; but chiefly by putting it into

metalline Vessels, or using too great a fire, or continuing it too long upon it. *Ibid.*

TABLE CCXLIII. Fig. 1.

GENUS III.

Fumaria, FUMITORY.

Fumitory is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, I, resembling the papilionaceous Flower, consisting only of two Perals A C, as it were two-lip'd, the upper Lip A ending in a Tail B, joined at the Pedicle with the under-Lip C. Between these Lips, as it were in a Palate (whose Mouth is possess'd by a little Tongue E) the Pointal GH is placed, covered with a Sheath KL, which afterwards becomes a membranaceous Fruit, sometimes longer M, sometimes shorter NO, pregnant with a Seed P Q R, roundish S T V.

The Species of *Fumitory* are,

1. *Fumaria Officinarum* & *Dioscoridis*, flore purpureo, C. B. *Pin.* 143. *Fumitory*.
Fumaria vulgaris, J. B. 3. 201. *Fumaria*, *Dod. Pempt.* 59.

The whole Plant has a bitter taste; the Root is pretty thick, white and fibrous. It has sometimes one, sometimes many branched, angular, empty, smooth Stalks, of a colour partly purplish, partly greenish. The lower Leaves are set on long, broad, and angular Pedicles, are deeply divided almost after the manner of the umbelliferous kind, and grow alternately to the Stalks. The Flowers are gathered into a Spike, which does not rise out of the bottom of a Leaf, but from the opposite part of the Stalk: They are slender, oblong and succeeded by a single, roundish Seed.

It is common in Corn-Fields, and on Banks.

2. *Fumaria Officinarum* & *Dioscoridis*, flore pallidescere, C. B. *Pin.* 143. *Fumitory* with a palish Flower.

Tab. 243.

Pag. 512.

Fig. 1.

Fumaria. Fumitory.



Fig. 2.

Pag. 516.

Capnoides.





3. *Fumaria Officinarum* & *Dioscoridis*, flore albo, C.B. Pin. 143. *Fumitory with a white flower.*

4. *Fumaria foliis tenuissimis, floribus albis, circa Monspelium nascens*, C.B. Pin. 143. *Fumitory with very fine Leaves, and white Flowers, growing about Montpellier.*

5. *Fumaria major, floribus dilute purpureis*, Bot. Monsp. *The greater Fumitory with pale purple Flowers.*

6. *Fumaria viticulis & capreolis, plantis vicinis adhærens*, C. B. Pin. 143. *Fumitory adhering to the neighbouring Plants, with its Stalks and Tendrils.*

7. *Fumaria viticulis & capreolis, plantis vicinis adhærens, floribus subflavis in summitate nigricantibus*, C. B. Pin. 143. *Fumitory adhering to the neighbouring Plants, with its Stalks and Tendrils, and yellowish Flowers, blackish at the top.*

8. *Fumaria minor, tenuifolia, caulibus surrectis, flore hilari purpura rubente*, C. B. Pin. 143. *Fine-leav'd, smaller Fumitory, with upright Stalks, and a Flower of a lively reddish purple colour.*

Morison affirms, that this Plant is found at *Vaugirard* amongst the *Rapes*. The same Author distinguishes it from that which the Author of the *Hist. Ludg.* has called *Fumaria species Myconi*: He founds his distinction on the Seed, which is like that of *Flax*; but these two Plants have not the same form: I believe we must rather have regard to the colour of their Flowers. *Turn Hist. des Plantes.*

9. *Fumaria minor tenuifolia, flore variegato*, C. B. Pin. 143. *Fine-leav'd smaller Fumitory with a variegated Flower.* *Fumaria minor, sive tenuifolia, surrecta*, J.B. 3. 203.

It has a slender, simple, white Root, descending streight into the Earth, having few and short Fibres at the sides, of a bitter Taste, and warming the Tongue. From thence come forth many Stalks, the middle one being stronger and larger than the rest, nine Inches high, striated, hollow, cloath'd alternately with Leaves, out of whose bosoms the Branches proceed. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches are Flowers, in short, thick spikes; beautiful to look on, by reason of the variety of their colours. The

little Flowers do not all open at the same time; but some later, others sooner; they are short, gaping, the upper Leaf being of a purplish flesh-colour, the point hooded, of a greenish yellow; the under Leaf is of a flesh colour. To each of these Flowers succeeds one large, flat, smooth, shining Seed, something approaching to the Seeds of *Flax*. The Leaves are smaller and more finely divided than in the other *Fumitories*. Those which come from the Root sit on longer Pedicles, but have shorter Segments; those which accompany the Stalks have shorter Pedicles, but longer Segments. Both Stalks and Leaves are glaucous and hoary, sprinkled as it were with a kind of glaucous Meal. In the Leaves there is very little, if any bitter Taste.

It is found in *Provence*, *Narbonne* and *Spain*, and flowers in the Summer.

10. *Fumaria minor, tenuifolia, cauliculis procumbentibus & caducis*, C. B. Pin. 143. *Fine-leav'd, smaller Fumitory with procumbent and falling Stalks.*

11. *Fumaria minor, Fœniculi tortuosi foliis, flore albo, macula rubente*, Bocc. Mus. part 2. 144. *Smaller Fumitory, with Leaves of wreathed Fennel, and a white Flower with a reddish Spot.* *Fumaria Fœniculi tortuosi foliis, Romana*, Ejusd. Tab. 162.

12. *Fumaria exilis, Romana, folio Sophiæ tenuissimo*, Bocc. Mus part 2. 107. *Small, Roman Fumitory, with a very fine, Flix weed Leaf.* *Fumaria exilis, Romana*, Ejusd. Tab. 81.

13. *Fumaria claviculis donata, foliis latioribus*, C.B. Pin. 143. *Climbing Fumitory.* *Fumaria cum capreolis*, J. B. 3. 204. *Fumaria latifolia, major, Tabern. Icon. 34.*

From a simple, slender, yellowish Root, set with a few Fibres and of a bitterish Taste, it sends forth many, tender, insinuating, angular Stalks, lying on the Ground except, where Shrubs are near, which they may lay hold on with their Tendrils. The Leaves grow alternately and are tender, pale-green, pointed, almost of the shape of a *Lentil*, entire, not jagged nor cut at all, compos'd of five or six Lobes, fastned to

a middle Rib, the extremity of which goes off in a very slender Tendril. The Flowers arise in spikes over against the Leaves, shap'd like those of the common Fumitory, but less and shorter, of a greenish colour, compos'd of two parts, the one upwards, the other downwards, the edges being as it were curl'd or fring'd. The Pods are short, something flat, containing three or four small, black, shining, Kidney-shap'd Seeds.

It flowers about the end of May; and is found in shady, stony or sandy places, but not very common.

14. *Fumaria claviculis donata*, foliis angustioribus, C. B. Pin. 143. Climbing Fumitory with narrower Leaves. *Fumaria latifolia*, minor. Tabern. Icon. 33.

15. *Fumaria Hispanica*, saxatilis, foliis amplioribus, cordiformibus, semine compresso. Spanish, Rock Fumitory with larger, Heart-fashioned Leaves and a flat Seed.

16. *Fumaria bulbosa*, radice cava, major, flore rubro, dilutiore, C. B. Pin. 143. Greater, hollow-rooted, bulbous Fumitory with a pale red flower. *Fumaria bulbosa*, radice cava, flore purpurascente, J. B. 3. 204. Radix cava, Dod. Pempt. 327.

It has a hollow, broad and sessil Root, set with some fibres, of a Box-colour, a bitter taste. Sometimes not bigger than a Walnut, at other times above the bigness of one's fist, as it were compos'd of several bulbs, but continuous, as is sometimes observ'd in the Kidneys of Brutes. Hence arise one or more Stalks, tender, and great part lying under ground, angular, flat, a span high and higher, of an over-worn purple colour without, pale within, yielding a bitter and acrid Juice. It has two Leaves on the Stalk of unequal origins, on thick Pedicles, of the same colour with the Stalks, and long; glaucous, divided by threes. From the middle of the Stalk to the top beautiful flowers are dispos'd in a Thyrse, on short Pedicles, the extremity of the Spur being crooked and blunt, of a purple or white colour, shewing a Mouth with open Lips, and a Tongue, two Leaves meeting at the head, white without, marked within at the top with a deep scarlet speck,

which is common to that which has the white Flower, as well as that which has the purple one. The Pods are oblong, and contain a small, black Seed.

17. *Fumaria bulbosa*, radice cava, major, flore egregie rubente, C. B. Pin. 143. Greater, bulbous Fumitory, with a hollow Root and a very red Flower.

18. *Fumaria bulbosa*, radice cava, major, flore albo, C. B. Pin. 143. Greater, bulbous Fumitory, with a hollow Root and a white flower.

19. *Fumaria bulbosa*, radice cava, major, flore subflavescente, C. B. Pin. 143. Greater bulbous Fumitory, with a hollow Root, and a yellowish flower.

20. *Fumaria bulbosa viridi flore*. Bulbous Fumitory with a green flower. Radix cava viridi flore, Lob. Icon. 768. *Fumaria bulbosa*, radix cava, viridi flore dicta Lobelio, J. B. 2. 205.

21. *Fumaria bulbosa*, radice non cava, major, C. B. Pin. 144. Greater bulbous Fumitory, with a Root not hollow. *Fumaria bulbosa*, radice solida, calcari & folio cristato, J. B. 3. 205.

It has a round, bulbous Root, not hollow, of the bigness of a Filbert, sometimes larger, not fixt so deep in the ground, as that with the hollow Root, cloath'd with a Membrane which easily comes off, of a Box-colour without, whitish within, bitter, having some capillary fibres. The Plant is often, a Span long or less, sometimes nine inches or a foot in length; the Stalk is smooth, reddish, cloth'd with two Leaves, on oblong Pedicles, of the same colour with the Stalk, not opposite, divided into three others, which again are very finely divided. Near the Root or a little higher, grows one keeled little Leaf, like a Cock's Spur, membranous, in which are the rudiments of other Leaves. On the top of the Stalk sit purplish flowers like those of the 16th, purplish, on a pretty long Pedicle, 3, 4, 9, 12, or more, in a sort of spike, amongst which is one Leaf, at the origine of each Pedicle, variously cut, fring'd and crested. The Pods are like those of the 16th.

It grows wild in Holland, Germany, and Savoy.

22. *Fumaria bulbosa*, radice non cava, minor, C. B. Pin 144. *Smaller bulbous Fumitory, with a Leaf not hollow.* Radix cava, minor, Dod. Pempt. 327.

23. *Fumaria bulbosa*, Cretica, radice cava, foliis amplioribus, flore purpurascente. *Bulbous Fumitory of Crete with a hollow Root, larger Leaves and a purplish flower.*

24. *Fumaria filiquosa*, bivalvis, radice fibrosa, latifolia perennis humilior sine claviculis, flore albo, Moris. *Bivalve Podded, broad-leav'd, perennial, low Fumitory, without tendrils, with a white flower.*

25. *Fumaria Tingitana*, radice fibrosa perennis flore ex albo flavescente, filiquis curtis, Pluk. Phytog. T. 90. fig. 2. *Perennial Fumitory of Tangier, with a fibrous Root, a yellowish, white flower, and short Pods.*

26. *Fumaria Americana*, flore purpureo, filiquosa, Munting. Herb. Belg. 595. *Podded, American Fumitory, with a double flower.*

27. *Fumaria Americana*, flore luteo, perennis, Pluk. *Perennial, American Fumitory with a yellow flower.*

Fumaria is derived (according to Pliny,) à fumo; because it makes one's Eyes water like Smoak; whence the Name.

The Species of *Fumitory* even when they have neither Flower nor Fruit, are known by their fine cut and bluish green Leaves.

Fumitory purges the Bile and Choler, if given in a large Dose. I agree with those (says C. Hoffman) who say, that Mesue and Avicenna intended that the juice should be given from five Ounces to eleven, the Decoction to fifteen, the Powder from four to five. Being us'd in this quantity it cleanses the Blood. Our People boil the Herb in Whey in the Spring, and give it to cleanse the Blood. It is of great use in the Leprosy, Itch, Morpew, Tetters and other Diseases of the Skin; and, as some say, in the Venereal Disease.

This Plant tho' very bitter, gives the blue Paper much such a red colour as the *Aloes*; so that it is likely it contains very near the same Principles, viz. A Salt like that which is natural in the Earth; but in which the *Sal Armoniac* predominates over the Nitre, and Marine Salt; besides, the Salt of the *Fumitory* is joined with a great deal of Sulphur and Earth, and dissolv'd in a considerable quantity of Flegm. By the Chymical Analysis, the *Fumitory* yields a great deal of volatile Concrete, fix'd lixivial Salt, and very thick Oil. All these principles render this Plant laxative, a diuretick, proper to cleanse the Blood, and remove the Obstructions of the parts; it passes for a Specifick in all Diseases in the Skin, in the Hypochondriack Melancholy, in the Cachexy and Dropsy: They give the juice of *Fumitory* from two Ounces to six; the Infusion in Whey from six Ounces to ten or twelve; the simple Syrup two or three Ounces in Ptisans; the compound Syrup to one Ounce or two, if you would have the Patient be purged. The Root also of *Fumitory* is deservive, and proper to dry up the Ulcers of the Mouth. An Ointment is made of the juice of this Plant, mix'd with the equal quantities of the juice of Dock and *Elicampagne* thickned over the Fire with some Hogs Lard. *Fumitory* is used in the Electuary de *Psyllio*, in that which they call *Sennatum*, in the Confection *Hamech*, and in the compound Syrup of *Succory*. Tourn. Hist. des Plant.

It is to be met with in several places, and it flowers in May and June. It is bitter, and suppos'd to correct Choler and adult Humours, which has recommended it in the Jaundice and Hypochondriacal cases, for which purpose in Sennertus's Practice we meet with it in the form of an Electuary; but it must in that form be nauseous. It is a Herb difficult to dry, and it's which is us'd as an *Antiscorbutic* with Whey in the Spring-time, will not keep; so that it is now little used in the Shops. Quincy.

Fumitory is reckoned to be a great cleanser of the Blood, and good for all sorts of cutaneous Distempers, as Scab, Itch, and Leprous Disorders; and for that purpose it is given with Whey in the Spring to purge and purify the Blood, to help the Scurvy, Jaundice and affections of the Spleen. Official Preparations are a simple Water, and a Syrup of the Juice. *Miller.*

'Tis of a bitterish Taste, and cooling nature, fit for curbing the acrimonious Salts in the Blood, and allaying the Heat in such as are inclin'd to the Scurvy, and other cutaneous Eruptions. 'Tis drank in clarify'd Whey with *Fragaria*, &c. as is observed. The confused Herb and Juice may be an ingredient in Diet-drinks in the Spring. The Shop-Preparations are the distill'd Water and Syrups. *Blair.*

TABLE CCXLIII. Fig. 2.

GENUS IV.

CAPNOIDES.

Capnoides is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, altogether like that of *Fumitory*, the Pointal B, which arises out the Empalement C, changing to a long, round Pod D, compos'd of two valves E, adhering to the Window F, and pregnant with roundish Seeds G, fastned to the same Window.

We know but one Species of *Capnoides*.

Capnoides. *Fumaria filiquosa semper virens, Corn. 58.*

It arises with a streight, round, smooth Stalk, a Foot long, besprinkled as it were with ashes, but is wip'd off with the slightest touch. The Leaves are smooth and divided like the common one, but larger. The Leaves are not afraid of the Winter-Season. The Flowers grow in spikes on the tops of the Stalks, and are

succeeded by bent yellowish Pods, containing Seeds like *Millet*, only flat, but rounder. The Root is full of Fibres.

It has some degree of acrimony and bitterness.

GENUS V.

CAPNORCHIS.

Capnorchis is a Plant with the appearance of *Fumitory*; the Root is tuberous, sometimes squamose, sometimes adorn'd as it were with a double Bulb. The Flower is anomalous, dipetalous, having two tails, hanging down, representing the Pod of *Shepherd's Purse*, snow-white. The Pod is like that of *Fumitory*.

We know but one Species of *Capnorchis*.

Capnorchis Americana, Boer. Ind. 309. American *Capnorchis*. *Fumaria tuberosa, insipida, Cornut. 127. M.H. 260.* *Fumaria filiquosa, radice grumosa, flore bicorporeo, ad labia conjuncto, Virginiana, Pluk. Phytog. xc. 3.* *Fumaria filiquosa, grumosa radice, flore gemello, monstroso, Banist. Cat. M. S.* *Fumaria Canadensis, radice squamata, tuberosa, A R. Paris.*

GENUS VI.

CYSTICAPNOS.

Cysticapnos is a Plant with an annual fibrous Root, Leaves, Flowers, Branches, and appearance of climbing *Fumitory*: The Fruit is an oval Bladder, peirc'd thro' by an Axis, to which round Seeds grow on every side, enclos'd again by one common Vesicle, expanded about the Axis.

Tab. 244.

Pag. 517.

Fig. 1. *Reseda. Bastard Rocket.*



Fig. 2. *Luteola Dier's weed* Pag. 518.



Fig. 3. *Sesamoides.*

Pag. 519.



We know but one Species of *Cysticapnos*.

Cysticapnos Africana, scandens, Boer. Ind. 310. Climbing African *Cysticapnos*. *Fumaria Africana*, veficaria, scandens, Par. Bat. App. 7. *Fumaria alba*, veficaria, capreolis donata, sub exitum autumnii florens, Æthiopica, Pluk. Alm 400.

The Leaves are of a pale green colour, and end in Tendrils. The Stalks are green and climbing. The Flowers are retrapealous and Flesh-coloured. The Seeds are black, shining, orbicular, contained in inflated Bladders, which when ripe, are divided into two parts. It is an annual Plant, and grows at the Cape of Good Hope.

TABLE CCXLIV. Fig. 1.

GENUS VII.

Reseda, BASTARD-ROCKET.

Bastard-Rocket is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, composed of several dissimilar Petals B, out of whose Empalement D arises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a membranaceous Fruit E, for the most part three or four-cornered, oblong, and as it were cylindrateous, pregnant with roundish Seeds F.

The Species of *Bastard Rocket* are,

1. *Reseda vulgaris*, C. B. Pin. 100. Common *Bastard-Rocket*. *Reseda lutea*, J. B. 3. 467. *Reseda Plinii* Neoterico-rum, Belgis *Eruca peregrina*, Italica vel Cantabrica, Lob. Icon. 222.

It has a small, long, white, ligneous Root, endued with a remarkable Acrimony; from which arise many striated, hairy, solid, weak stalks, a foot or a cubit high, branched, cloathed alternately with Leaves, divided almost like the Leaves of the *Sea-Rocket*, irregular, curled or waved, narrow, darker green, of an oleraceous taste. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Stalk and Branches, in loose spikes, of a pale yellow colour, composed of Petals, of which the two upper ones are the largest, the

side-ones less, and the lower ones smallest of all, and scarce conspicuous; all are of a singular figure, as if out of one Leaf there came two others. The middle of the flower is possessed by numerous Chives with yellow summits; the Flowers falling off, leave three-cornered vessels a quarter of an inch long, gaping at the top, and full of small black seeds. The corners of the Capsules are hairy. The Empalement consists of five Leaves.

It is common in Chalky Fields, and on Walls.

The Description of the *Sesamoides primum* of *Cæsalpinus* seems to agree, less with this than with the Species of *Reseda* which Morison has named *Reseda foliis Calcitrapæ, flore albo*: For *Cæsalpinus* says, that his *Sesamoides primum* has whitish Flowers, that its Leaves are longer than those of the *Rocket*, and that it is a foreign Plant. The Figure of the *Reseda Latifolia Tabern.* answers pretty well to that of which we are now speaking. This Plant is very bitter, and gives a faint red colour to the blue Paper. Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.

2. *Reseda crispa*, Gallica, Bocc. Rarior. Plant. 76. Curled French *Bastard Rocket*.

3. *Reseda latifolia, flore flavo*, Mor. H. R. Blef. Broad-leaved *Bastard Rocket* with a yellow flower.

4. *Reseda foliis Calcitrapæ, flore albo*, Mor. H. R. Blef. *Bastard Rocket* with Star-Thistle-Leaves and a white flower.

5. *Reseda minor vulgaris*. Smaller common *Bastard-Rocket*. *Reseda affinis* Phyteuma, C. B. Pin. 100. Phyteuma, J. B. 3. 386. Descript. Phyteuma Monspelien-sium, Lob. Icon. 718. *Eruca* Appula, Col. Part 1. 269.

The Root of this is single, having very few, if any fibres, pretty thick, ligneous and white. It sends forth many stalks a foot long, divided into many branches, partly streight, partly bending down; along which are oblong Leaves, blunt at the end, now and then divided, soft (the lower ones are not at all divided) about four inches long. The Flowers are frequent on the branches, white, with greenish Leaves under them. The Pods are swelling, half an inch long, striated, perforated at the upper

per part, enclosing a copious black seed.

It grows every where about *Montpelier*, and in *Italy* about *Rome* and elsewhere.

6. *Reseda minor vulgaris*, folio minus inciso. Smaller, common Bastard-Rocket with a Leaf less cut.

Phyteuma Montpelienfium, folio minus laciniato, *Lob. Illustr.* 146.

7. *Reseda minor vulgaris foliis integris*. Common, smaller Bastard-Rocket, with entire Leaves. *Reseda affinis*, *Phyteuma quorundam Dalechampii*, *Lugd.*

1198. *Phyteuma*, *J. B.* 3. 386.

8. *Reseda Pyrenaica*, *Linariae folio glauco*, *Schol. Bot.* Pyrenean Bastard-Rocket with a glaucous Toad-flax Leaf.

9. *Reseda minor Indiae Orientalis Patrimicae pratenfis folio*, crenis exasperato, seu *Sesamoides parvum Bengalenfe ferratum*, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 219. F. 3. Smaller Bastard-Rocket of the East Indies, with a serrated Leaf, like that of Sneezewort.

Reseda is so called à *sedandis morbis*. *Circa Ariminium* (says *Pliny*) *nota est herba quam Resedam vocant: discutit collectiones inflammationesque omnes.*

T A B L E CCXLIV. Fig. 2.

G E N U S VIII.

Luteola, DIERS-WEED.

Diers-weed is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, consisting of several dissimilar Petals B C D, out of whose Emplacement F arises the Pointal E, which afterwards becomes a Fruit G, almost globose, hollow, three-pointed H, and pregnant with roundish seeds I.

The Species of *Diers weed* are,

1. *Luteola herba Salicis folio*, *C. B. Pin.* 100. *Diers-weed*, or wild Wood. Lutea
- Pinii quibusdam*, *J. B.* 3. 465. Lutum
- herba*, *Dod. Pempt.* 80.

It has a simple, white, ligneous Root set with very few fibres, sometimes of the thickness of one's thumb, of a sharp taste like that of *Cresses*. The Stalks are two cubits high, round, striated, smooth, greenish, a little hollow, branched, clothed with frequent, long, narrow, smooth Leaves, not notched, but having a few sinuations, or curled, placed without Order. Before it forms its Stalk, it spreads shining Leaves on the ground circularly. The spikes of Flowers are very long, round, possessing great part of the Stalks and Branches. Each Flower being set on a short Pedicle, is composed of four jagged Petals, with many pale yellow summits; to which succeed tripartite gaping Vessels, composed of three Cells, and containing small, black, round seeds.

It grows on Walls, Dughills and fallow Fields; and is sown also for the use of the Diers.

Mr. Ray says, its Fruit is divided into three Pouches; whereas it has but one cavity, which opens with three points, as *J. Baubinus* has described it. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

2. *Luteola Lusitanica*, *pumila*, *crispa*. Dwarf, Portuguese *Diers-weed*.

3. *Luteola pumila*, *Pyrenaica*, *Lunariae folio*. Dwarf Pyrenean *Diers weed* with a Toad flax Leaf.

It is called *Luteola*, from the yellow colour which it gives to Cloth in Dying.

Acronium sibiricum



Aconitum. Monk's hood.





Aconitum. Monks-hood.



S E C T. II.

Of Herbs with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower, whose Pointal becomes a Fruit consisting of many Cells.

TABLE CCXLIV. Fig. 3.

GENUS I.

SESAMOIDES.

Sesamoides is a Plant with a Flower like that of *Bastard-Rocket*, but a many-fold Fruit: For one is many-horn'd ABC, and smells with a Seed in each Horn D, almost shaped like a Kidney H; but another is multicapsular EFG, but starred.

The Species of *Sesamoides* are,

1. *Sesamoides flore albo, foliis canescentibus.* *Sesamoides with a white Flower and hoary Leaves.* *Sesamoides Salamanticum parvum*, 2. *Clus. Hist.* 296.

2. *Sesamoides foliis crassis, floribus ex herbaceo purpurascens.* *Sesamoides with thick Leaves and herbaceous purplish Flowers.* *Sesamoides Salamanticum parvum*, 1. *Clus. Hist.* 296.

It produces three or four round Stalks nine inches high from the same Root, about which are small thick Leaves, like those of *Flax*, placed without order; and at the top are many little Flowers, of an herbaceous purplish colour at first, afterwards adorned with fine palish Threads, in the middle of which are seen four green Seeds, which on the falling off of the Flower, grow into Seed-vessels, full of a small blackish seed. The Root is pretty thick, white, hard, lively, and sometimes buds out again before Winter.

4. *Sesamoides fructu stellato.* *Sesamoides with a starred Fruit.* *Reseda Linariæ foliis*, C. B. *Prod.* 42.

From a pretty long, white Root arises a round Stalk a Cubit high, divided into Branches a span long, cloathed with very narrow, oblong, green Leaves, like those of *Toad-flax*. Each Plant ends in an oblong kind of spike, composed of small, mossy, pale, yellow Flowers; to which succeed angular heads or seed-vessels, bifid and full of a small, pale seed.

TABLE CCXLV, CCXLVI.

GENUS II.

Aconitum, MONKS-HOOD.

Monks Hood is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, consisting of five dissimilar Petals, in some measure representing a Man's Head, with an Helmet or a Cowl: For the upper Petal A seems to perform the office of an Helmet or Cowl, the two lower ones CC, 4, 5, of that part which defends the lower part of the Cheek; but the Wings BB, 2, 3 seem to represent that which covers the Temples. Out of the middle of the Flower arise two Styles D, 9, shaped like a Foot, hid in the upper Petal; and also the Pointal EE, 11, which afterwards becomes a Fruit G, 12, in which are gathered as it were into a head, membranaceous sheaths H, pregnant with seeds I, 13, 14, for the most part angular K, and wrinkled, 15.

The

The Species of *Monks-hood* are,

1. *Aconitum Lycoctonum*, luteum, C.B. Pin. 183. *Yellow Monk's-hood*. *Aconitum folio Platani*, flore luteo-pallescens, J.B. 3. 652. *Aconitum Lycoctonum*, luteum, majus, *Dod. Pempt.* 439.

From a Root consisting of bending, numerous, blackish Fibres, of a not unpleasant Taste arises a Stalk, a little hairy, above two Cubits high, hollow, striated, round, slender, tough and something bending, divided into Branches. The Leaves are large, divided into five primary Segments, each of those Segments being again subdivided, of a dark green above, whitish underneath. The Flowers grow on Pedicles an Inch long, to each of which is set an oblong Leaf, sometimes divided, oftner entire; they are yellow, oblong, hollow, gaping below, compos'd of five Petals, the two side ones being short and broad; one of the under ones being broad, the other pointed, the fifth hollow like a Tube; in the inmost recess of which are two little Horns, and greenish Chives with whitish or variegated Summits. It has three or four Pods, like those of *Columbine*, streight, join'd together, in which is contain'd a black, wrinkled Seed, very hot and provoking much spitting if tasted.

It grows on the Mountains near *Geneva*, and in various parts of *Germany*, and more especially in the *Hercynian Wood*.

2. *Aconitum Lycoctonum*, luteum, majus ampliore caule, amplioribusque foliis, *Dod. Pempt.* 439. *Greater yellow Monk's-hood with a larger Stalk and larger Leaves*.

3. *Aconitum Lycoctonum*, humuli caule ac minoribus foliis, *Dod. Pempt.* 439. *Monk's hood with a low Stalk and smaller Leaves*.

4. *Aconitum Pyrenaicum*, ampliore folio, tenuius laciniato. *Pyrenean Monk's hood with a larger Leaf, and finely divided*.

5. *Aconitum cæruleum Napelli* flore, C.B. Pin. 183. *Blue Monk's-hood with the flower of Napellus*. *Aconitum Lycocto-*

num Autumnale, *Napello simile*, J.B. 3. 566. *Aconitum vii, Lycoctonum Autumnale, Clus. Hist.* 98.

The middle Leaves are something like those of the *Thora Italica*, but approaching to those of the *Aconitum Neubergeticum*; being as large and of a shining dark-green above: The Stalk is two Cubits high, thick, firm, striated, green and shining, bearing at the top a spike of Flowers almost like that of the *Aconitum Neubergeticum*, to which also succeed alike Heads, and alike Seed. The Root is perennial and propagates its self by side shoots.

It flowers in *August*.

6. *Aconitum coma inflexa, foliis angustioribus*, C.B. Pin. 283. *Monks-hood with a bending top and narrower Leaves*. *Aconitum Lycoctonum, Lyncæanum, Napello simile*, J.B. 3. 657. *Aconitum iv, Lycoctonum, Clus. Hist.* 96.

7. *Aconitum coma inflexa, floribus rarioribus & foliis eleganter dissectis*. *Monks-hood with a bending top, fewer Flowers and Leaves elegantly cut*. *Aconitum vi, Matth.* 1089.

8. *Aconitum coma inflexa foliis latioribus*. *Monks-hood with a bending Head and larger Leaves*. An *Aconitum*, 8 *Matth.* 1091?

9. *Aconitum inflexa coma maximum*, C.B. Pin. 183. *The largest Monk's-hood with a bending Head*. *Aconitum Lycoctonum coma, nuncante maximum*, J.B. 3. 658. *Aconitum Lycoctonum, viii, coma nutante, Clus. Hist.* 97.

It arises sometimes to the height of three Cubits, with a slender, round Stalk, the upper part being divided into many Branches, and bending down. On the top of the Stalk it bears a long spike of Flowers, of a shining, pale purple. The Leaves are large and oblong, divided into many deep jaggs, dark-green above, but not shining. It has a thick, long Root, black without; and set with many Fibres at distances, swelling at top into many Heads, from which the Stalks arise.

10. *Aconitum cæruleum* seu *Napellus*, 1, C. B. *Pin.* 183. *Blue Monks-Hood or Helmet-Flower.* *Aconitum magnum* purpureo flore, vulgo *Napellus*, J.B. 3. 655. *Napellus*, *Dod. Pempt.* 442.

From a black Root, the bigness of a small Navew, producing also lateral Fibres, it sends forth many Stalks, two Cubits high and higher, round, pithy, stiff, hard to break, cloath'd from the bottom to the top with frequent Leaves, plac'd alternately, or rather without any order at all, sitting on long Pedicles, which are furrow'd on the upper part. The Leaves are dark green, smooth, nervous, divided almost to the Pedicle into five primary Jaggs, which are subdivided into many, narrow, acute Segments. On the top of the Stalk are frequent Flowers, as it were dispos'd in a Spike, each of them sitting on Pedicles an Inch long, compos'd of five Perals, of which the upper one is hollow like a *Helmet* or *Monks-hood* and hides two styles, the lateral ones are broader, and the two lower ones possess the middle of the Flower. The Flowers are blue, strip'd with deeper veins, set with hairs within. They are succeeded by little Seed-vessels, not always three, but four or more, being oblong, smooth, containing many Seeds, black and wrinkled when ripe.

11. *Aconitum* seu *Napellus*, 1, flore roseo, C. B. *Pin.* 183. *Rose-colour'd Helmet-Flower or Monks hood.*

12. *Aconitum* seu *Napellus*, 1, flore albo, C. B. *Pin.* 183. *White Monks-hood or Helmet flower.*

13. *Aconitum* seu *Napellus*, 1, flore ex cæruleo & albo variegato, C. B. *Pin.* 183. *Blue and white Monks-hood or Helmet flower.* *Napellus* flore variegato, *Eyst.* *Aconitum* flore & cæruleo, variegato seu *Napellus* gloriosus, *Herman's Foncq. Hort.*

14. *Aconitum* seu *Napellus*, 1, flore ex albo & purpura mixto, H. R. *Par.* *Purple and white Monks-hood or Helmet-flower.*

15. *Aconitum violaceum* seu *Napellus*, 2 C. B. *Pin.* 183. *Smaller, yellow Monks-hood or Helmet-flower.* *Aconitum* *Napello* simile, sed minus, cæruleum, præcocius. J.B. 3. 656. *Aconitum* *Lycostonum*,

iv. *Tauricum*, *Clus. Hist.* 95.

It grows to the height of one or two cubits, with a slender stalk, something hairy and reddish, not very freight. The Leaves are like those of the 10th Species, but less frequently divided, though cut into five deep, primary jaggs, each of which is again variously subdivided, of a dark green above, on pedicles two or three inches long. The Flowers are blue, hooded, hairy, whose Crest conceals two purplish little Tongues, on the head of which is set a little bladder, containing an honey-like liquor. The two Wings enter the Crest with their outer edge; but their lower edge is received by two Leaves lying under them, in whose embrace are contained also some dark-purple Chives. The Root is black, oblong and fibrous.

16. *Aconitum purpureum*, seu *Napellus* 3. C. B. *Pin.* 183. *Purple Monks-hood, or Helmet-flower.* *Aconitum Lycostonum*, *Napello* simile, *Neubergense*, foliis latioribus, flore purpureo. J. B. 3. 657. *Aconitum Lycostonum*, *Neubergense*, *Clus. Hist.* 96.

The Leaves are broader than those of the 10th Species, but jagged in like manner, more dark and shining. The Stalk is freight, firm, round, sometimes three cubits high, and often divided at the top into many Branches, which bear Flowers disposed in a Spike of a purple colour, shaped like those of the 10th Species, but the Chives are browner. The Spike of Flowers which grows on the extremity of the Stalk, is longer and more expanded than the rest. To each of these Flowers succeed three little horns, sometimes four or five gathered into one head, containing a black and unequal Seed.

17. *Aconitum cæruleo-purpureum* flore maximo, five *Napellus* 4. C. B. *Pin.* 183. *Blue-purple, large flowered Monks-hood, or Helmet flower.* *Aconitum Lycostonum*, flore maximo, J. B. 3. 659. *Aconitum Lycostonum* 9. *Judenbergense*, *Clus. Hist.* 97.

Its Leaves are deeply divided into five jaggs, and those again cut about the edges so like those of the *Thora Italica*, that the two Plants may easily be taken for each other before they come to flower, only the Leaves of the *Thora Italica* shine, and those

of this Plant do not. It has a Stalk sometimes two cubits high, round, not very thick, but firm and streight, of a purplish green, bearing five or six Flowers at top, larger than in any other Species of this kind, of a blue purple colour with black Chives. The Flowers are succeeded by little horns, as in the rest, but are larger, containing an unequal brown seed. The Root is like a small *Navew*, set with blackish fibres. It has other like Roots growing to the sides, set with slenderer fibres, which every year produce fresh stalks: Some Tubercles grow also about the joints of the lower part of the stalk, as in the *Thora Italica*.

It grows naturally on *Judenberg* the highest Mountain of *Stiria*. It grows in *August*. It grows plentifully also on a Mountain called *Schuceberg*, of a difficult Ascent.

18. *Aconitum cœruleum*, minus, five Napellus minor, C.B. Pin. 183. Smaller blue Monks-hood, or *Helmet-flower*. *Aconitum Lycoctonum*, flore cœruleo, galea elatiori, radice bulbosa, J.B. 3. 659. *Aconitum Lycoctonum* x, *Thora Italica*, Clus. Hist. 98.

Besides the fibres, with which it adheres to the ground, it bears also turbinated Bulbs, from whose Base come forth other fibres. The Leaves are produced alternately from the Stalk, of a midling bigness, divided into five deep jaggs, and less deeply subdivided, of a shining green, and something hairy. The Flowers are thin-set, and of a pale blue colour.

19. *Aconitum pyramida'e*, multiflorum, H.R. Par. Many flowered pyramidal Monks-hood. *Aconitum ipica* florum pyramidalis, Mr. H.R. Bles.

It is like the other Monks hood in its Roots and Leaves. It bears a spike of blue Flowers, which is broader at the Base, and ends at length in a point like a Pyramid; by which note it is easily distinguished from the rest.

20. *Aconitum salutiferum*, seu *Anthora*, C.B. Pin. 184. Salutory Monks hood, or Gunter Poisson to Wolfs-bane. *Anthora* flore luteo *Aconiti*, J.B. 3. 660. *Anthora Zedoaria*, *Aconitum salutiferum*, *Tavern. Icon.* 112.

This is commonly nine inches, but sometimes above a cubit high, with a single stiff stalk, something hairy, cloathed alternately with Leaves like those of the 10th, more finely divided, and without that gloss, whitish on the back-part, and bitter. The Flowers are of a not unpleasant smell, hooded, gaping and pale yellow. The Root consists of Olive-like Bulbs, brown without, white within, bitter and fibrous.

21. *Aconitum salutiferum*, elatius, *Pyrenaicum*, foliis atrovirentibus, flore majore. Larger, salutary Pyrenean Monks-hood with dark green Leaves and a larger Flower.

22. *Aconitum Lycoctonum*, *Oriente*, flore magno, albo. Oriental Monks-hood with a large white Flower.

Aconitum (says Pliny) nascitur in nudis cautibus, quas *Aconas* nominant; Et ideo *Aconitum* aliqui dixere, nullo juxta ne pulvere quidem nutriente. Hanc aliqui rationem nominis attulere. Alii quoniam vis eadem in morte esset, quæ cotibus ad ferri aciem deterendam, statimque admota velocitas sentiretur.

Monks hood is a deadly Poison, not only to Men, but to Brutes also. *Dodoneus* relates the following Story, which was fresh in the Peoples Minds there in his time. Some unskilful Persons had gathered the Roots of the blue Monks-hood to eat in a Salad, and all that eat of them were seized with terrible Symptoms, and soon dy'd. *Turner* also relates, that some Frenchmen at *Antwerp* ate the Roots of this Plant for those of *Masterwort*, and all died in two days, except two Players, who threw them up by Vomit.

The 20th Species is that which is made use of in Medicine, and esteemed an Antidote to those which are poisonous.

Anthora, *Helmet Flower*, is called by some Writers *Anthora*; who will also have it to be the *Zedoary* of the *Arabians*, particularly *Avicen* and *Serapion*. The *Aconitum salutiferum*, or wholesome Wolfs bane of C. Baubinus, is what the officinal Prescriptions intend whensoever this is ordered. It grows on the Mountains in *Helvetia*, and in *Savoy*. The Root is chiefly in use, which is of a warm bitterish taste, and is reckoned

Delphinium. *Lark's Spur*.



Cardiac and *Alexipharmic*, much of the same nature as the *Contraeryva* Root, on which account it is called by the *Germans* *Contraeryva*. It is now however used in a few Official Compositions. *Quincy*.

The Root only is used, and that but seldom, tho' it is accounted by some Authors a good Antidote against the poisonous effects of the *Napellus*, and other *Aconites*, as also to be of service against the Plague, and all contagious pestilential Distempers, and against the stings and bites of venomous Creatures. Tho' others, and particularly *John Bauhin*, seems to question, whether all that is said of this Plant be true. *Miller*.

This Plant is so like its Brethren the *Aconites*, and we have such dismal Accounts of their poisonous Quality; that it is much to be doubted whether it has the good effect of being a gentle *purgative*, and good against the *Worms*, &c. and that it proves such an *Antidote*, as to remove the poisonous quality of the *Aconite*, is justly doubted; and however it may be called *Antithora*, because the *Aconite* is called *Thora*, and because it is an enemy to its destructive Operation; they are too nearly related to be much trusted upon that account. *Blair*.

TABLE CCXLVII.

GENUS III.

Delphinium, LARK'S-SPUR.

Lark's-spur is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, consisting of many dissimilar Petals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, of which the upper one B, is contracted into a Tail C, and receives another Petal E, bifid, and in like manner ending in a Tail D. The middle of these is possess'd by a Pointal F, which afterwards becomes a Fruit G, in which are gather'd into a kind of Head some

sheaths H, opening lengthwise, and pregnant with Seeds, for the most part corner'd I.

The Species of *Lark's-spur* are,

1. *Delphinium perenne, montanum, villosum, Aconiti folio. Perennial, Mountain, hairy Lark's-spur, with a Monk's-hood Leaf.* *Aconitum cæruleum, hirsutum, flore Consolidaæ regalis, C. B. Pin. 183. Aconitum Lycostonum, cæruleum, calcari magno, J. B. 3. 657. Aconitum Lycostonum, flore Delphinii, i, Silesiacum, Clus. Hist. 94.*

It hardly yields in height to the *Monk's-hood*, having a firm, hollow, purplish Stalk, something hairy. The Leaves are very like those of the *yellow Monk's-hood*, cut into broad jaggs, and hairy. The top of the Stalk ends in a long spike of very beautiful blue Flowers. At the Origine of the Flowers are two narrow Leaves. They are succeeded by three horned Pods, containing blackish, wrinkled Seeds. The Root is thick, tuberous, black, wrinkled, hollow, of a strong Smell, set with many slender, woolly Fibres, at the sides of which along the bottom of the Stalk new Buds put forth every Year.

It is common on the Mountains of *Fregwald* in *Silesia*, flowering in *August*, but, if remov'd into the Gardens, in *June*.

2. *Delphinium Lusitanicum, glabrum, Aconiti folio. Smooth, Portuguese Lark's-spur, with a Monk's hood Leaf.* *Aconitum flore cæruleo, Lusitanicum, V. Lust.*

3. *Delphinium segetum, flore cæruleo. Corn Lark's-spur with a blue Flower.* *Consolida regalis, arvensis, flore cæruleo, C. B. Pin. 142. Consolida regalis, flore minore, J. B. 3. 410. Delphinium vulgare, Clus. Hist. 205. Flos regius, sylvestris, Dod. Pempt. 252.*

This differs from the Garden one only in being less, and not so beautiful; so that it seems rather to be a variety than a distinct Species.

Tabernaemontanus says, that the Conserve of the Flowers of this Plant eases the Gripes of Children, and *Simon Paulli*, affirms that these Flowers being macerated in *Rose Water* and applied as a Cataplasm, assuage the Inflammation of the Eyes. This Plant is said to be vulnerary and diuretick. It is found in almost all arable Lands. *Tou'n. Hist. des Plantes.*

4. *Delphinium segetum*, flore albo. *Corn Larks spur with a white Flower.* *Consolida regalis, arvensis, flore albo, C. B. Pin. 142.*

5. *Delphinium segetum*, flore rubro. *Corn Larks spur with a red Flower.* *Consolida regalis, arvensis, flore rubro, C. B. Pin. 142.*

6. *Delphinium segetius*, flore dilutius rubente. *Corn Larks spur with a pale red Flower.* *Consolida regalis, arvensis, flore dilutius rubente, C. B. Pin. 142.*

7. *Delphinium segetum*, flore violaceo. *Corn Larks spur with a Violet-colour'd Flower.* *Consolida regalis arvensis, flore simplici, violaceo. Eyst.*

8. *Delphinium arvense*, flore versicolore, *Clus. App. 2.* *Field Larks spur with a changeable Flower.*

9. *Delphinium elatius*, flore albo, cæruleo distincto, *Bry.* *Larger Larks spur, with a white Flower, marked with blue.*

10. *Delphinium elatius*, purpureo-violaceum distinctum, *Bry.* *Larger Larks spur of a purple violet colour.* *Consolida regalis erectior, purpureo sive violaceo flore majore, J. B. 3. 211.*

11. *Delphinium elatius*, flore pleno, variegato, *Suvert.* *Larger Larks spur with a double variegated flower.*

12. *Delphinium vulgare*, flore multiplici. *Common Larks spur with a double flower.* *Consolida regalis, vulgaris, flore multiplici, C. B. Pin. 142.* *Delphinium vulgare pleno flore, Cus. Hist. 207.*

13. *Delphinium latifolium*, parvo flore. *Broad-leav'd Larks spur, with a small flower.* *Consolida regalis, latifolia, parvo flore, C. B. Pin. 142. Prodr. 74.* *Consolida regalis, peregrina, parvo flore, J. B. 3. 212.*

From a fibrous, oblong, reddish Root arises a Stalk a Cubit high, round, striated, whitish with a very light hairiness, divided into Branches. The first Leaves are broad, triply divided, the broad Segments being jagged, but some on the tops of the Stalks and Branches are entire. The Flowers are small, of a dusky blue, and rising alternately on a spike; on the falling off of which succeed three Horns or Pods join'd together and containing the Seed.

14. *Delphinium hortense*, flore majore & simplici cæruleo. *Garden Larks spur with a large, single, blue Flower.* *Consolida regalis, hortensis, flore majori & simplici cæruleo, C. B. Pin. 142.* *Flos regius, Dod. Pempt 252.*

This kind has its branches much diffused into breadth, rather bending towards the ground than erect, set with many green Leaves, cut into slender and oblong jaggs, almost after the manner of *Fennel*. The branches end in oblong spikes of thin-set Flowers.

15. *Delphinium hortense*, flore majori, simplici, ex cæruleo purpureo. *Garden Larks spur with a large, single, blue purple Flower.* *Consolida regalis, hortensis, flore majore & simplici, ex cæruleo purpureo, C. B. Pin. 142.*

16. *Delphinium elatius*, flore incarnato, *Suvert.* *Large Larks spur with a flesh coloured flower.*

17. *Delphinium elatius*, purpureo-violaceum, *Suvert.* *Large Violet purple Larks spur.*

18. *Delphinium hortense*, flore majore & simplici, rubro. *Garden Larks spur with a large and single red flower.* *Consolida regalis, simplici flore rubro, Eyst.*

19. *Delphinium hortense*, flore majore & simplici, albo. *Garden Larks spur with a large and single white flower.* *Consolida regalis, Delphinium elatius, flore albo, Bry.*

20. *Delphinium hortense*, flore majore & simplici, cinereo. *Garden Larks spur with a large and single Ash coloured flower.* *Consolida regalis, hortensis, flore majore & simplici cineraceo, C. B. Pin. 142.*

21. *Delphinium hortense*, flore minore, cæruleo. *Garden Larks spur with a small blue flower.* *Consolida regalis*, hortensis, flore minore, cæruleo, C. B. Pin. 142. *Consolida regalis sativa*, *Tabern. Icon.* 63.

22. *Delphinium hortense*, flore minore, rubro. *Garden Larks spur with a small red flower.* *Consolida regalis*, hortensis, flore minore rubro, C. B. Pin. 142. *Consolida regalis*, sativa, flore rubro, *Tabern. Icon.* 64.

23. *Delphinium hortense*, flore minore, albo. *Garden Larks spur with a small white flower.* *Consolida regalis*, hortensis, flore minore albo, C. B. Pin. 142. *Consolida regalis*, sativa, flore albo, *Tabern. Icon.* 63.

24. *Delphinium hortense*, flore minore, cinereo. *Larks spur with a small Ash-colour'd flower.* *Consolida regalis*, hortensis, flore minore cinereo, C. B. Pin. 142.

25. *Delphinium hortense*, flore minore, incarnato. *Garden Larks-spur with a small flesh-colour'd flower.* *Consolida regalis*, hortensis, flore minore incarnato, C. B. Pin. 142.

26. *Delphinium hortense* flore majore & multiplici, cæruleo. *Garden Larks-spur with a large and double blue flower.* *Consolida regalis*, hortensis, flore majore & multiplici, cæruleo, C. B. Pin. 142. *Delphinium elatius pleno flore*, *Clus. Hist.* ccvi.

27. *Delphinium hortense* flore majore & multiplici, incarnato. *Garden Larks spur with a large and double Flesh colour'd flower.* *Consolida regalis*, hortensis flore majore & pleno incarnato, *Eyst.*

28. *Delphinium hortense* flore majore & multiplici, purpureo. *Garden Larks-spur with a large and double purple flower.* *Consolida regalis*, hortensis, flore pleno, purpureo, *Eyst.*

29. *Delphinium hortense* flore majore & multiplici, rubro. *Garden Larks-spur with a large and double red flower.* *Consolida regalis*, hortensis, flore pleno, rubro, *Eyst.*

30. *Delphinium hortense* flore majore & multiplici, violaceo. *Garden Larks spur with a large and double Violet colour'd Flower.* *Consolida regalis*, multiplici, violaceo flore, *Eyst.*

31. *Delphinium hortense* flore majore & multiplici, albo. *Garden Larks spur with a large and double white Flower.* *Consolida regalis* flore pleno, albo, *Eyst.*

32. *Delphinium hortense* flore majore & multiplici, argenteo. *Garden Larks spur with a large and double silver Flower.* *Consolida regalis* multiplici flore argenteo,

33. *Delphinium hortense* flore majore & multiplici, purpureo, ex albo variegato. *Garden Larks spur with a large and double purple Flower variegated with white.* *Consolida regalis* flore majore & multiplici, purpureo, ex albo variegato, *Hort. Amstel. in* 12.

34. *Delphinium* flore pleno, variegato, præcox. *Early Larks spur with a double variegated flower.* *Consolida regalis* flore pleno, variegato, præcox, *H. R. Par.*

35. *Delphinium ferotinum* flore albo, multiplici. *Late Larks-spur with a double white flower.* *Consolida regalis ferotina* flore albo, multiplici & simplici, *Raii Hist.* 709.

36. *Delphinium* flore roseo, variegato, pleno, ferotinum. *Late Larks spur with a Rosy, variegated double flower.* *Consolida regalis*, rosea, flore pleno, variegato, ferotina, *H. R. Par.*

37. *Delphinium* flore roseo, punctato. *Larks spur with a Rosy speckled flower.* *Consolida regalis*, rosea flore punctato, *H. R. Par.*

38. *Delphinium* flore candicante, punctis rubris guttato. *Larks-spur with a whitish flower speckled with red spots.* *Consolida regalis* flore candicante, rubentibus guttata punctis, *H. R. Par.*

39. *Delphinium* flore roseo, fusco, obsoleto. *Larks spur with a Rosy, brown, dusky flower.* *Consolida regalis*, rosea, flore fusco, obsoleto, *H. L. Bat.*

40. *Delphinium* *Platani folio*, *Staphisagria dictum.* *Larks spur with a Plane-tree Leaf, Stavesacre or Lousewort.* *Staphisagria*, *Matth* 1231. *J. B.* 3 541.

It has a hairy Stalk above a cubit high, divided into many branches; on these are Leaves hanging on long Pedicles, large, like those of a Vine, whence the name to the whole Plant. The Flowers sit on frequent Pedicles, both coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, and also on the top of the Plant; they are blue, compos'd of five hairy Petals,

tals, with Summits and Leafy Chives in the middle. The Root is long, woody, and annual.

It grows in *Istria, Dalmatia, Apulia* and *Calabria*, in very great plenty.

41. *Delphinium Græcum* foliis interioribus Fumariam, superioribus Linariam referentibus. Greek *Larks-spur* with the lower Leaves resembling Fumitory, the upper ones Toad Flax.

42. *Delphinium Orientale*, annuum, flore singulari. Annual Oriental *Larks spur* with a single flower.

43. *Delphinium Orientale*, lato Aconiti folio, flore magno. Oriental *Larks spur* with a broad Monks hood Leaf and a large Flower.

44. *Delphinium Orientale*, perenne, Aconiti folio, flore albo. Perennial, Oriental *Larks-spur* with a Monks-hood Leaf and a white Flower.

45. *Delphinium Orientale*, perenne, Aconiti folio, flore cæruleo. Perennial Oriental *Larks spur* with a Monks hood Leaf and a blue Flower.

Delphinium is so called from the shape of its Flower before it is opened, which in some measure resembles a *Dolphin*, as it is usually represented among the Painters.

The common *Larks spur* sharpens and strengthens the sight, either by the exprest juice of the Flowers, or their distilled Water; nay, some say, that even the constant looking on them will have that effect; whence some hang up bunches of them in their Chambers.

Matthiolum says, that the Herb is reckoned useful in vulnerary Potions: For it consolidates and agglutinates; whence it has obtained the name of *Consolida*. Being reduced to Powder, and drunk with the distill'd Water, it is good for the Heart-burn, extinguishes a preternatural heat, represses a raging Bile, Cough and Defluxion, and resists Poison. The exprest'd Juice (according to the same Author) heals green Wounds.

The Conserve of the Flowers is commended for the Gripes and heat of the Stomach in Children. *Scbrod.*

A Mother and her Daughter were recover'd from a Suppression of the *Menses*, by a Decoction of the Flowers of *Larks-spur* and one Dram of *Saffron* in Wine. *Achill. Gasserus.*

But after all, *Casp. Hoffman* says, that all the Virtues ascrib'd to this Plant are superstitious and without foundation.

The 40th Species (or *Staves-acre*) has an hot, acrid and caustick quality: Hence it is made use of for a Masticatory; but it purges the Spittle, not without danger of strangling: Whence its use is laid aside. The Powder sprinkled on the Head, or bruised with Oil, and so laid on as an Ointment, kills Lice.

The Seed of *Staves-acre* given from gr.xii. to one scruple, purges upwards and downwards, and raises a spitting; whence it is efficacious in the Venereal Disease. *Franc. de la Boë Sylv.*

Some say, that fifteen Seeds of *Staves-acre* bruised with *Hydromel*, powerfully expel pituitous and glutinous humours by Vomit, with some danger of Suffocation. For the Jaws are inflamed by them, and a very great heat is kindled in them. Perhaps it would be better if they were boiled in a large quantity of Water, and so were used to gargle the Mouth; for by that means a light Salivation might be raised, which, perhaps, might succeed better, if not fifteen seeds were taken at a time, but only one or two every day.

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.



Aquilegia Columbine

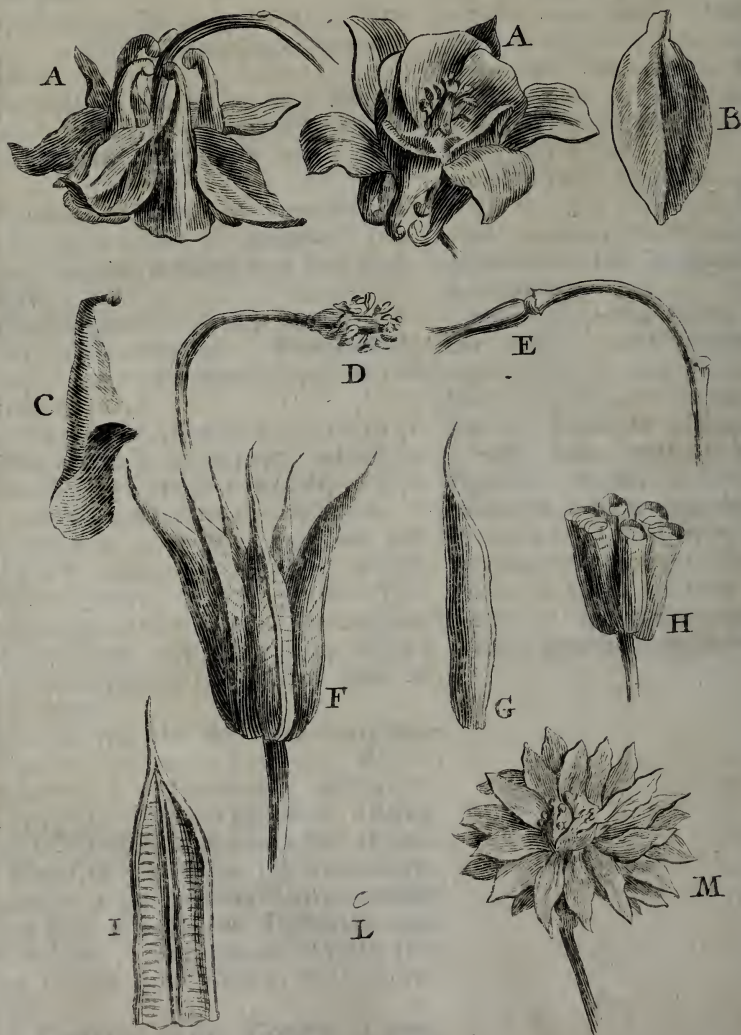


TABLE CCXLVIII.

GENUS IV.

Aquilegia, COLUMBINE.

Columbine is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, consisting of many Petals, for the most part dissimilar: For some of them are plain B, but others hooded C: Both of them are placed alternately. Out of the middle of the Flower arises the Pointal E, surrounded with Chives D, which afterwards becomes a Fruit F, in which are gather'd as it were into a little head membranaceous sheaths G, pregnant with Seeds H I, for the most part oval and plain L.

The Species of *Columbine* are,

1. *Aquilegia sylvestris*, C. B. Pin. 144. *Wild Columbines.* *Aquilegia flore simplicis*, J. B. 3. 484. *Aquilegia, Dod. Pempt.* 181.

The Root is above the thickness of one's thumb, white, descending deep into the ground, branched at the lower part and fibrous, of a sweetish taste and living many years. The Leaves are divided by threes on long, hairy, stiff Pedicles, broad, obtuse, divided with a few notches about the edges, glaucous below, dark-green above, with a little tincture of blue. The stalks are slender, but stiff, hairy, jointed, branched, sustaining beautiful Flowers composed of plain Petals intermixed with others which are hollow and horned, so that they imitate a Pidgeon with expanded Wings.

It is found not only in *England*, but also in most parts of *Europe*.

Dodonæus knew the structure of the Flower of this Plant better than *Columna* and *Cæsalpinus*: For these two Authors speak only of the Horns which compose it; and *Dodonæus*, besides the Horns, speaks also of the flat Leaves which are placed alternately among the Horns.

2. *Aquilegia hortenſis*, simplex, C. B. Pin. 144. *Single Garden-Columbine.* *Aquilina rubra*, Lob. Icon. 761.

3. *Aquilegia flore albo simplicis*, Eyst. *Columbine with a single white Flower.*

4. *Aquilegia albo-cærulea*, Suvert. *Blue and white Columbine.*

5. *Aquilegia Castanei coloris*, Suvert. *Chestnut coloured Columbine.*

6. *Aquilegia hirsuta flore viscoso*, Bot. Monſp. *Hairy Columbine with a viscous Flower.*

7. *Aquilegia hortenſis*, simplex, flore incarnato, C. B. Pin. 144. *Single Garden-Columbine with a flesh coloured Flower.*

8. *Aquilegia hortenſis*, simplex, flore variegato ex cæruleo & purpureo, C. B. Pin. 144. *Single Garden-Columbine with a Flower variegated with blue and purple.*

9. *Aquilegia hortenſis*, simplex, flore candido, nonnullis lituris cæruleis asperso, C. B. Pin. 144. *Single Garden-Columbine with a white Flower spotted with blue.*

10. *Aquilegia montana magno flore*, C. B. Pin. 144. Prod. 75. J. B. 3. 484. *Mountain Columbine with a large Flower.*

It arises to the height of the *Common Columbine*; but differs very much from it in its Leaves, being divided into finer jaggs, and those not blunt, but sharp-pointed, and the Leaves are almost round.

The Flowers are blue, like those of the common one, but much larger.

11. *Aquilegia montana*, parvo flore, Thaliſtri folio, C. B. Pin. 144. Prod. 75. J. B. 3. 484. *Mountain Columbine with a small Flower, and a Meadow-Rue Leaf.*

From a little Root proceed small Leaves, like those of *Meadow-Rue*, of a pale green colour; among which arises a slender stalk a span high, with two or three short undivided Leaves, sustaining one blue Flower, shaped like the common one, but about the fifth part of the bigness.

It is found on the Mountains of *Switzerland*.

12. *Aquilegia folijs Thaliſtri*, floſculis minutissimis, albis, Mentz. Pug. *Columbine with Meadow-Rue Leaves, and very small white Flowers.*

12. *Aquilegia Canadensis*, præcox, procerior, H. R. Par. Tall, early Columbine of Canada.

14. *Aquilegia pumila*, præcox, Canadensis, Corn. 60. Early Dwarf-Columbine of Canada.

It has Leaves in shape and size like those of *Meadow-Rue*, and pretty near them in colour, being of a paler green. The stalks are very slender, reddish, scarce a span high. The Flowers grow on the tops of the stalks, consisting of five hollow horns, not bending as in the common one, but stiff: They are of a dark Crimson colour from the middle to the Cone, but tinged with Saffron on the inside, where they open. Between these Horns are five crimson Leaves, the point of which tends downwards. In the middle of the Flower are vere many white Chives, crowned with yellow summits. The Flowers are succeeded by three or four crooked Pods, which contain black, shining seeds. The Roots are set with very small fibres.

15. *Aquilegia hortensis*, multiplex, flore magno, cæruleo, C. B. Pin. 144. Double Garden-Columbine with a large blue Flower. *Aquilegia flore pleno*, five multiplici, J. B. 3. 485. *Aquilegia multiplici flore*, Dod. Empt. 181.

16. *Aquilegia hortensis*, multiplex, flore magno, violaceo, C. B. Pin. 144. Double Garden-Columbine, with a large Violet-coloured Flower.

17. *Aquilegia hortensis*, multiplex, flore magno, cinereo, C. B. Pin. 144. Double Garden-Columbine with a large Ash coloured Flower.

18. *Aquilegia hortensis*, multiplex, flore magno, albo, C. B. Pin. 144. Double Garden-Columbine with a large white Flower.

19. *Aquilegia hortensis*, multiplex, flore magno, blandè rubente, C. B. 144. Double Garden Columbine with a large fine red flower. *Aquilegia flore pleno*, incarnato, Eyst.

20. *Aquilegia hortensis*, multiplex, flore magno, saturè rubente, C. B. Pin. 144. Double Garden-Columbine with a large deep red flower. *Aquilegia flore rubro*, Eyst.

21. *Aquilegia flore purpureo*, Eyst. Columbine with a purple flower.

22. *Aquilegia flore variegato*, duplici, Suvert. Columbine with a variegated double flower.

23. *Aquilegia hortensis*, multiplex, flore magno, violaceo, C. B. Pin. 144. Double Garden-Columbine with a large Violet-coloured flower.

24. *Aquilegia Flore pleno*, Castanei coloris, H. R. Par. Columbine with a double flower of a Chestnut-colour.

25. *Aquilegia hortensis*, multiplex, flore parvo, C. B. Pin. 143. Double Garden-Columbine with a small flower.

26. *Aquilegia hortensis*, multiplici flore roseo, C. B. Pin. 145. Garden-Columbine with a double, inverted, Rose-coloured flower.

Aquilegia flore pleno, inverso, J. B. 3. 485. *Aquilina pleno inverso flore*, Clus. Hist. 204.

This differs from the rest in having the Horns of the Flower inverted, i. e. the twirled points of the Horns coming out of the centre of the Flower.

27. *Aquilegia hortensis*, multiplici Flore inverso, albo, C. B. Pin. 144. Garden-Columbine with a double, inverted, white Flower. *Aquilina inveria*, multiplici, albo colore, Lob. Icon. 763.

28. *Aquilegia hortensis*, multiplici, Flore inverso, cæruleo. Garden Columbine with a double, inverted, blue Flower. *Aquilegia cærulea*, inverso Flore, Eyst.

29. *Aquilegia hortensis*, multiplici, Flore inverso, carneo. Garden-Columbine with a double, inverted, Flesh coloured Flower.

30. *Aquilegia Flore roseo*, multiplici, C. B. Pin. 145. Rose-Columbines. *Aquilegia Flore simplici & pleno*, non corniculato, J. B. 3. 485. *Aquilina pleno roseo Flore*, Clus. Hist. 205.

The Flowers of this have none of the horned Petals, but only plain ones, such as are intermixed with the horned ones in the other sorts. It seems to be only a Monster: For in the same Plant one may observe some Flowers with Horns, others without them.

31. *Aquilegia stellata*, flore purpureo, *Eyst.* Starred Columbine with a purple flower.

32. *Aquilegia stellata*, rubescens, *Eyst.* Reddish Starred Columbine.

33. *Aquilegia stellata*, flore violaceo, *Eyst.* Starred Columbine with a Violet-coloured Flower.

34. *Aquilegia stellata*, flore albo, minutissimis nigris punctis ornata, *Eyst.* Starred Columbine with a white flower, adorned with very small black Specks.

35. *Aquilegia stellata*, flore variegato, *H.R. Par.* Starred Columbine with a variegated flower.

36. *Aquilegia stellata*, flore cinereo. punctis purpureis asperso, *H. R. Par.* Starred Columbine with an Ash coloured flower, sprinkled with purple Specks.

37. *Aquilegia degener*, virescens, *C. B. Pin.* 145. Greenish, degenerate Columbine. *Aquilina degener*, *Clus. Hist.* 205. *Aquilegia degener*, *J. B.* 3. 485.

38. *Aquilegia degener*, flore ex viridi purpurascente, *C. B. Pin.* 145. Degenerate Columbine with a green purplish flower.

39. *Aquilegia Orientalis*, vilcosa, flore magno, partim cœruleo, partim albo. Oriental, viscous Columbine with a large flower, partly blue, and partly white.

40. *Aquilegia hirsuta*, flore viscoso, *Bot. Monsp.* Hairy Columbine with a viscous flower.

41. *Aquilegia Marilandica*, folio subrotundo, monanthes, *Raii Supp.* 368. Small Columbine of Maryland, with a roundish Leaf, and only one Flower.

The Starred Columbine, whose Flower is exhibited at M, is in no wise to be separated from this kind, seeing it grows from the Seed of the others.

The Species of Columbine, even when they are without Flower and Fruit, may be known by their glaucous Leaves, approaching to those of Meadow-Rue.

Camerarius commends the Seed incrustrated with Sugar, in the Obstructions of the Bowels, Vertigo, &c.

The distilled Water (according to *Tragus*) has the same Effect, and is a present Remedy in any fainting. It dissolves any internal Abscesses, expels Poison, and appeases Gripping Pains.

Clusius writes, that the Seed finely powdered has been given in Wine with very good success, to Women in hard Labour.

Camerarius says, that a Decoction of the whole Herb, with very little Amber, is good in a seminal Imbecility.

The Seed is in frequent use among the Women, in driving out the Measles and Small Pox. *Schrod.*

Columbine is aperitive, diuretick and sudorifick. *Tragus* affirms, that a Dram of the Powder of its Root taken in Wine, asswages the Cholick.

Camerarius relates, that in Spain they eat a little of this Root every Morning for the Stone. For the Jaundice, *Tragus* and *Mathioli* prescribe a Dram of Columbine Seed in Powder, mix'd with a little Saffron, and given in a Glass of Wine; but they made the Patient keep his Bed, that the Sweat which this Liquor is capable of raising might not be interrupted.

Pena and *Lobel* commend a Gargarism made with the Seed of this Plant, for the Quinsey and Ulcers of the Throat. Some make use of it in the Scurvy.

Simon Pauli gave half a Dram or a Dram in a Glass of the Water of Fumitory, or *Carduus Benedictus*, in the Small Pox and Measles. *Langius* set a great Value on the following Powder for the Jaundice:

Mix 25 Grains of Columbine-Seed powdered with one Dram and half of the Shavings of Ivory, and half a Scruple of powdered Earth-worms. In Diseases where there is any Malignity, some esteem Emulsions made with Columbine-Seeds, and the Decoction of dried Raisins of Figs. In the Scurvy there is no better Remedy to cleanse the Mouth and heal the Gums, than a Tincture of Columbine-Flowers drawn with Spirit of Wine, and mixed with twice as much of the following Tincture: In a Pint of Spirit of Wine dissolve and boil for half a quarter of an hour, over a clear Fire, two Ounces of Gum Lac, and two Drams of Mastick in Tears. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

There are various Species of *Columbine*, differing mostly in their Flowers: But the Official sort is the *Simplex, seu Sylvestris flore cœruleo*, C. B. The single, or wild *Columbine with a blue Flower*, as described by *Caspar Bauhine*. The Herb, Flowers and Seeds are used in the Shops. It grows without Culture in the Woods, but is often planted in the Gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*. It moderately warms, dries, and opens; whence it obtains a place in Prescriptions against the Jaundice, and such like ill Habits from Obstructions. The good Women formerly had the Seed in great Esteem for throwing out the Small-Pox and Measles. A Water was distilled from it, a Conserve made of its Flowers, and a Vinegar medicated by Infusion of its Flowers: But they are all now neglected for things of more efficacy in the same intentions. *Quincey*.

The Leaves are used in Gargarisms for sore Mouths, and Inflammations of the Jaws and Throat. The Seeds are accounted good to open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, to prevent and cure the Jaundice. *Clusius* commends them to be given in Wine, to accelerate the Birth, and to repeat it if there be occasion. Some give the same to drive out the *Small Pox* and *Measles*. *Miller*.

This Plant seems to be endowed with subtil, penetrating, saline Particles, by which a Gargarism of a Tea, or Decoction of its Leaves, is esteemed a noted Remedy for a sore Throat, and to cleanse the proud Flesh of the Gums corrupted by the Scurvy.

Its Seeds are esteemed potent Diureticks, and therefore are prescribed in most Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and in the Jaundice; in which case I have frequently used it among other *Icteric Medicines*, with good success. *Leselius* prescribes *Pulv. Sem. Aquileg.* one Dram, *Croci pulv.* ten Grains *pro dosi*, for that Distemper. It is likewise said to be a good *Partum provocans*, and that the distilled Water is a good Cosmetick for smoothing the Skin of the Face. It is said to be good for strengthening of the Sighr, and removing the dimness of the Eyes: All which must proceed from its subtil penetrating Salts. *Blair*.

TABLE CCXLIX.

GENUS V.

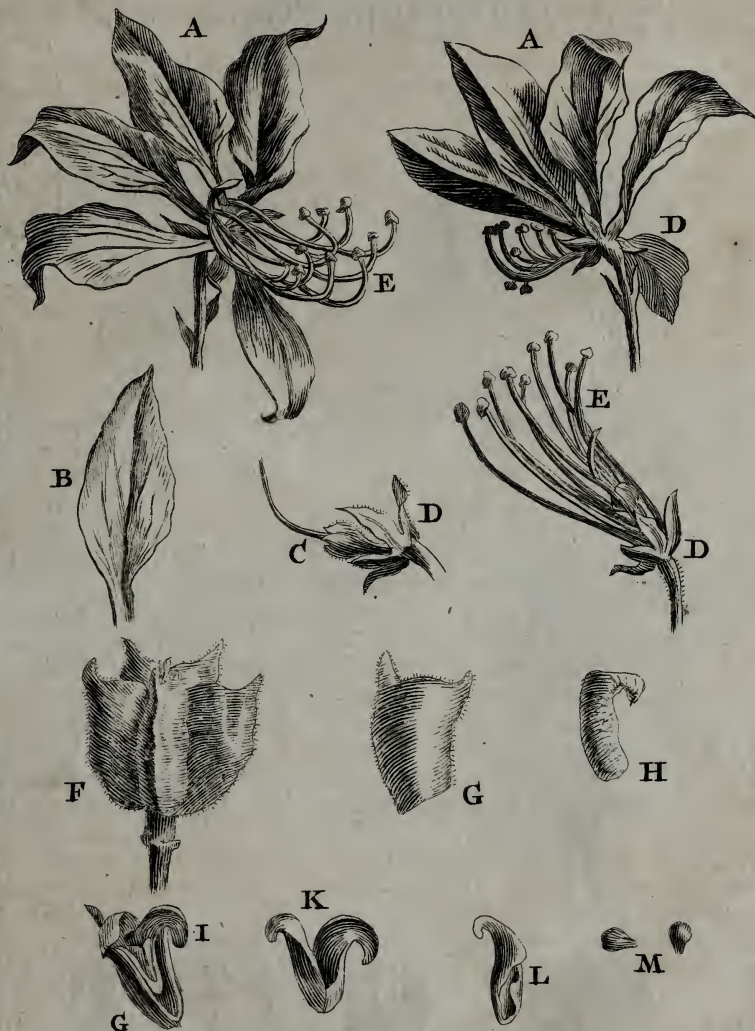
Fraxinella, WHITE DITTANY.

White Dittany is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, consisting for the most part of five Petals B, out of whose Empalement D arises an innumerable Congeries of crooked Chives E, together with a Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a Fruit F, in which are gathered as it were into a little Head some sheaths G, embracing a hooked Capsule H, opening into two parts, by an elastic Force I, K, bending it's self like a Ram's Horn L, and pregnant with Seeds, for the most part turbinated M.

The Species of *White Dittany* are,

1. *Fraxinella, Clus. Hist.* 99. *White Dittany*. *Dictamnus albus vulgo*, five *Fraxinella*, C. B. *Pin.* 222. *Fraxinella officinis* *Dictamnus*, J. B. 3. 494.

The Roots are white, and variously divided; from whence arise every Year many Stalks, about a Cubit and a half high, hairy, reddish, full of pith, cloath'd with Leaves, without any Order, winged, three or four Conjugations of Lobes, being fastened to a middle Rib, with an odd one at the end, like those of an *Ash-Tree*, dark-green above, paler and shining underneath, like those of *Laurel*, and notched. On the upper part of the Stalks are *Thyrse*s of very beautiful flowers, placed at distances, of a strong smell, consisting of five purplish Petals, marked with deeper stripes, and something rough on the back-part, with ten long bending, purplish Chives, sustaining yellowish summits, and a five-corner'd Style sitting on the Fruit, which is divided into several Pods or little sheaths. The Seed is black, shining, something larger than that of *Gromwell*.



Praxinella rubra (L.)



Cardamine hirsuta L.



Cardamindum. *Indian Creps.*



It grows wild on the Precipices of the Mountains near the Rhine, and flowers in June.

2. *Fraxinella purpurea*, major, multiflora, H. R. Par. Greater, many-flowered, purple, white Dittany.

3. *Fraxinella minor*, purpurea Belgarum, H. R. Par. Smaller, purple, white Dittany of Holland.

4. *Fraxinella niveo flore*, Clus. Hist. 100. White Dittany, with a Snow-white Flower.

Fraxinella is so called, from *Fraxinus*, an Ash; because its Leaves resemble those of that Tree.

The Root is said to be Cordial and Alexipharmick, useful against pestilential Contagions, taken in what manner soever. *Matthiolus* affirms it to be good against Poison, and the Stings of venomous Animals. It kills the Worms in the Entrails, being drank in the quantity of a Dram. It is given against the cold Diseases of the Womb: For it provokes Urine and the Terms, helps the Birth, and brings forth the Burden, and dead Child, either put up by way of Pessary, fumigated with *Penyroyal*, or drank in old Wine, to the weight of two Drams. It is good also against Gripings, and to drive out the Stone of the Kidneys.

It is proper to be given in Drinks for inward Wounds. It is given in Epileptick, and other Disorders of the Head.

The Women of Rome use the distilled Water for a Cosmerick, and make use of it in Inflammations of the Eyes.

The Pods and Flowers make the Skin itch on touching it, and in the warm Climates exulcerate it.

The whole Plant breathes a most fragrant Smell, and consists of abundance of Oil: The Flowers and Stalks are aromack, balsamick and sweet; hence it is accounted among the aromack and vulnerary Herbs; it strikes the Sense the first of any in the Shops: Its Smell is balsamick, and it breathes a fragrant and sweet Scent in all its parts: Its Bark is greatly praised in facilitating the Birth, and driving forth the *Lochia*. It is given on account of its intense Bitterness against the Worms. The Seeds, Leaves and Roots are in the Shops. It is used in the *Theriaca* as a *Succedaneum* to the *Distamnus*, when that cannot be had. It is

very useful in the Disorders of the Head, the Falling Sickness, malignant Diseases, and the Obstruction of the Womb; especially if the Womb be troubled with too much glutinous matter: A Conserve is made of the Flowers, which strengthens the Stomach and Intestines; for it abounds with an astringent Faculty. It is very good in Weaknesses, if it be given in Wine or Water. Boer. Hist. Plant.

TABLE CCL.

GENUS VI.

Cardaminum, INDIAN CRESS.

Indian Cress is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, consisting of five dissimilar Petals B, growing C in the Divisions of the Empalement D. But the Pointal F arises out of the Bottom of the Empalement D, ending in a Tail E, and turns afterwards into a Fruit G, in which are gathered, as it were, into a little Head, for the most part, three roundish Capsules H, pregnant I, with a Seed of the same Form K.

The Species of *Indian Cress* are,

1. *Cardaminum ampliori folio* & majori flore. *Indian Cress with a bigger Leaf and a larger Flower.* *Viola Indica* scandens, *Nasturtii* sapore, maxima, odorata, H. L. Bat.

2. *Cardaminum minus* & vulgare. *Common Indian Cress, or Yellow Larks-spur.* *Nasturtium Indicum majus*, C. B. Pin. 306. *Nasturtium Indicum folio peltato*, scandens, J. B. 2. 175. *Nasturtium Indicum*, Dod. Pempt. 397.

The Leaves are shaped like a Buckler, being almost circular, often broader than long, sometimes angular, after the manner of *Ivy*, smooth above, clothed with a short Down underneath. The Pedicle is inserted in the Center of the Leaf, as in *Navelwort*; whence the Rays are stretched towards the Circumference. It is reddish, twirled, and after the manner of the *Bind-*

weeds, lays hold on the neighbouring Plants. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves proceed waving twirling Pedicles, sustaining a Flower of an admirable structure, having its back part lengthened into a Tail, about two inches long, of a yellow colour inclining to Orange, divided into five jaggs of the same colour, three of which sustain the two upper ones. The Seeds grow by threes.

It is a Native of *Peru*; whence it has been brought, not only into *Europe*, but also into other parts of the *West Indies*.

It flowers all the Summer, and good part of the Autumn.

3. *Cardaminum minus* & vulgare, flore luteo, dilutior. Common *Indian Cress*, with a paler yellow Flower. *Nasturtium Indicum*, majus, flore luteo, dilutior, *H. R. Par.*

It is called *Cardaminum*, as it were *Cardamum Indum*.

The chief use of *Indian Cress* (or, as it is often called, *Nasturtium*) is in Sallads, on account of its fine sharp taste, and beautiful look.

It has the same taste and smell as the *Cresses*. Hence it has the same antiscorbutick Quality. The tender Stalks and Fruits are wont to be pickled, and eat in the Winter-season.

They are very rich in an oily, volatile, acrid Salt.

TABLE CCLI.

GENUS VII.

MELIANTHUS.

Melianthus is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, consisting of four Petals C, placed sometimes in form of a Fan D, sometimes of a Cone E. But out of the Empalement F, H, divided unequally into many parts G, I, arises the Pointal K, L, which afterwards becomes a Fruit resembling a Bladder, four-cornered, divided into four Cells N, and pregnant O with roundish Seeds P.

The Species of *Melianthus* are,

1. *Melianthus Africanus*, *H. L. Bat. Afric.* *Melianthus*. *Pimpinella spicata*, maxima, *Africana*, *Barth. Ad. Hafn. Tom.* 2. 58.

This Honey-bearing Plant has a vivacious, ligneous, thick, pale, branched Root, diffused here and there with a long and deep creeping; a manifold Stalk arising above the height of a Man, of a continual Greeness and Vigour, of the thickness of one's Thumb, round, striated, rough, jointed, ligneous at the Root, solid, in its progress of a greenish red, and Crimson when gathered into its flowering spike, propagating it self easily from joints let down into the ground. Its Leaves are pennated, like those of *Burnet*, but six times as big, stiff, nervous, deeply serrated about the edges, of a greenish, glaucous colour, the middle Rib being winged and notched to the very top. The Flowers are very numerous on the top, of a dark Crimson, gathered into a spike, hanging on long pedicles. The under Petal contains a cartilaginous Receptacle, shaped like a Boat, and full of an Honey-like Liquor, of a pale Crimson-colour, and a very pleasant vinous taste.



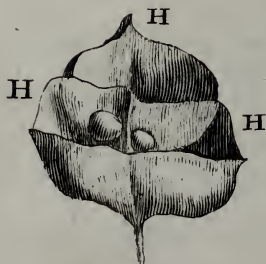
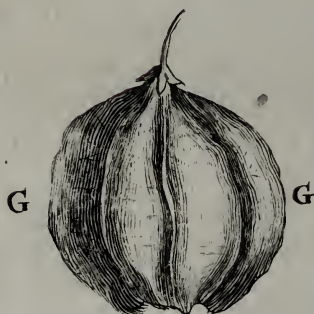
Malvastrum



1870



Corindum.



2. *Melanthus Africanus*, minor, humifusus, foliis Pimpinellæ crispæ Tragi, D. Sberard. Smaller African, procumbent *Melanthus*, with Leaves like those of Tragus's *Pimpinella* crispa.

3. *Melanthus Americanus*, minor. A smaller American *Melanthus*.

Melanthus is derived from the Greek Words μέλι, Honey, and ἄθος, a Flower; as if one should say, Honey-flower.

TABLE CCLII.

GENUS VIII.

CORINDUM.

Corindum is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, consisting of four Petals D, 1, 2, 3, 4, opposed in form of a Cross, and as many smaller ones E, for the most part hooked B, possessing the middle. But out of the four-leav'd Empalement C, 5, 6, 7, 8, arises the Pointal F, which afterwards becomes a Fruit resembling a Bladder GG, distinguished into three Cells H, pregnant with Seeds I, for the most part globose, and having an Heart-fashioned Mark K, L.

The Species of *Corindum* are,

1. *Corindum ampliore folio*, fructu majore. *Corindum*, with a larger Leaf, and a bigger Fruit. Pisum velicarium, fructu nigro alba macula notato, C. B. Pin. 343. *Halicacabum peregrinum* multis, sive *Corindum*, J. B. 2. 173. *Halicacabus peregrinus*, Dod. Pempt. 455.

It lays hold on the neighbouring props, with its slender, striated, and twirling Stalks. The Leaves are oblong, jagged, and deeply divided about the edges. The Flowers grow many together on long Footstalks, white, composed of small Petals. The Fruit is a blown-up Bladder, divided into three Cells, in each of which is contained one hard, round, black Seed, markt with a white spot in form of a Heart. The Root is pretty thick, and set with many fibres.

It flowers late, and seldom perfects its Seed in England.

2. *Corindum ampliore folio*, fructu maximo. *Corindum*, with a larger Leaf, and a very big Fruit. Ulima, H. Mal. Part 8.

3. *Corindum folio & fructu minori*. *Corindum*, with a smaller Leaf and Fruit.

Corindum is so called from the Heart-fashioned Spot on its Seed.

S E C T. III.

Of Herbs with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower, whose Empalement becomes the Fruit.

T A B L E CCLIII, CCLIV. I G E N U S I.

O R C H I S. I V. 2 U M E D

ORCHIS is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, B, C, D, consisting of six dissimilar Petals, of which the five upper ones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, are so disposed, as to imitate in some manner a Helmet, the under one 6, being of many shapes, headed for the most part K, and tailed 7, sometimes representing a naked Man A, sometimes a Butterfly B, a Drone C, a Pidgeon D, an Ape, a Lizard, a Parrot, a Fly, or other things. But the Empalement 8, afterwards becomes a Fruit 9, or little Bottle, open with three Windows 10; to which adhere as many Valves 11, pregnant 12, with very small Seeds 13, like Dust. To these Notes must be added, fleshy and fibrous Roots, sometimes roundish 14, like Testicles, sometimes flat 15, and in a manner ending in Fingers.

The Species of *Orchis* are,

1. *Orchis latifolia*, hiant cucullo, major. *The Man-Orchis*. *Cynos-orchis latifolia*, hiant cucullo, major, C. B. Pin. 80. *Orchis galēa & alis ferē cinereis*. J. B. 2. 755. *Satyrion triphyllon*, *Tabern. Icon.* 675.

The Leaves of this are two inches broad, four or six long, four or five in number; but on open Hills and barren places they do not reach to half the before-mentioned length and breadth. The Stalk is nine inches high; it sustains sweet-smelling Flowers, gathered into a spike, each of which hangs on a Pedicle half an inch long: They have a short Spur, a Crest and Wings of an Ash colour without, reddish

within, and striped with deeper lines; they are intermixed with two oblong, very narrow, reddish, little Leaves. The Beard is oblong, divided and subdivided into reddish wings, white within, speckled with red; on the outside declining from white to purple. In the opening appear greenish summits.

Dodonaus says, that there hangs out of each Flower, as it were the Body of a little Beast or Man, with the Legs and Arms extended, and without a head.

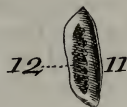
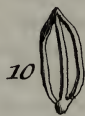
It is found on the rising Meadows about *Montbelyard* and *Geneva* in great plenty. It is found also on *Cawsham* hills by the *Thames*-side, not far from *Reading*, and other places in *England*.

2. *Orchis latifolia*, hiant cucullo, altera: *Another broad leaved Orchis with a gaping Hood*. *Cynosorchis latifolia*, hiant cucullo, altera, C. B. Pin. 81. *Cynosorchis* prior, *Dob. Pempt.* 234. J. B. 2. 758.

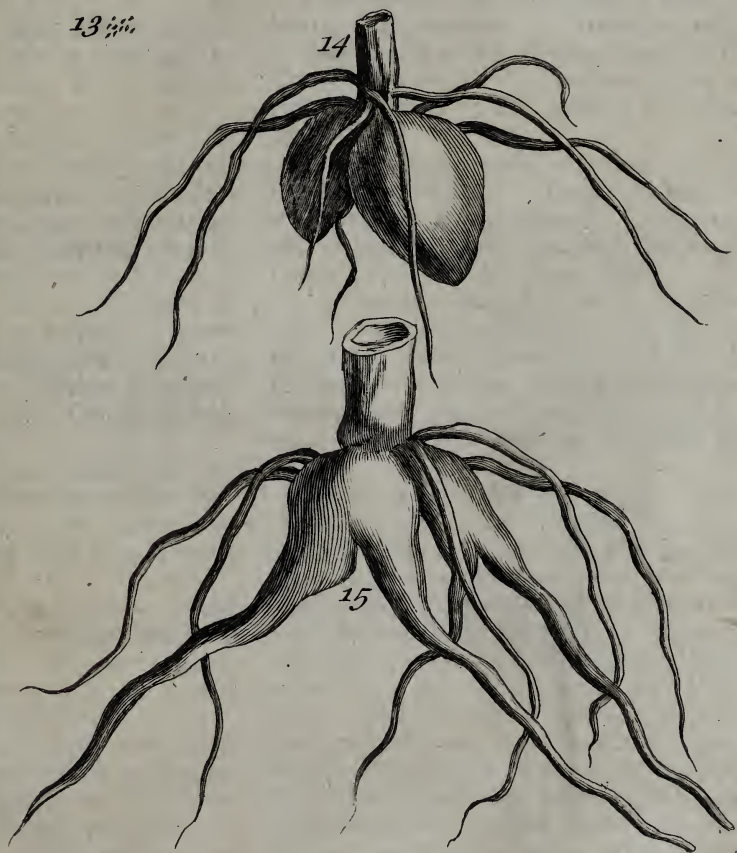
It has broad fat Leaves, almost like those of *Lilies*, a Stalk a foot high or higher, angular, sustaining numerous Flowers, disposed in spikes, of a pale purple colour, like a hood, or open Helmet: From the lower part of the Flower hangs a jagged Body, like the skin of a Dog, or some other Quadruped, of a pale purple colour, speckled with deeper purple specks. *Lobel* attributes to it a sweet-smelling, purple Flower, varied with whitish and brown spots.

Orchis.

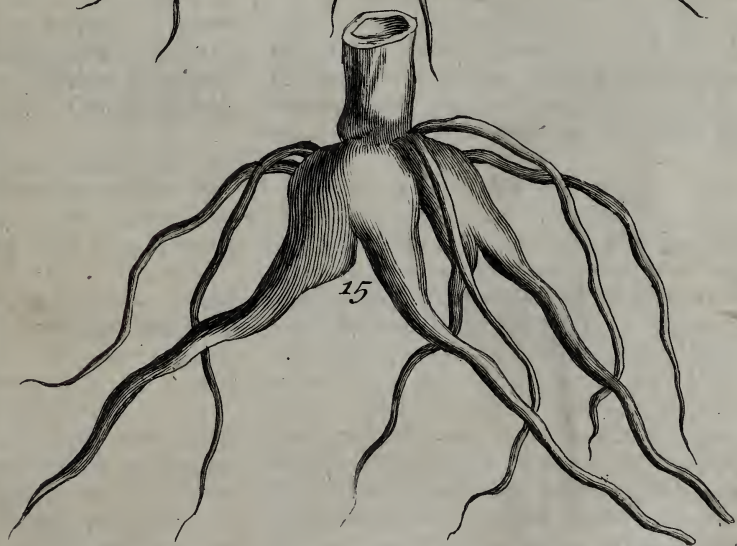




13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.



15





3. *Orchis latifolia*; spica compacta. *Broad-leaved Orchis with a compact spike.* *Cynoforchis latifolia*, spica compacta, C. B. Pin. 81. *Orchis*, five *Cynoforchis tertius Dodonæi*, Lobelio major, alter, J. B. 2. 762. *Cynoforchis tertius*, Dod. Pempt. 235.

It has narrow, striated Leaves, in some measure like the *narrow-leaved Plantain*; a Stalk nine inches high; numerous Flowers, in a short thick spike, on the outside of a Crimson and dark purple colour, and whitish on the inside, a rude and unshaped rudiment, as it were of some Animal hanging down from them.

4. *Orchis angustifolia*, hiantæ cucullo. *Narrow-leaved Orchis with a gaping Hood.* *Cynoforchis angustifolia*, hiantæ cucullo, C. B. Pin. 81. Prodr. 28.

This has two round Roots: The Stalk is hollow, striated, not a cubit high, embraced by some paleish green, smooth, striated Leaves, six inches long. It has an oblong spike of thin-set Flowers, purplish, hanging on longish Pedicles, and resembling a gaping Hood.

5. *Orchis militaris*, major. *Greater military Orchis.* *Cynoforchis militaris*, major, C. B. Pin. 81. *Orchis strateumatica*, major, J. B. 2. 758. *Orchis latifolia*, altera, Clus. Hist. 267.

The Stalk is near a cubit high, the Leaf very large; the Flower white within, marked with purple spots; on the outside deeper red, as it were with purple and Lemon-coloured fibres.

6. *Orchis militaris*, media. *Middle military Orchis.* *Cynoforchis militaris*, media, C. B. Pin. 81. *Orchis parvo flore rubro*, five Phœniceo, J. B. 2. 764. *Orchis ii.* Clus. Hist. 267.

This is above a span high, with many Leaves not large, very much embracing the Stalk. It has Flowers in a kind of spike, an inch and half long, and almost an inch broad: They are small, red, and almost of one colour.

F. Bauhinus found it about Montbelyard, flowering in June.

7. *Orchis militaris* minor. *The smaller military Orchis.* *Cynoforchis militaris* minor, C. B. Pin. 81. *Orchis Frateumatica*, minor, J. B. 2. 758. *Testiculus stræumaticus*, minor x. Tabern. Icon. 664.

This is very like the first Species. It differs from it, in that the Wings are striated within with small purple Lines, and that the Beard is broader, the upper jaggs being shorter, and the lower ones not only shorter, but also much broader. Add, that it flowers later, namely, about the End of May.

Mr. Ray observed it on Mount Saleva.

8. *Orchis militaris*, montana, spica rubente, conglomerata. *Mountain, military Orchis, with a reddish conglomerated spike.* *Cynoforchis militaris*, montana, spica rubente, conglomerata, C. B. Pin. 81. Prodr. 28.

9. *Orchis militaris*, pratensis, elatior, floribus variegatis. *Larger military Orchis, with variegated Flowers.* *Cynoforchis militaris*, pratensis, elatior, floribus variegatis, C. B. Pin. 81. Prodr. 28.

10. *Orchis militaris*, pratensis, humilior. *Little purple flowered Orchis.* *Cynoforchis militaris*, pratensis, humilior, C. B. Pin. 81. *Orchis parvis floribus*, multis punctis notatis, an Clusii *Orchis Pannonica*, 4. J. B. 2. 765. *Orchis Pannonica* iv. Clus. Hist. 268.

The Stalk of this is a span and half, or nine inches high, encompassed with five, six or seven Leaves, one inch and half broad, a span long, of which some are bent back, others involve the Stalk. The Flowers are thick-set in a pretty short spike, imitating a rusty Cone, on the top of the Stalk; before they are unfolded, of an Honey smell. The Flowers are small, with a very short greenish spur, a Rust coloured Crest, Wings either totally greenish, or half purplish, speckled with red within. The Beard is something like a little Quadruped, divided into three or four parts, winged, quite white without, marked within with many deep purple specks, and having yellow summits in the opening.

11. *Orchis montana*, purpurea, odorata: Sweet smelling, purple, Mountain - Orchis. *Cynorchis montana*, purpurea, odorata, C. B. Pin. 81. *Orchidis* genus parvum, flore prorsus purpureo, odoris suavissimi, J. B. 2. 763. Testiculus xii. Tabern. Icon. 665.

12. *Orchis obscurè purpurea*, odorata. Sweet smelling, dark-purple Orchis. *Cynorchis obscurè purpurea*, odorata, C. B. Pin. 81. *Cynorchis flore purpurascente*, Eyst.

13. *Orchis globoso flore*, C. B. Pin. 81. *Orchis with globular Heads*. *Orchis rotundus Dalechampii*, J. B. 2. 765. Lugd. 1556.

It has a double Root, small and oblong, not exactly orbicular. The Stalk is a cubit high, round, streight and slender. The Leaves are long, narrow, fleshy, bluish green, three or four upon the Stalk, none at the Root. The Flowers sit on the top of the Stalk, being gathered into globular Heads, and something flat, not a long spike as in the rest.

14. *Orchis humilis*, Alpina, folio gramineo. Dwarf Mountain-Orchis with a grassy Leaf. *Chamaorchis Alpina*, folio Gramineo, C. B. Pin. 81. Prodr. 29.

The Plant is a span high, from whose double, globular, oblong Root arise very narrow Leaves, four on each side, rising above a naked Stalk, three inches high. The Spike is an inch long, with a very short Leaf on each side. The little Flowers are green and hooded.

15. *Orchis Morio mas*, foliis maculatis, C. B. Pin. 81. Great purple Orchis with spotted Leaves Male Fool stones. *Orchis major tora purpurea*, maculoso folio, J. B. 2. 973. Testiculus Morionis, mas, Dod. Pempt, 236.

The Roots are double, like two Olives; one new and full, the other fungous, wrinkled and flaccid. It has six or seven Leaves at the Root, and sometimes more, pretty broad, smooth, like those of Lilies, mark'd above with some blackish red spots, one or two now and then embracing the Stalk. The Stalk is nine inches or a foot high, round, striated. The Flowers are disposed in a long spike, of a purple colour, numerous, sweet-smelling and beautiful to the

sight, whiter about the Navel, and painted with a few deeper purple spots, having a short thick heel behind. Those narrow and sharp-pointed Leaves which arise from the sides of the Crest, and are wont in this kind of Flowers, to be called Wings, stand a little out like Ears, and end in a sharp Point. At the Pedicle of each little Flower is put a sharp-pointed purple Leaf. The Flowers are not very thick-set in the Spike. It flowers about the end of April and beginning of May, and is common in Meadows and Bushy Places.

16. *Orchis Morio*, foliis sessilibus, maculatis, C. B. Pin. 82. Violet purple Orchis with spotted Leaves. *Cynorchis Delphinia*, maculosis foliis, flore purpuro-violaceo, J. B. 2. 760. *Cynorchis maculata*, Tabern. Icon. 660.

17. *Orchis foliis sessilibus, non maculatis*, C. B. Pin. 82. Purple Orchis with unspotted Leaves. *Orchis minor*, purpurea & aliorum colorum, cum alis virentibus, J. B. 2. 761. *Orchis v*, Clus. Hist. 268.

18. *Orchis foliis sessilibus, non maculatis*, flore lacteo, C. B. Pin. 82. Milk-white Orchis with unspotted Leaves.

19. *Orchis morio femina*, C. B. Pin. 82. Smaller purple Orchis with greenish wings, or Female Fool-stones. Testiculus Morionis femina, Dod. Pempt. 236.

The Roots are double, round, about the bigness of a small Nutmeg, one above the other, with some fibres growing from the upper part, as in the rest of this kind. It has four or more Leaves lying on the ground, not very long nor large, for the most part reflex, and as it were twisted, not at all spotted. The Stalk is a span high, clothed commonly with two Leaves, which embrace it. The spike of Flowers is shorter than that of the 15th, the Flowers fewer, purple, sweet-smelling, with a broader beard, markt with deeper purple spots. The Wings are broad, hollow, striated with greenish lines. A purplish Leaf is placed at the Pedicle of each Flower.

It flowers about the end of May, and sometimes earlier. It is common in Pastures almost every where.

20. Orchis Morio foemina, flore roseo, *H. R. Par.* Green-winged Orchis with a Rose coloured Flower.

21. Orchis Morio foemina, flore niveo & versicolore, *H. R. Par.* Green-winged Orchis with a Snow-white and changeable Flower.

22. Orchis, Morio, minor, foliis maculatis, C. B. *Pin.* 82. Smaller, purple Orchis with spotted Leaves.

Cynorchis minimus, secundum caulem maculosis foliis, floribus purpureis, J. B. 2: 760.

23. Orchis flore nudi hominis effigiem representans, mas, C. B. *Pin.* 82. The other Man-Orchis. Orchis Anthropophora oreades, altera, *Col.* Part 2. 8.

The Leaves of this are pale-green. The Stalk is a foot high, tender, greenish, having at the top a thick spike, loaded with Flowers gaping from the bottom, of a reddish colour before they open, but afterwards of a fine Flesh-colour, imitating the shape as well as colour of a naked Man, with Arms bent, and a Body, Thighs, Legs and private Parts.

It grows at the Roots of Mount Vesuvius, and flowers in April.

24. Orchis flore nudi hominis effigiem representans, foemina, C. B. *Pin.* 82. The Woman Orchis. Orchis Anthropophora, oreades, *Col.* Part 1. 320.

This resembles a naked Woman, having the Head covered with a Hood divided into five segments, greenish, encompassed with purple borders, from which hangs down the under-lip, or beard of the Flower, representing not only the Proportion of an humane Body, but almost the very Face too. The Flowers are of a pale yellow colour, and are sprinkled with golden specks, and are disposed about the top of the Stalk as in the rest of this kind. The Stalk is a foot and half high, smooth, round, intercepted by two hollow Leaves embracing it. The other five bottom-Leaves are oblong, almost half a foot long, and an inch or less broad, greenish, lifted up above the Ground, and convex, and hanging from a long Neck. From the bottom of which arise Fibres four inches long, thick, variously and obliquely, under which are two Testicles, one of which is hard, smooth, whitish, of the bigness of

an Olive; but the other wrinkled, brown, old, as in the rest.

25. Orchis flore simiam referens, C. B. *Pin.* 81. The Ape-Orchis. Cynorchis latifolia, hiant e cucullo, minor, *Ejusd.* *Pin.* 81. Cynorchis altera, *Dod.* *Pompt.* 234. Orchis altera, Oreades, Cercopithecophora, *Col.* Part 1. 320.

This approaches to the First Species, than which, however, it is less in all its Parts: Its Legs and Arms are short, so that it more represents the erect Figure of an Ape, than that of a Man, its Face being large with great Eyes. The fresh Testicle is round, of the thickness of one's Thumb, having a Cleft like an Apricock; but the wither'd one is longer. It has three Leaves at the bottom, a span long, and very broad; three other smaller ones distinguish a stalk almost two spans high, reddish about the top. The jaggs of the Flowers are all over purple: But the middle part, which represents the Body of the Animal, and also Coverings are speckled.

26. Orchis Anthropophora, mas, Lusitanica, odore Arachi aromatici. Portuguese Man-Orchis with the smell of the aromatick Tare.

27. Orchis Anthropophora, Lusitanica, flore parvo, herbacei coloris, cum limbo purpurascete. Portuguese Man-Orchis with a small Flower of an herbaceous colour, with a purplish border.

28. Orchis barbata, odore hirci, brevior e latioreque folio, C. B. *Pin.* 82. The Lizard-Flower, or great Goats Stones. Orchis barbata foetida, J. B. 2. 756. Tra-gorchis, testiculus hirci, *Dod.* *Pempt.* 237.

The Bulbs of this are generally larger than those of any other Species, being sometimes as big as a Walnut with its outer Rind. It has many large, Liliaceous, smooth Leaves, arising from the Root, and also on the Stalk, to the very Spike. The thick Stalk sustains a dense spike of stinking Flowers; each of which sits on a green, twisted, swelling Pedicle: The Spur is short and green, the Crest and Wings greenish without, and marked on the inside with purplish specks and stripes. From an under-lip white on the outside, speckled on the inside with purple, hangs down a Goat's Beard composed of three greenish twirls,

of which the side-ones are shorter and curled up, the middle one longer and bifid. It has a strong smell.

J. Bauhinus was in the right to make but one Species of the *Orchis barbata*, *odore hirci*, *breviore latioreque folio* C. B. Pin. and the *Orchis odore hirci*, *longiore, angustioreque folio* of the same Author: For the Leaves are found more or less narrow, *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

29. *Orchis odore hirci*, *longiore angustioreque folio*, C. B. Pin. 82. The great Goat's stones with a longer and narrower Leaf. *Testiculus Hircinus* ii. *Tabern. Icon. 672.*

This is a Variety of the preceding.

30. *Orchis odore hirci*, minor, C. B. Pin. 81. The lesser Goat's stones. *Tragorchis minor*, *stere fuliginoso*, J. B. 2. 764. *Tragorchis minor* & *verior*, five *Coriosmites* vel *Coriophora*, *stere instar Cimicum*, *Lob. Icon. 177.*

This has two middle-sized round bulbs; one placed above the other. The Stalk is for the most part a foot high, clothed from the bottom to the very top, with long, narrow, sharp-pointed, carinated Leaves, which embrace it with their bosom: In some Plants one may find ten or twelve Leaves. On the top of the stalk sits a thick spike, two inches long, stained with a dark purple. Each Flower has a pretty long Leaf at the origine of its Pedicle, The small Flowers sit on short pedicles, so twisted, that they seem to embrace the spurs. The Crest, as in the others, is composed of five little Leaves, shutting so closely, that they seem to be but one piece. The beard is short, bent backwards, more than in any other Species of *Orchis*, sprinkled with purple spots. It is divided into three pretty broad jaggs, of which the middle one is the longest. The colour of the jaggs is a blackish Green, or sooty. It has an unpleasant smell of Buggs.

31. *Orchis odore hirci*, minor, *spica purpurascens*, C. B. Pin. 82. The lesser Goat's stones with a purplish spike. *Orchis Batavica*, J. B. 2. 764. *Orchis Batavica* vi, *Clus. Hist. 269.*

32. *Orchis spica purpurea, foetida*, C. B. Pin. 82. *Orchis with a stinking purple spike.* *Orchis foetidissima* *Clusio*, J. B. 2. 763. *Orchis grandiorum storum purpureorum spica, teterrimi foetoris, Clus. Hist. 268.*

33. *Orchis spiralis, alba, odorata*, J. B. 2. 769. *Triple Ladies Traces.* *Triorchis alba, odorata, minor*, C. B. Pin. 84. *Testiculus odoratus*, five *Orchis spiralis*, minor, *Lob. Icon. 186.*

It has a double, bulbous, oblong, hairy Root, pointed towards the lower part, and set with some fibres; from the top of which, with a sheathed Pedicle an inch long, arise green fat Leaves half an inch broad, an inch or more long, with a thick rib on the back-side, where are dark green Veins running from the bottom to the top. Near these arises a Stalk nine inches or a foot high, round, clothed with sharp-pointed Leaves, as it were with a sheath. It has a Thyse of white, sweet-smelling Flowers, which bend it down, so as to make it twirl in a spiral form.

The Flowers are of a greenish yellow on the inside, and at the side two white Leaves hang like Wings.

It flowers in Autumn, in dry, sandy and chalky, and sometimes in moist Pastures.

34. *Orchis bifolia, latissima*, C. B. Pin. 82. The broadest two-leaved *Orchis*. *Orchis amplissima, foliis binis, splendentibus*, J. B. 2. 671. *Orchis i, amplissimis foliis, Clus. Hist. 267.*

It has two Leaves, nor yielding in bigness to those of *White Hellebore*, marked in like manner with some Veins running from the Pedicle, to the very extremity of the Leaf, greenish above, paler underneath, and shining. It has a Stalk a cubit high, clothed with a few Leaves, five-cornered. Its Flowers hang together on the top in spikes.

35. *Orchis bifolia altera*, C. B. Pin. 82. The other two leav'd *Orchis*. *Orchis Hermaphroditica, bifolia*, J. B. 2. 772. *Testiculus vulpinus*, iv, *Hermaphroditicus, Tabern. Icon. 669.*

36. *Orchis alba, bifolia, minor, calcari oblongo*, C. B. Pin. 83. *Butterfly-Satyrion.* *Orchis alba, calcari longo*, J. B. 2. 771. *Orchis Serapias, i, Dod. Pempt. 237.*

It's Root consists of two longish Bulbs, shap'd like a Pear, and with long Fibres. From this Root proceed two, broad, Liliaceous Leaves, less markt with Nerves on the upper part, smooth, pale green; the rest are eight or ten times as small and narrower, encompassing an angular, striated Stalk, about a foot high, without any Order. On the top of which is plac'd a spike of Flowers, of a very sweet smell, white, resembling a Butterfly, with expanded Wings.

It flowers in June, in Bushes and Pastures.

Dodonæus took the Flower of this Plant to be tripetalous: J. Bauhinus has very well describ'd the six Petals, of which it is compos'd: It is not very easy to know whether Anguillara intended to speak of this Species under the Name of *Satyrium vel testiculus vulpis*; for that is all he says of it. This Plant has usually but two Leaves, pretty large and placed at the bottom of the Stalk. Sometimes it has three, and then it is the *Orchis trifolia*, major of C. Bauhinus, who allows it to be the same Plant with that of which we are speaking. There were four Figures of it in *Tabernaemontanus*; two of which have three Tubercles for the Root; but it seems they are but varieties. The History of the Plants of Lyons, has three Figures of it. There are also two of it in the *Hortus Eystettenfis*. Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.

37. *Orchis trifolia*, major, C. B. Pin. 83. The greater, three-leav'd *Orchis*. *Triorchis trifolia*, Tabern. Icon. 678.

38. *Orchis trifolia*, minor, C. B. Pin. 83. The lesser, three-leav'd *Orchis*. *Orchides*, culices, minores, triphyllæ, J. B. 2. 772. *Culices minores*, triphyllæ, Lob. Icon. 179.

39. *Orchis Hermaphroditica*, C. B. Pin. 83. The Frog *Orchis*. *Orchis Cetrachites*, J. B. 2. 772. Tabern. Icon. 673.

This is called Frog-*Orchis* from the resemblance it's Flower bears to that Animal.

40. *Orchis Fucum referens* major, foliolis, superioribus candidis & purpurascens, C. B. Pin. 83. The common Humble-Bee *Satyrium*. *Orchis Fuciflora*, galea & alis purpurascens, J. B. 2. 766. *Orchis Serapias*, secundus, major, Dod. Pempt. 238.

Of the Leaves of this Plant, which resemble those of the narrow-leav'd *Plantain*, some are bent back, others are erect and embrace the Stalk. The Stalk is a span or nine Inches high, set with few Flowers, without spurs, having a purplish Crest and Wings, with a greenish line running from the top to the bottom: The Beard is a large, fat Leaf, beautifully representing a Bee or Drone, of a sooty colour, and, as you turn it to the light, variegated with a brighter or duller, elegant run of yellowish Lines, so that they describe three Circles, with a rusty space in the middle. The Root is double, large, sweet, and succulent.

It is frequent in dry Pastures. It flowers in June.

41. *Orchis Fucum referens*, flore subviride, C. B. Pin. 83. Bee-*Orchis*, with a greenish Flower. *Orchis Melitidis*, J. B. 2. 767. *Orchis Serapias*, secundus, minor, Dod. Pempt. 238.

42. *Orchis Fucum referens*, colore rubiginoso, C. B. Pin. 83. Humble-Bee *Satyrium* with green Wings. *Orchis five Testiculus spegodes*, hirsuto flore, J. B. 2. 767. *Testiculus Vulpinus*, secundus, spegodes, Lob. Icon. 179.

It has a green Crest and Wings, and with its dusky colour resembles rather a Drone than a Bee. It's Beard has none of those lines which were describ'd in the 40th, but only two of a livid colour are join'd with a transverse one, so as to form a great H; but they join at the ends so as make an oval Figure.

It is seldom found in England. It has been observ'd in a Gravel-pit near Shelford; a Village not far from Cambridge. It flowers a full Month before the 40th.

43. *Orchis Fucum* referens, floribus cæruleis, C. B. Pin. 83. *The Bee-Orchis with blue Flowers.*

44. *Orchis Fucum* referens, floribus punctatis, C. B. Pin. 83. *Bee Orchis with specked Flowers.*

45. *Orchis Fucum* referens, floribus albis, C. B. Pin. 83. *Bee Orchis with white Flowers.*

46. *Orchis Fucum* referens, floribus purpureis, C. B. Pin. 83. *Bee-Orchis with purple Flowers.*

47. *Orchis Fucum* referens, floribus variegatis, C. B. Pin. 83. *Bee-Orchis with variegated Flowers.*

48. *Orchis Muscam* referens, major, C. B. Pin. 83. *The greater Fly - Orchis.* *Orchis myodes*, flore grandiusculo, Lob. Icon. 183.

49. *Orchis muscæ corpus* referens, minor, & galea, & alis herbidis, C. B. Pin. 83. *The common Fly-Orchis.* *Orchis myodes*, galea & alis herbidis, & *Orchis Serapias* tertia Dodonæi, & *myodes* 1 Lobelio, J. B. 2. 767. *Orchis myodes*, prima, floribus muscam exprimens, Lob. Icon. 181.

It has three, four, or five Leaves, an Inch broad, sometimes narrower, about a span in length; the Stalk is slender, a span or a span and a half high, sustaining Flowers on an upright bellied Pedicle, over against which is set a Leaf reaching to the top of the Flower. The Flowers are thin-set, without any spur, with a Crest and Wings of an herbaceous colour, the rest of it exactly resembling the body of a Fly, white on the under part, with rust-colour'd edges, of a sooty colour on the upper part, with a blueish Zone encompassing it. It is not common in England. Mr. Ray, says, he has found it in *Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, and Essex*; particularly on the Bank of the *Devil's - ditch*; and in a Meadow joining to *Teversham - Moor*. *J. Bauhinus*, says, it grows plentifully at *Montbelyard*, and flowers in May.

50. *Orchis Muscam* referens, lutea, C. B. Pin. 83. *Orchis myodes*, lutea, J. B. 2. 768. *Vulpinus Testiculus*, five *Orchis myodes* lutea, *Narbonensis*, con-

gener, cum minimo Testiculo vulpino; floribus muscam colore & effigie præ se ferentibus, Lob. Icon. 181.

51. *Orchis angustifolia*, C. B. Pin. 83. *Narrow leav'd Orchis.* *Orchis minor*, angustifolia, in superna parte longis foliis, J. B. 2. 765. *Testiculus xvi*, minor, *Tabern.* Icon. 667.

52. *Orchis papilionem* expansum, herbaei coloris referens, C. B. Pin. 83. *Greenish Butterfly Orchis.* *Orchis Ornithophora*, vel *Ornithos folio lævi*, Lob. Icon. 182.

53. *Orchis papilionem* referens, foliis maculatis, C. B. Pin. 84. *Butterfly Orchis with spotted Leaves.* *Orchis ornithophora* folio maculoso, J. B. 2. 759. Lob. Icon. 183.

54. *Orchis papilionem* referens, angustifolia, alba, C. B. Pin. 84. *White, narrow-leav'd Butter-fly Orchis.* *Orchis ornithophora*, candida, J. B. 2. 761. Lob. Icon. 183.

55. *Orchis Araneam* referens, C. B. Pin. 84. *Spider - Orchis.* *Orchis Andrachnitis*, Lob. Icon. 185.

56. *Orchis montana*, Italica, flore ferrugineo, lingua oblonga, C. B. Pin. 84. *Mountain, Italian Orchis, with an Iron-coloured Flower, and a long Tongue.* *Orchis*, five Testiculus maximo flore, J. B. 2. 766. *Testiculus xiii.* *Tabern.* Icon. 665.

It has a small, wrinkled Testicle. The Stalk is hollow, sometimes above a Foot high, adorn'd with a few, narrow Leaves, three or four Inches long, which encompass it with their broad Base. Each Flower has a short, broad Leaf, ending in a point, put under it. The Flowers are five or six in number, dispos'd alternately on the top of the Stalk, of an Iron-colour, of the shape of an oblique Tube, with a long Tube hanging down, tapering from a broad Base to a Point, with a Hood of a paler colour, like a Bladder.

It is found in Pastures, in various parts of Italy.

57. *Orchis montana*, Italica, lingua oblonga, altera, C. B. Pin. 84. *Another, Italian, Mountain Orchis with a long Tongue.* *Orchis macrophylla*, Col. part. 1. 322.

Columna says, he took the Root of this Plant up with only one Bulb or Testicle, and had no opportunity of determining whether it had more or no. It was of a reddish colour, hardly wrinkled, with Fibres of the same colour coming from it's upper part, and others along it's Neck, which is not observ'd in others of this kind.

It has two Leaves at the bottom, but not equal; more dispos'd along the Stalk, of which some are near a foot and a half long; the others are about a foot long, gradually decreasing, but broader. The Stalk is very long, three foot from the Root, on the top of which are Flowers like oblique Tubes, having a long and broad Beard, of a sweet red colour; but rather purplish about the Hood; dispos'd in a spike a Foot long.

58. *Orchis palmata, pratensis, latifolia, longis calcaribus, C. B. Pin. 85. The male-handed Orchis, or male Satyrion Royal. Palmata non maculata, J. B. 2. 774.*

It's Root consists of two Bulbs, divided commonly into four Fingers. The Stalk is nine Inches or a Foot high, cloth'd from the bottom almost to the Spike with oblong Leaves, an Inch and a half broad, sharp-pointed, not spotted, pale-green. The Flowers are gather'd into Spikes, not very thick, nor very long, purplish, with purple Wings on each side. The upper Petal is erect, those that are under it meet together and form a Crest. The Beard is broad, divided into three parts, strip'd or speckled with deeper lines and specks; a spur of half an Inch is extended backwards. At the origine of each Pedicle is plac'd, a broad, oblong, purplish Leaf. The Taste of the Leaves is bitter.

It is found in moist Meadows and Marshy Places. - It Flowers in May.

59. *Orchis palmata, pratensis, latifolia, longis calcaribus, flore carneo, H. R. Monsp. Male-handed Orchis with a flesh colour'd Flower.*

60. *Orchis palmata, pratensis, latifolia, longis calcaribus, flore albo, H. R. Monsp. Male-handed Orchis, with a white Flower.*

61. *Orchis palmata, pratensis, angustifolia, major, C. B. Pin. 85. The greater, narrow leav'd, meadow, hemoted Orchis. Palma Christi, 3 Eyst.*

It has small Roots, like two Hands, divided into two Fingers, with a few Fibres. The Leaves are liliaceous, narrow, smooth, a span long, thro' which as thro' a tube, a hollow Stalk passes, a Cubit high, sustaining a spike, almost a span long, narrow, compos'd of pale purple Flowers, with a short spur, under each of which is put an oblong, sharp-pointed Leaf, and an oblong head, containing Seeds like those of the rest.

62. *Orchis palmata, pratensis, maculata, C. B. Pin. 85. The female banded Orchis, or female Satyrion Royal. Palmata speciosiore thyrsis, folio maculato, J. B. 2. 774. Satyrium basilicum, foemina, Dod. Pempt. 240.*

It has a Stalk a Foot, and sometimes a Cubit high, or higher; green or purplish; on the top of which are dispos'd in a Spike reddish or pale purple Flowers, with a spur about a third part of an Inch long, two upright Petals, and a Crest compos'd of two Petals on which has a third, the Beard being divided into three jaggs, and speckled with lines and spurs of a deeper colour, with a purplish or green Pedicle, under which is always plac'd a green or purplish sharp-pointed Leaf. It has many Leaves arising from the Root, and embracing the Stalk, and others on the Stalk it self, markt with many black-spots. The Roots is compos'd of two broad Bulbs, both of which are divided commonly into four Fingers.

It flowers for the most part in June.

63. *Orchis palmata, pratensis, maculata, flore albo, C. B. Pin. 85. Female banded Orchis with a white Flower. Palma Christi erecta, flore candido, Eyst.*

64. *Orchis palmata, pratensis, maculata, flore variegato, C. B. Pin. 85. Female banded Orchis with a variegated Flower. Palma Christi erecta, flore variegato, Eyst.*

65. *Orchis palmata, pratensis, maxima*, C. B. Pin. 85. *The greatest, meadow, hand-ed Orchis.* *Cynorchis macrocaulos* five *Conopsea*, five *galericulata* C. Gemmæ, Lob. Icon. 192. *Palmata* five *Cynorchis*, *macrocaulos*, *galericulata*, C. Gemmæ, J. B. 2. 777.

It flowers from about the middle of May to about the middle of June.

Its Flowers are very ill engraved in Matthioli's figure; that of *Tabernaemontanus* has the same Fault. Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.

66. *Orchis palmata, minor, calcaribus oblongis*, C. B. Pin. 85. *Orchis palmata, angustifolia, minor, Ejusd. Red banded Orchis, with long spurs.* *Serapias minor*, *rubello nitente flore, angustifolia, nullis inspersis punctulis*, Lob. Icon. 189.

It has a double-handed Root, one sustaining and nourishing the Stalk, being flaccid and wasting; but that, which is to produce a new Stalk next Year, appearing full, succulent, and of a viscid Taste; the Fingers into which they are divided are sometimes several Inches long. Above the Roots proceed several Fibres, of the thickness of those of *Hellebore*. The Leaves are a span long, embracing the Stalk, narrow, pale-green, not spotted. The Stalk is a Foot or a Cubit high, set with some small and narrow Leaves; terminated at the top by a beautiful *Thyrse*, a span or half a foot long, consisting of red Flowers, not markt with any spots or lines, having long spurs, slender and resembling a Bird's claws, crooked, succeeded by striated Seed-vessels, full of a dusty Seed. The Smell is neither strong nor unpleasant. The taste of the Leaves is bitter; that of the Root viscid, a little Rammish. This Species is easily distinguish'd from the rest by the length of its Spike or *Thyrse*, by the smallness of its red Flowers of one colour, by it Leaves not being spotted; by the long and slender spurs of the Flowers.

It flowers with us in June, in moist Meadows and Pastures.

67. *Orchis palmata, angustifolia, minor, odoratissima*, C. B. Pin. 86. Prodr. 30. *A most sweet-smelling, small, narrow-leav'd banded Orchis.*

It has a double, oblong, narrow Root, shaped like a Hand, divided into three or four very thick Fibres, above which are expanded some Fibres; arising from the bottom of the Stalk. From the Root proceed five or six, oblong, grassy Leaves; among which arises a single Stalk, a span high, set with a very few, small Leaves, which end in a spike two Inches long, on which sit pale-purple Flowers, of a very sweet smell, which being cover'd with a Crest, and having a Beard hanging down, are divided into four Segments, and adorn'd behind with a small spur.

68. *Orchis palmata caryophyllata*, C. B. Pin. 86. *Clove-handed Orchis.* *Palmata caryophyllata*, J. B. 2. 777. *Orchis Serapias caryophyllata, semine pragnans*, Lob. Icon. 194.

69. *Orchis palmata, Sambuci odore, floribus exalbidis*, C. B. Pin. 86. *Handed Orchis, with an Elder-smell, and whitish Flowers.* *Palmata, five Orchis Pannonica, floribus exalbidis, & alba Griesbachiana*, J. B. 2. 775. *Orchis Pannonica*, viii Clus. Hist. 269.

The three or four first Leaves are like those of a *Lilly*, of a palish green, without any spot, of an unpleasant Taste. The Stalk is about a span high, embrac'd by some Leaves, on the top of which the Flowers grow, dispos'd in spikes, whitish and of a palish colour, not speckled, gaping in the fore-part, ear'd on both sides, having a broadish, pale lip, hanging down, and a horn on the back part, as in *Lark's-spur*, or *Toad's-flax*, but broader and blunt, of a strong Smell, like that of *Elder-flowers*.

It is found in the Woods in the lower Austria, and Flowers in April, and sometimes in May.

70. *Orchis palmata*, Sambuci odore, floribus purpureis, C. B. Pin. 86. *Handed Orchis with an Elder-smell, and purple Flowers.*

71. *Orchis palmata*, Batrachites, C. B. Pin. 86. *Handed Frog-Orchis.* Serapias Batrachites vel Myoides, Lob. Icon. 193.

72. *Orchis castrata*, C. B. Pin. 86. *Castrated Orchis.* Satyrium castratum vel eunuchum ex genere Cynosorchios C. Gemmæ, Lob. Icon. 192.

It is a beautiful Plant, of a purplish colour, sometimes Violet and speckled. It appears in the Meadows in June. It has a Bulb divided into two, sometimes into three parts.

73. *Orchis palmata*, palustris, latifolia, C. B. Pin. 86. *Broad-leav'd, marsh banded Orchis.* Palmata five Serapias palustris, latifolia, flore albo, subpurpurascens, J. B. 2. 773. Satyrium Basilicum, foliosum, Dod. Pempt. 241.

74. *Orchis palmata*, palustris, altera, C. B. Pin. 86. *Another Marsh-banded Orchis.* Palmata, Serapias, palustris, leptophylla, violacea, maculata & non maculata, J. B. 2. 776. Serapias palustris, altera, leptophylla, Lob. Icon. 190.

It Flowers late, has Violet-colour'd Flowers, Leaves sometimes smooth, sometimes spotted.

75. *Orchis palmata*, palustris, tertia, C. B. Pin. 86. *A third Marsh-banded Orchis.* Orchis angusto folio, vilissima, palustris, J. B. 2. 776. Cynosorchis palustris, lævi folio & angusto, seu leptophylla omnium vilissima, C. Gemmæ, Lob. Icon. 193.

76. *Orchis palmata*, palustris, maculata, C. B. Pin. 86. *Spotted, Marsh-banded Orchis.* Palmata palustris, nephelodes, J. B. 2. 777. Cynosorchis palustris, altera, lephodes, vel nephelodes, C. Gemmæ, Lob. Icon. 194.

77. *Orchis palmata*, palustris, tota rubra, C. B. Pin. 86. *Marsh banded Orchis, all red.* Palmata floribus impense rubris, J. B. 2. 777. Cynosorchis Dracontias, foliis & floribus impense rubris, Lob. Icon. 191.

78. *Orchis palmata*, flore viridi, C. B. Pin. 86. Prodr. 30. *Handed Orchis with a green Flower.*

79. *Orchis palmata*, maxima, flore suaverubente, odoratissimo, H. R. Par. The greatest, banded Orchis, with a fine red Flower, of a very sweet Smell.

80. *Orchis palmata*, montana, maxima, C. B. Pin. 86. Prod. 31. The greatest, mountain, banded Orchis.

The Stalk is two Cubits high, striated, empty, embrac'd by Leaves, at first a Foot, afterwards a span long, an Inch and a half broad, distinguish'd with Nerves; on the top of the Stalk the Flowers are dispos'd on a spike a span long, of a pale, purple colour, small, cover'd with a little Crest, with a small lip hanging down, divided into very narrow little Beards, and having a capillaceous spur. At the origine of the Flowers are little Leaves ending as it were in a Thred. They are succeeded by an oblong striated Head, which contains a small dusty Seed.

It is found in great plenty on the Mounrains near Basil, and flowers in May.

81. *Orchis palmata*, montana, altera, C. B. Pin. 86. *Another Mountain banded Orchis.* Palmata Serapias, montana, folio lævi, J. B. 2. 776. Serapias montana, lævi folio, Lob. Icon. 191.

82. *Orchis palmata*, montana, maculata, C. B. Pin. 86. *Spotted, Mountain banded Orchis.* Palmata alba, J. B. 2. 775. Serapias candido flore montana, maculatis foliis, Lob. Icon. 189.

83. *Orchis palmata*, angustifolia, Alpina, nigro flore, C. B. Pin. *Narrow-leav'd, Mountain, banded Orchis, with a dark Flower.* Palmata minor, odoratissima, purpurea five nigra, J. B. 2. 778. Palma Christi minor, foemina, Tabern. Icon. 631.

Its Leaves are like those of Saffron; its Stalk is nine Inches high, rusty and smooth; on the top of which is a purple Flower, like an Amaranth, affording a very sweet smell when ripe.

It grows in the hilly Pastures of *Jura* and *Salève* near *Geneva* plentifully.

84. *Orchis palmata, angustifolia, Alpina, roseo flore.* *Narrow-leav'd Mountain, banded Orchis with a rosy Flower.*

85. *Orchis palmata, angustifolia, Alpina, flore albo.* *Narrow-leav'd, Mountain, banded Orchis, with a white Flower.*

86. *Orchis Orientalis, flore maximo, ferrugineo.* *Oriental Orchis, with a very large rusty Flower.*

87. *Orchis Orientalis & Lusitanica, flore maximo, Papilionem referente.* *Oriental and Portuguese Orchis, with a very large Flower, resembling a Butterfly.*

Its Root consists of two Tubercles, fleshy, roundish, dingy white, full of a clammy, insipid Humour; the biggest is an Inch diameter, the other is at it were wither'd, both are nothing but hairy Threds. Its Stalk rises to about half a Foot, two or three Inches thick, wrapt in a few Leaves alternately, the sheaths whereof lie on one another, and afterwards dilate themselves into Leaves like those of the *Flower-de-lys*, shining, sleek, vein'd, pointed, two or three Inches long to one broad; the nearest the Flowers are not by a great deal so big, but much more pick'd. These Flowers form a Bunch at the extremity of the Stalk; each Flower has six Petals, five whereof, which are upright, make a kind of purple Hood, streaked; the three outward ones are near half an Inch long, the two inward are narrower and shorter, but very sharp-pointed; the under Petal is biggest of all, and is the ornament of the Flower; for it gives it in a manner the figure of a *Butterfly* that's upon the Wing. This Petal terminates above in a small neck surmounted by a deep purple Head, behind it ends in a Tail or Spur, whitish, four lines long; the rest is like a Ruff about an Inch broad, curl'd on the edges, above half an Inch high, white, very prettily streaked with purple Veins. The Pedicle of the Flower is four lines long, to one and half thick; it twists spirally, is pale green, and at last comes to be a *Capsule* like a small Lantern,

half a Foot long to three lines broad, consisting of stiff Stalks, which admit as many membranous reddish Pannels, whose lower surface is charg'd with a Velvet band, which is nothing but a Down of very small Seeds, like the sawing of Wood. The Flower is without Smell, and appears towards the end of *April*; the whole Plant has a flat clammy Taste. *Tournefort's Voyage.*

88. *Orchis lingua oblonga, candicante flore minore.* *Orchis with an oblong whitish Tongue, and a smaller Flower.*

89. *Orchis Orientalis, Morio fœmina, flore candidissimo.* *Female, Oriental Orchis, with a very white Flower.*

90. *Orchis Cretica, maxima, flore pallii Episcopalis forma.* *The greatest Orchis of Crete, with a Flower resembling a Bishop's Cope.*

The Root consists of two Knobs, white, fleshy, almost oval, about fifteen lines long, full of Juice, more hairy than are the knobs of those of this kind, whose Fibres only issue from the lower parts of the Trunk. The Trunk or Stalk we are speaking of is about a Foot high, four Lines thick, adorned from the beginning like the sheath of a Knife, with two or three Leaves of about three Inches long, and near an Inch and a half broad, veined, light green, much smaller along the Stalk, especially in those places where they are succeeded by Flowers. The Hood or upper part of these Flowers, consists of five Petals, three great and two small; the great are six or seven lines in length, three or four in breadth, warping, sharp-pointed, rose-colour'd, streak'd with green on the back; two small Petals are placed alternately among the great; they are hardly three lines long, and a line in breadth. The under Petal of this Flower, which is larger and fairer than any of the rest, is about fifteen lines long, and begins in form of a Pidgeon's breast, yellowish green, the head inclining to green; the rest of the leaf is a sort of *Bishop's-Cope*, cut into three parts, of which the middlemost is the least, moderately indented, and somewhat sloping; the other two parts more pick'd. The Cope is of a dun-colour,

colour, shagg'd like Velvet, embellish'd with a sort of purple and brilliant, like the back of a Bee; two sharp eminences, greenish-yellow and nappy, rising a little beneath, and on one side of the Pidgeon's breast, which makes part of an oblong *Cartouche*, the lower part whereof is a tawny yellow, set off with yellow *Fleurons*, terminating like an Anchor. The tail of this Flower is about an Inch long, two lines thick, and somewhat crooked; this in time becomes Fruit; we saw it not in its maturity. *Tournefort's Voyage.*

91. *Orchis Orientalis*, fucum referens, flore maximo, scuto azureo. *Oriental Orchis, resembling a Bee, with a very large Flower, and a blue Shield.*

92. *Orchis Orientalis*, fucum referens, flore parvo, villosissimo, scuto azureo. *Oriental Orchis, resembling a Bee, with a very hairy small Flower, and a blue Shield.*

93. *Orchis Orientalis*, fucum referens flore mammoso. *Oriental Orchis, resembling a Bee, with a swelling Flower.*

94. *Orchis Orientalis*, fucum referens, flore parvo, umbilicato. *Oriental Orchis, resembling a Bee, with a small, umbilicated Flower.*

95. *Orchis Orientalis*, calyptra purpurea, petalo inferiori atropurpureascente, scuto ferri equini forma. *Oriental Orchis, with a purple hood, the under Petal of a dark purple, and the Shield of the shape of an Horse-shoe.*

96. *Orchis Orientalis*, flore spadiceo, scuto variegato, calyptra lutea. *Oriental Orchis, with a Chestnut colour'd Flower, a variegated Shield and a yellow Hood.*

97. *Orchis Orientalis* magno flore virecente, scuto spadiceo calyptra rosea. *Oriental Orchis, with a large greenish Flower, a Chestnut-colour'd Shield, and a rosey Hood.*

98. *Orchis Orientalis*, *Anthrophophora*, flore minimo, albo, umbilico suaverubente. *Oriental Man-Orchis, with a very small, white Flower, with a sweet-red Navel.*

99. *Orchis Orientalis*, fucum referens, flore maximo. *Oriental Orchis, resembling a Bee, with a very large Flower.*

100. *Orchis palmata*, elegans, lutea cum longis calcaribus luteis *Banisteri*, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *A beautiful, yellow banded Orchis, with long yellow Spurs.*

101. *Orchis palmata*, lutea, minor, nullis calcaribus floribus appendis *Banisteri*, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *A smaller, yellow banded Orchis, with no spurs to the Flowers.*

102. *Orchis Hermaphroditica*, *Virginiana*, flore minore, calcar longiore *Banisteri*, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Hermaphrodite Orchis of Virginia, with a smaller Flower and a longer Spur.*

103. *Orchis Africana*, nudi hominis effigiem referens, *Coriandri* odore, *D. Oldenland, Mus. Pet. 281.* *African Man Orchis, with a smell of Coriander.*

The Leaves at the Root are broad in proportion to the Plant. The Stalk is scarce half a Foot high, firm, having one half of it compos'd of Flowers thinner. *Mr. Petiver* received it from *Dr. Oldenland*, from the *Cape of good Hope*, together with the following.

104. *Orchis Africana*, flore singulari, herbaceo, *D. Oldenland, Mus. Pet. 280.* *African Orchis, with a single herbaceous Flower.*

The Hood of the Flower rises up into a Peak, after the manner of the late-flowering, great, yellow *Pontick Monk's-hood*; and what is singular in this kind, it has a broadish leaf on the Stalk not far from the Flower.

105. *Orchis bifolia* foliis subrotundis, spica brevi lata, in caule circiter semipedali, *Raii Supp. 586.* *Two-leav'd Orchis, with roundish Leaves, a broad, short Spike, on a Stalk about half a Foot long.*

Mr. Petiver received it from the *East-Indies* and communicated it to *Mr. Ray*. The Stalk is clothed with small, narrow, sharp-pointed little Leaves.

106. *Orchis minima* bulbosa, *D. Preston, Raii Supp. 587.* *The smallest bulbous Orchis.*

It is a Plant with difform, mossy, whitish Flowers, dispos'd on the top of the Stalk. The Stalk arises from the middle of the Bulb, as in true bulbous Plants, and is cloath'd with two or three auriculated Leaves, the edges being cut with reddish No ches.

107. *Orchis Africana, testiculata, floribus parvis, spicatis, foliis caulem amplexantibus*, D. Sherard, *Raii Supp.* 587. *African, testiculated Orchis, with small spiked Flowers, and Leaves embracing the Stalk.*

The spike is long and narrow, compos'd of Flowers not very thick set.

108. *Orchis Africana, maxima, foliis latis, caulem amplexantibus*, D. Sherard, *Raii Supp.* 587. *A very large African Orchis, with broad Leaves embracing the Stalk.*

The Leaves are very broad and short, enclosing the Stalk like so many Sheaths. The Flowers are thin-set and come out of the bosoms of the Leaves, embracing the Stalk.

109. *Orchis Africana, foliis angustissimis, cauli undique adnatis*, D. Sherard, *Raii Supp.* 587. *African Orchis, with very narrow Leaves, growing to the Stalk on all sides.*

This Species is easily distinguished from all the rest, by its very frequent Leaves growing on all sides from the bottom of the Stalk to the Spike.

110. *Orchis elatior latifolia, Asphodeli radice, spica strigosa*, Sloan. *Cat. Jamaic.* *Broad-leav'd, taller Orchis with an Asphodel Root and a slender Spike.*

The Root of this Plant consists of two Bulbs, fungous, two or three Inches long, both of them arising from the same part, resembling the knobs of the *Asphodel* or *Oenanthe*, less round than in the other *Orchides*. The Stalk is a Foot and a half high, slender, jointed, cloth'd with alternate Leaves, on Pedicles almost an Inch long, embracing the Stalk at its bottom like a Sheath, three Inches long, an Inch and a half broad in the middle, whence they decrease sensibly to each Extremity, till they end in a point, nervous, and

something like those of *Sope-wort*. The top of the Stalk is terminated in a spike of Flowers about two Inches long. Under each Flower is placed a small, membranaceous Leaf, as in the rest of this kind. The Spur of the Flower is blunt, the Crest large, and divided after the manner of the other *Orchides*. It has a small under lip.

111. *Orchis Marilandica, spica brevi conferta, floribus parvis, calcaribus longissimis*, *Raii Supp.* 588. *Maryland Orchis, with a short, thick-set Spike, small Flowers, and very long Spurs.*

The Stalk is nine Inches high, encompassed at the bottom with large, long, sharp-pointed Leaves. It is clothed towards the top with frequent little Leaves to the very Spike. The Flowers are small, gather'd into a sort of Spike, with very long Spurs, and Wings very narrow and long.

Mr. Vernon found it in Maryland and communicated it to Mr. Ray.

112. *Orchis Marilandica, grandis & procera, floribus luteis, calcaribus longissimis, labello fimbriato*, *Raii Supp.* 588. *Large, tall Maryland Orchis, with yellow Flowers, and a very long Spur.* *Orchis palmata elegans lutea Virginiana cum longis calcaribus luteis*, D. Banist. *Morif. Hist.* p. 3.

It has a tall, firm Stalk, cloath'd at the lower part with two or three oblong, broad, liliaceous Leaves, in some measure involving it; on the upper part it has small Leaves. The Spike of Flowers is not very long, compos'd of thick-set Flowers of a singular Structure; for the Crest is small and sharp-pointed, not to be discerned in a dry Specimen, unless those Leaves which hang down happen to be broad. The Beard hangs forward, and is long, narrow, cut on both sides into very narrow jaggs, and as it were fringed; The Spur stretched backwards is very long; the colour of the Flower, as far as could be seen in the dry Specimen, is yellow.

It was communicated to Mr. Ray by Mr. Petiver.

113. *Orchis palmata perameena*, Caryophylli montani floribus, margine fimbriatis, ex Virginia, Pluk. Mantif. A beautiful, banded Orchis, from Virginia, with Thrift flowers, fringed about the edges.

Mr. Ray makes a doubt whether this be specifically different from the precedent.

114. *Orchis Virginiana*, speciosa, pistillo florum in plurimas ramificationes radiato, calcaribus corniculatis, Pluk. Mantif. A beautiful Orchis of Virginia, with the Pointal radiated into several Ramifications, and horned Spurs.

115. *Orchis spiralis elatior* ex Terra Mariana, Pluk. Mantif. A larger, spiral Orchis from Maryland.

116. *Orchis hermaphroditica*, Prom. Bonæ Spei Anisum redolens, Pluk. Mantif. Hermaphrodite Orchis of the Cape of Good Hope, smelling like Anise.

117. *Orchis Virginianus elegans*, flore albo, calcaribus rectis prælongis, Pluk. Mantif. A beautiful Orchis of Virginia, with a white Flower, and very long, straight Spurs.

118. *Orchis bifoliata humilis*, ex Terra Mariana, majori folio & floribus magnis, Pluk. Mantif. Dwarf, two leav'd Orchis, from Maryland, with a larger Leaf, and large purple Flowers.

119. *Orchis Amboynensis*, floribus albis, fimbriatis, Sufannæ Rumphii, P. B. P. Herman. Parad. Orchis of Amboyna, with white, fringed Flowers.

This is a most beautiful Species of testiculated Orchis. Its under Leaves are short, and end in a point, and embrace the Stalk after the manner of the *Orchis rotunda Dalechampii*. The upper Leaves are longer, green, round and smooth, The Stalk is nine Inches or a Foot high, slender, towards the top divided into Branches or Pedicles, coming forth out of the bosoms of the Leaves. Each Branch or Pedicle is crowned with a white Flower, consisting of an entire Crest, broad and roundish, with two, expanded, fringed Wings, and a long, narrow Beard. In

the middle appears a large chap, circumscrib'd with another Crest. On the back part of the Flower stands forth a very long, slender Spur.

Orchis is so called from the Greek Word ὄρχις, *Testiculus*, because of the shape of the Root.

Orchis is hot and moist, and of a sweet Taste. Its use (which is taken from the lascivious signature) is chiefly to strengthen Virility. Thus it is also thought to comfort the Womb, and dispose to Conception. Schrod.

Hartman made use of the following prescription to help Conception.

R. *Sal. Satyrion*, half a Scruple, cum vino Malvatico aut Aq. vitæ Mulieri sæpius post Menstruorum fluxum.

The Drug which is known in Medicine under the Name of *Salep*, is the Root of a Species of *Orchis* growing in Turkey, not unlike our *Orchis Morio fæmina*, but a great deal bigger.

It is an oblong, somewhat clear and pellucid Root, of a yellowish white colour, very hard, and almost Horny, somewhat flat and wrinkled, of a very little Smell, having a mucilaginous Taste. It is brought over from Turkey, and seems to be the dried Root of some Species of *Orchis*. Of these a Decoctien is made, and drunk hot like Tea, being accounted Analeptic and Strengthening, good to prevent miscarriage, and like *Satyrion*. Root, is supposed to be a provocative to Venery. Miller.

TABLE CCLV. Fig. 1.

GENUS II.

Helleborine, BASTARD HELLEBORE.

Bastard Hellebore is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, consisting of six dissimilar Petals, five of which B C D E F, are placed orbicularly; but the lower one G, is hollow'd like a Gutter. The Empalement H, afterwards becomes a Fruit I, perforated with three Windows K, to which adhere Valves L, pregnant with Seeds M, very small like Dust N. To these Notes must be added fibrous Roots.

The Species of *Bastard Hellebore* are,

1. Helleborine latifolia, montana, C. B. Pin. 186. *The most common Bastard Hellebore.* Elleborine Dodonæi, J. B. 3. 516. Helleborine, Dod. Pempt. 384.

Its Root consists of numerous, white Fibres, thicker than those of *Hellebore*, and approaching to those of *Butcher's Broom*, of a bitterish Taste: It has sometimes one Stalk, sometimes more, a Foot or a Cubit high, without Branches, round, and sprinkled with a kind of Meal, cloathed with Leaves without any Pedicles, nervous like those of *white Hellebore*, but much less, scarce attaining the size of *Solomon's Seal*, of a bitter Taste. The Stalk, from the middle to the very top is adorned alternately with Flowers, like those of *Orchis*, composed of two whitish Leaves, three herbaceous ones, all expanded, in the middle of which appears as it were the disbowel'd body of a Fly, of a purplish white colour. Under the Flower is placed a channel'd head, sitting on a short Pedicle, which being encreased becomes the Fruit, and encloses a very small Seed, like Dust.

2. Helleborine flore albo, vel Damasonium montanum, latifolium, C. B. Pin. 187. *White - flower'd Bastard Hellebore.* Damasonium Alpinum five Elleborine floribus albis, J. B. 3. 516. Helleborine albo flore, Tabern. Icon. 724.

It has thin, fibrous Roots; a Stalk sometimes nine Inches high, sometimes higher, and sometimes not so high, cloathed alternately with Leaves, narrow like those of *narrow-leav'd Plantain*, sometimes above an Inch broad, but striated after the manner of the *white Hellebore*, and thinning. The Flowers are dispos'd along the upper part of the Stalk, in spikes and like those of *Orchis*, coming out of the bosom of very small Leaves; they are single, large, milk-white, long, placed on a little Head, having three outer Petals, within which are two others, less, to which is oppos'd a third, gaping, and defended, as it were, with some Wings; out of the gaping of this a white, shining, short Pointal sustains a most shining, tender, oblong Head, mark'd with a depression at the top.

J. Baubinus says, he found it near the top of Mount Saleva. It was found in England in Stoken-Church Woods near the Oxford Road.

3. Helleborine, montana, angustifolia, purpurascens, C. B. Pin. 187. *Narrow-leav'd, Mountain, purple Bastard Hellebore.* Damasonium purpureum dilutum, five Elleborine iv. Clusii, J. B. 3. 536. Helleborine recentiorum, vi. Clus. Hist. 273.

Its Stalk is a Cubit high, slender, round, jointed, encompassed at each joint with narrow Leaves, like those of the first Species. The top of the Stalk ends in a Spike, of six, eight, or more Flowers consisting of five Petals, of a beautiful pale purple colour; among which lies hid a little Crest, like the Proboscis of a Fly, having a lip fastned to its lower part, almost of the same length with the Petals, whitish, striated within. The Flowers are sustained by a twisted, and something hairy little Head. The Root is fibrous, spars'd, of a reddish colour.

Tab. 255. *Helleborine. Bastard Hellebore.* Pag. 548.
 Fig. 1.

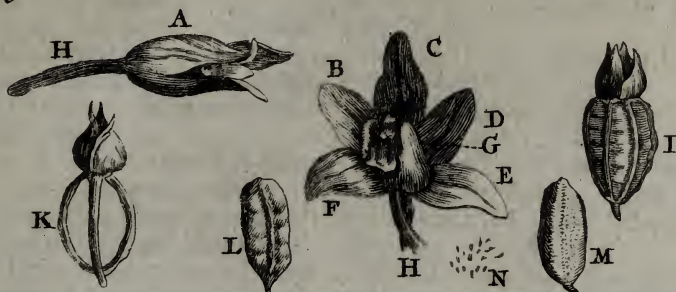
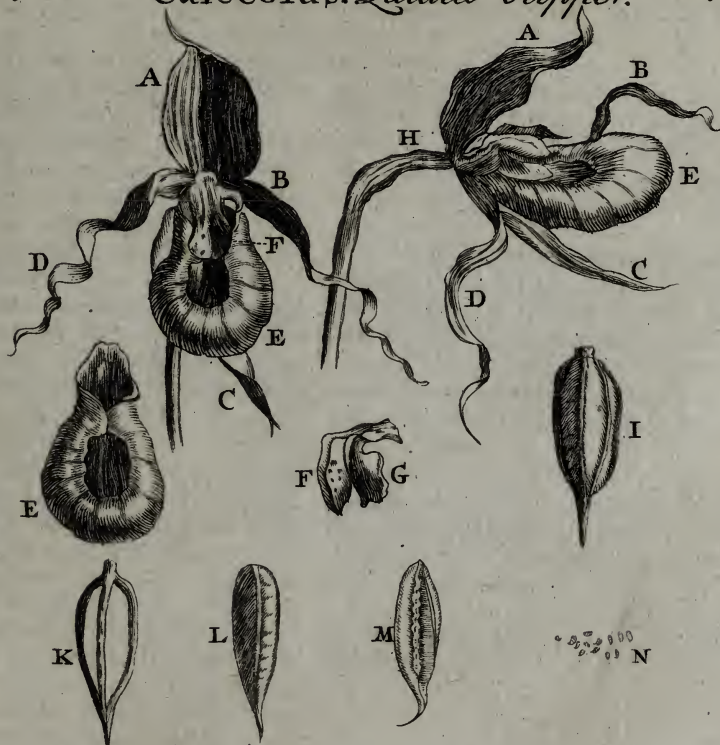
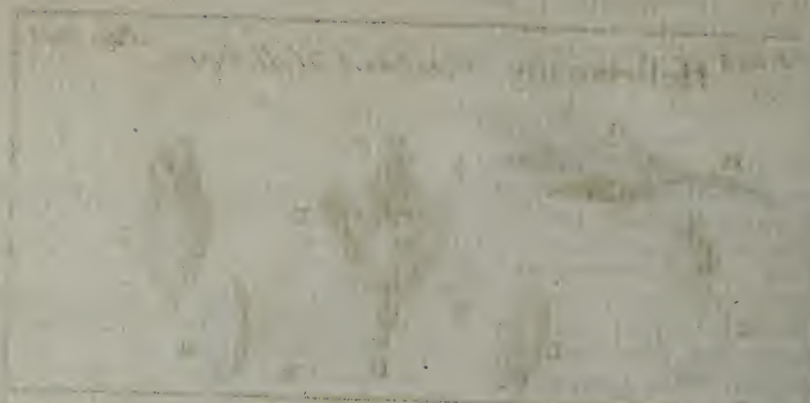


Fig. 2. *Calceolus. Laidies Slipper.* Pag. 550.





It grows plentifully at the Roots of Mount *Saleva* towards *Geneva*. It flowers in *June*, sometimes also in *July*. *Clusius* found it in *Hungary*, in the Woods of *Zolmonock*.

4. *Helleborine angustifolia*, palustris five pratensis, C. B. Pin. 187. *Narrow-leav'd, Marsh or Meadow Bastard Hellebore*. *Damasonium flore herbaceo, intus nonnihil candicante*, J. B. 3. 517. *Elleborine recentiorum*, iii *Clus. Hist.* 273.

This is equal in bigness to the first Species, the Leaves are a little broader, and the Flowers a little less; they consist of five Petals and embrace a little Crest with a hanging-down Lip; they are of an herbaceous colour, something whitish within, of no Smell.

It is found in some dry Meadows of *Austria* and *Pannonia*. Mr. Ray wonders that C. *Baughin* should call it *narrow-leav'd*, when *Clusius* ascribes to it broader Leaves than those of the first Species.

5. *Helleborine pratensis*, angustifolia, flore herbaceo Luterianorum, H. R. Par. *Narrow-leav'd Parisian, Meadow Bastard Hellebore, with an herbaceous Flower*.

6. *Helleborine palustris*, nostras, *Raii Hist.* 1231. *Marsh Hellebore*.

The Root creeps obliquely under the Ground, sending forth now and then some thick, white Fibres. The Stalks are nine Inches or a Foot high, round, not branched, purplish at the upper part. It has six or seven Leaves on the Stalk, one at each joint, embracing the Stalk with their Base, smooth, nervous, narrower and sharper-pointed than those of the 1st Species. The Flowers are dispos'd on the tops of the Stalks, in loose spikes, hanging on weak Pedicels, compos'd of five Petals, which encompass as it were the disbowel'd Body of a Fly. The three outer ones are ting'd with an obsolete purple mixt with a little green and white, the inner ones are white on both sides, and markt with purple lines or stripes. The Style, which we have compared to the Body of a Fly, has a yellow Head, a white Breast, furrow'd within with purple stripes, and a white Belly loosely joined to the Breast. The Lip which hangs down is large, white and as it were fringed about the edge. To each Pedicle grows a

small, sharp-pointed Leaf, and on the top of the Stalk three or four smaller, composing a kind of *Apex*. The upper part of the Stalk, where the Flowers are joined to it, as also the Empalements or three outer Petals are besprinkled with a kind of whitish Meal.

It grows in marshy places in *England*, and flowers in *July*.

7. *Helleborine Virginiana*, *Ophioglossi folio*, D. Banister, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 23. Fig.

7. *Bastard Hellebore of Virginia, with an Adder's-tongue Leaf*. *Helleborine Marylandica monanthes*, seu flore in uno caule unico, *Raii Supp.* 592.

The Learned Discoverer of this Plant sent over a Specimen finely dried, and a figure accurately drawn with his own Hand to his Friends in *England*. There is one three-ribb'd Leaf only on each Stalk, the rest of the Stalk being naked.

8. *Helleborine Mariana*, *Bupleuri angustissimo folio, purpurascente flore, caule aphylo*, *Pluk. Bastard Hellebore of Maryland, with a very narrow Leaf, like that of Bupleurum, a purplish Flower, and a Stalk without a Leaf*.

9. *Helleborine Mariana*, flore pallide purpureo, trianthophoros, *Pluk. Mantif. Bastard Hellebore of Maryland, with pale purple Flowers, growing three together on a Stalk*.

10. *Helleborine Mariana*, monanthes, flore longo, purpurascente, liliaceo, *Pluk. Mantif. Bastard Hellebore of Maryland, with one long, purplish Flower*.

11. *Helleborine Virginiana*, flore rotundo, magno, ex purpureo albicante, *Banister, Cat. Mss. Pluk. Mantifs. Bastard Hellebore of Virginia, with a round large Flower, of a purplish, white colour*.

Helleborine is so called because of the similitude of its Leaves to those of the *white Hellebore*.

TABLE CCLV. Fig. 2.

GENUS III.

Calceolus, LADIES SLIPPER.

Ladies Slipper is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower, consisting of six dissimilar Petals, of which four A, B, C, D, are placed in form of a Cross, the other two E F, possess the middle; the Petal F, which is bifid FG, lies on the Petal E, which is swelling, hollow, and like a wooden Shoe. The Empalement H, becomes a Fruit I, open with three Windows K, to which adhere the Valves L, pregnant with Seeds M, very small like Dust N.

The Species of *Ladies Slipper* are,

1. Calceolus Marianus, *Dod. Pempt.* 180. *Our Ladies Slipper.* Helleborine flore rotundo five Calceolus, *C. B. Pin.* 187. *Damaſonii* species quibusdam five Calceolus D. Mariæ, *J. B.* 3. 518.

The Leaves of this are veined, something hairy, like those of *white Hellebore*, dispos'd alternately along a Stalk, a Foot high, strong, a little woolly, four or five in number, of a bitterish Taste. Out of the bosom of that Leaf, which sits on the extremity of the Stalk, and sometimes out of the bosom of that next to it grows one Flower, on a long Pedicle, consisting of four dark purple Petals, in form of a Cross, oblong, sharp-pointed, both the upper and under one being large, the side ones being narrow, and woolly on their inner part. Out of the Belly of these arises a membranaceous, swelling and hollow kind of a Body, almost of the bigness of a Pidgeon's Egg, imitating the wooden Shoes of the *Franciscans*, of a yellow or pale colour, something hairy within, but distinguish'd underneath with some purple veins lengthwise; the opening is cover'd with

two Ears, of which the upper one is white, more tender, besprinkled with purple spots; but the lower one thick; of a grassy colour, and having something like Crab's eyes in its sides. The Flower it self is not altogether without Smell. It is succeeded by an oblong Head, of the bigness of one's little Finger, triangular, containing a small, and in a manner dusty Seed. The Root is black, not very thick, spreading it self obliquely in length and breadth, on the surface of the Ground, set with many Fibres, retaining the marks of the Stalks of former Years, the extremities always bulging out into a new Bulb, of a bitterish Taste.

It is found in *England*, but seldom; as in a Wood near *Ingleborough-Hill*, called *Helkſwood*. It is pretty common on the Mountains of *Switzerland*.

2. Calceolus flore majore. *Ladies Slipper with a larger Flower.* Helleborine flore rotundo five Calceolus flore duplo majore, *C. B. Pin.* 187.

3. Calceolus Marianus Canadenſis, *Corn.* 204. *Ladies Slipper of Canada.*

4. Calceolus Mariæ luteus, *Mor. H. R. Blef.* *Yellow Ladies Slipper.*

It has its name from the shape of its Flower.

unpublished

1797

unpublished

unpublished

unpublished

Tab. 256.
Fig. 1.

Limodorum.

Pag. 551.

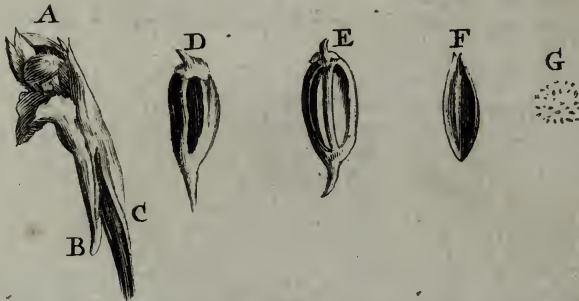


Fig. 2. Ophris. Inway blade.



Fig. 3. Nidus Avis. Birds Nest. Pag. 552.

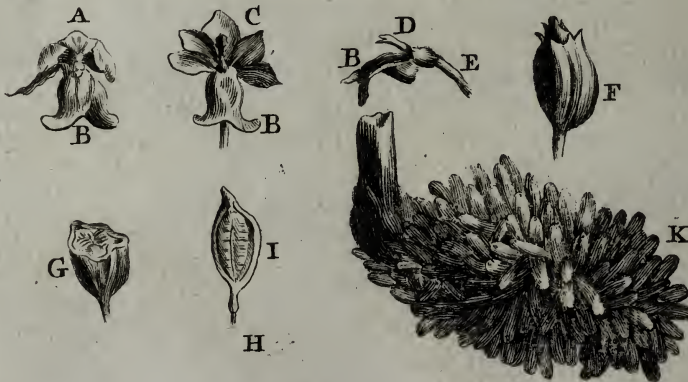


TABLE CCLVI. Fig. 1.

GENUS IV.

LIMODORUM.

TABLE CCLVI. Fig. 2.

GENUS V.

Ophris, TWAY-BLADE.

Limodorum is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A B, like that of an *Orchis*, whose Empalement C, afterwards becomes a Fruit D, open with three Windows E, to which adhere the Valves F, pregnant with very small Seeds like Dust.

1. Limodorum Austriacum, *Clus. Pan.* 241. *Purple Birds-nest.* *Orchis abortiva violacea*, C. B. *Pin.* 86. *Orobanche*, & *Nido avis affine Pseudo-λειμοδωρον* Austriacum, violaceum, J. B. 2. 782.

It arises with a Stalk a Foot high, wrapped round with many Leaves, like so many Sheaths, bearing a spike of tetrapetalous Flowers, the upper Petal ending in a Horn, and a Proboscis appearing in the middle of the Petals, to which grow two slender Beards. There are striated and long Heads under the Flowers, full of a small Seed like that of the *Orchides*. It has not a round Root, but thick, long, oblique Fibres, like *Helleborine*. The whole Plant is of a deep purple or *Violet-colour*.

Mr. Goodyer found it near *Alton* in *Hampshire*.

2. Limodorum Creticum, flore magno, lineis purpureis striato. *Limodorum* of Candy, with a large Flower, strip'd with purple Lines.

It differs from *Orchis* in having fibrous Roots; from *Helleborine*, in having a spur to the Flower; and from *Ophris*, in having the Leaves grow alternately.

OPHRIS is a Plant, with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, consisting of six dissimilar Petals; of which the five upper ones are so dispos'd, as to represent in some measure an Helmet, the under one B, being headed and shaped like a Man. The Empalement C, becomes a Fruit E, perforated with three Windows D, to which adhere Valves F, pregnant with very small Seeds G, like Dust.

The Species of *Tway-Blade* are,

1. *Ophris bifolia*, C. B. *Pin.* 87. *Common Tway-blade.* *Bifolium majus* five *Ophris major quibusdam*, J. B. 3. 533. *Pseudo-orchis*, *Bifolium*, *Dod. Pempt.* 242.

One would readily pronounce this Plant a Species of *Orchis*, if it were not for its fibrous Roots. The Flowers are dispos'd in a beautiful *Thyrse*, of an herbaceous colour, something resembling *Gnats*, composed of six Petals, with a long bifid Beard, and a Crest opposite to it, two Wings, and two Ears, on which the Helmet rests. They have no Spur. They sit on six corner'd Vessels, shorter and more swelling than in most Species of *Orchis*, gaping when ripe, into six parts, like the dusty Seed of the *Orchides*. At the Origine of the Pedicles of the Flowers are small Tongues, and nor such as are in the *Orchides*. The Stalk is single, round, sometimes scarce half a Foot, sometimes a Foot or a Cubit high, hairy; it has only two Leaves, nervous, like those of *Plantain*, about the middle of the Stalk, one coming out of the bosom of the other. The Taste of the Root is bitterish, with some acrimony, not without visciditv. The Taste of the Stalk and Leaves is viscid.

It is common in Woody and Bushy Places, and is not seldom found in Pastures. It flowers in June.

2. *Ophris bifolia*, bulbosa, C. B. Pin. 87. *Bulbous Tway-blade*. Bifolium bulbosum, Dod. Pempt. 242.

3. *Ophris trifolia*, C. B. Pin. 87. *Tabern. Icon.* 726. *Three-leav'd Tway-blade*.

4. *Ophris palustris*, radice repente. *Marsh Tway-blade*. Bifolium palustre, *Park. Theat.* 505.

It differs from the common *Tway-blade* in its smallness, and in that it is sometimes three-leav'd also in the greenness and smoothness of its Leaves; its spike is much less, and its Roots creep under the Ground.

It grows in marshy places. Mr. *Dent* found it in the Bogs near *Gamlingay* in *Cambridgeshire*. *Parkinson* says, it was found plentifully in *Romney-marshes* in *Kent*.

5. *Ophris minima*, C. B. Pin. 87. *Prod.* 31. *The least Tway-blade*. Bifolium minimum, J. B. 3. 354.

From a yellowish Root, fibrous and smelling like those of *Orchis*, arises a simple Stalk, three or four Inches high under the Leaves, to which grow two Leaves like those of the first Species; they are small, smooth, shining, roundish, a little inclining to the shape of an Heart. The part of the Stalk above the Leaves is also three or four Inches; on the top of which sit small, herbaceous Flowers different from those of the first Species only in smallness.

It is found on moist heathy Grounds in *England*, but seldom, and only in the Northern parts; as near *Almondbury* in *Yorkshire*, and *Pendle-hill* in *Lancashire*.

TABLE CCLVI. Fig. 3.

GENUS VI.

Nidus Avis, BIRD'S NEST.

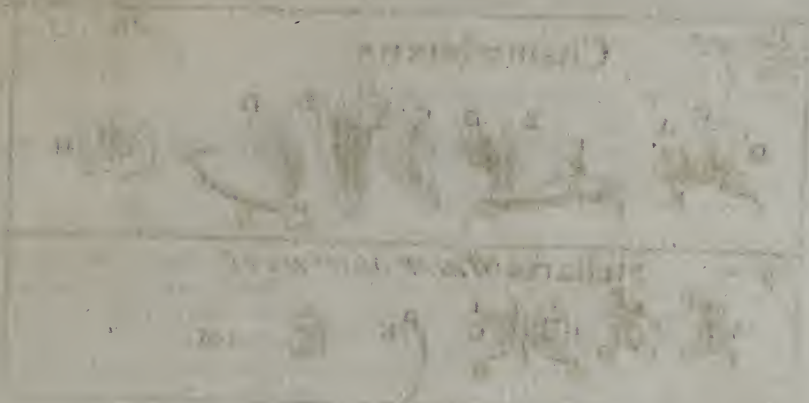
Bird's Nest is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A C, consisting of six dissimilar Petals, of which the five upper ones are so disposed, as in some measure to represent a Helmet, the under one B, being headed and bifid D. The Empalement E, becomes a Fruit, or Vessel F, pregnant G I, with very small Seeds like Dust. To these Notes must be added, fibrous Roots K, resembling a *Bird's Nest*.

We know but one Species of *Bird's Nest*.

Nidus Avis, *Ludg.* 1073. *Mishapen Orchis*, or *Bird's Nest*. *Orchis abortiva*, *fusca*, C. B. Pin. 86. *Orobanche affinis*, *Nidus Avis*, J. B. 2. 782.

It has sometimes a single Stalk, sometimes two or three, a Foot or a Cubit high, whitish; clothed with hollow, transparent, striated, blunt-pointed Leaves, at the upper part something resembling the shape of a Heart. The top is possess'd by a *Thyrse* of Flowers like those of an *Orchis*, of a pale colour, like decay'd Leaves. The Crest or Helmet is small, under which appears a short Pointal with whitish Chives, encompassed with two Leaves at the Base. The Beard is large, possessing the bottom of the Flower, hollow within; it has no remarkable Smell. The Root is compos'd of thick, succulent, brittle Fibres, imitating the form of a *Bird's Nest*. The Taste of the whole Plant is abominably bitter.

It is found in Woods in *Kent* near *Maidstone*, and in *Suffolk* not far from *Aldborough*.



Tab. 257.
Fig. 1.

Chamæbuxus.

Pag. 553.



Fig. 2.

Stellaria. Water Starwort.



Fig. 3.

Tapia.

Pag. 554.



TABLE CCLVII. Fig. 1.

GENUS VII.

CHAMÆBUXUS.

Chamæbuxus is a Plant with an irregular Flower A B, resembling the papilionaceous one, from which it differs, in that it consists only of three Petals, of which the two upper ones C D are erect, representing the Standard, and the lower one E E, is hollow like a Gutter at the extremity like a Spoon F F, where the Pointal G is contained, which becomes a plain and roundish Fruit H, like that of *Polygala*; for it is divided in like manner into two Cells, and when ripe, gapes into two parts, and pours out oblong Seeds L.

We know but one Species of *Chamæbuxus*.

Chamæbuxus flore Coluteæ, flavescente, C. B. Pin. 471. Chamæbuxus five Chamæpyxus quibusdam, J. B. 1. 24. Anonymos flore Coluteæ, Clus. Hist. cv.

It has many slender, tough Twigs, about a span long, which strike Roots, as soon as they touch the Ground. It has a Root besides not much shorter than these Twigs and Woody; out of the Heads of which they arise. The Leaves grow without order along the Branches, something like those of Box, sharper-pointed, fleshy, growing on very short Pedicles, bitterish, out of whose bosoms, on the extremities of the Branches, appear Flowers like those of the *Colutea Scorpioides*, many joined together, in some places without Smell, but in others of a very sweet one, like *Daffodils*. They consist of three Petals, of which two are white, and expanded upwards like Wings, a white Crest covering them at their Origin, the third Petal is, as it were rolled into an oblong Tube, yellow and some-

times purplish or reddish, when it is old. The Flowers are succeeded by broad, flat Pods, like those of the *broad-leav'd Treacle-Mustard*, green, containing for the most part two, sometimes only one Seed, of an Ash-colour, hairy, and resembling in some degree, a little Animal, not unlike the Seed of the *Polygala vulgaris, major, rubra*, but less.

It is found in Germany.

TABLE CLVII. Fig. 2.

GENUS VIII.

Stellaria, WATER-STARWORT.

Water-Starwort is a Plant with an anomalous, polypetalous Flower A B, for it consists of two Petals C D, between which arises only one Chive E, sustaining a Summit F, the Ovary G G, which sustains the Petals, is placed in the bosoms of the Leaves H H, and is surmounted with a bifid Style I I, and becomes a Fruit K, divided into four Cells L, in each of which is contained a Seed M.

The Species of *Water-Starwort* are,

1, *Stellaria aquatica, C. B. Pin. 141. Park. 1228. Water-Starwort, or Star-headed Water-Chickweed. Aline aquis inatans, foliis longiusculis, J. B. 3. 786. Aline palustris serpillifolia, Ger. em. 714.*

It grows in the very Water, and has long, slender, round, weak Stalks, a Foot or a Cubit high or longer, divided frequently into Branches, out of the joints of which not only very slender, and white Fibres, which become Roots, are let down, but also two Leaves arise at the joints, like those of *Chickweed*, almost half an Inch long, by little and little widen'd from a narrow beginning; the extremities of the Branches, which appear above Water, are crowned with many Leaves, lying one o-

ver another, broader, radiated, and the inner ones being the smallest.

2. *Stellaria minor & repens*; *C. Gissl.* 126. *The smaller, creeping Water-Starwort. Lenticula palustris bifolia, fructu tetragono, C. B. Pin. 362. Lenticula aquatica bifolia Neapolitana, Park 1263. Callitriche Plinii, Col. Ec. 1. 315.*

This has been found in *Wimbleton* Common by Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bar. It grows also on *Putney-Heath*, and several other places, where the Water stands in the Winter.

3. *Stellaria aquatica foliis longis tenuissimis, Raii Synops. 280. Water-Starwort with long and very slender Leaves. Stellaria aquatica longifolia, Pet. H.B. 6.4. Lenticula palustris angustifolia, folio in apice dissecto, Fl. Pr. p. 140. ic. 38.*

Mr. *Persoon* shewed this to Mr. *Ray*; Mr. *Newton* had a dried Specimen of it in his Collection.

TABLE CCLVII. Fig. 3.

GENUS IX.

TAPIA.

TAPIA is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, consisting of four Petals standing upright. The Pointal C, arises out of the middle of the Empalement, being fastned to a long Pedicle, and becomes a globose, fleshy Fruit D, in which are contained very many Seeds E; shaped almost like a Kidney F.

We know but one Species of *Tapia*.

Tapia arborea, triphylla, Plum. Nov. Gen.

22. *Three-leaf'd Tree Tapia.*

Tapia is an *American* Name mention'd in *Piso, Lib. 4. cap. 17.*

TABLE CCLVIII. Fig. 1.

GENUS X.

BAUBINIA.

Baubinia is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, consisting for the most part of five Petals B, dispos'd one way. Out of the Empalement C, arises a crooked Pointal D, encompassed with Chives of the same form, becoming afterwards a Pod E, pregnant F, with Kidney-shap'd Seeds G.

The Species of *Baubinia* are,

1. *Baubinia aculeata, folio, rotundo, e-marginato, Plum. Nov. Gen. 22. Prickly Baubinia with an Heart-fashioned Leaf.*

2. *Baubinia non aculeata, folio ampliori & bicorni, Plum. Nov. Gen. 22. Baubinia without Prickles, with a larger Leaf, ending in two Horns.*

Father *Plumier* named this Genus in honour of the two famous Brothers, *John* and *Caspar Baubinus*; who have obtained such reputation among the Botanists, that hardly any Plant is mentioned, without their being quoted. Their Physical, Anatomical and Botanical Works, are lasting Monuments of their Learning and Industry. *John* died at *Montbelyard*, Anno 1613. *Caspar* died at *Basil*, Anno 1624, in the 64th Year of his Age.

Tab. 258.
Fig. 1.

Bauhinia.

Pag. 554.



Fig. 2.

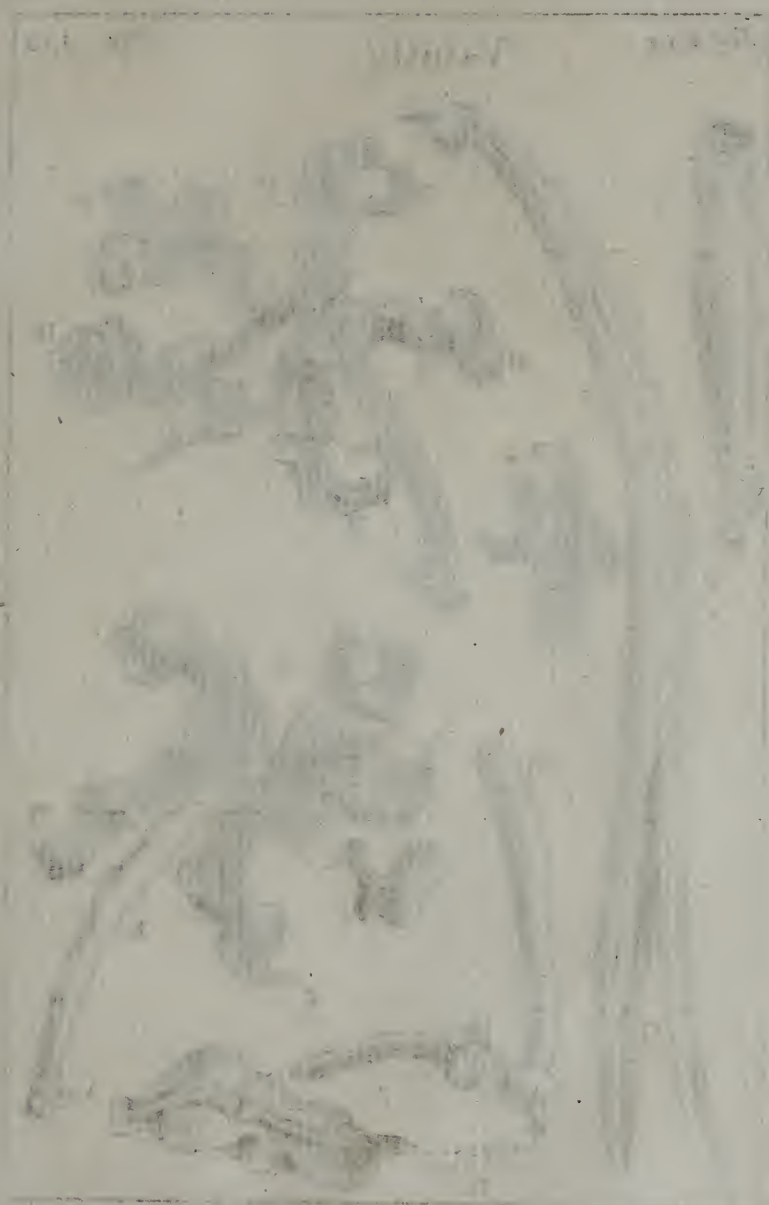
Parkinsonia

Pag. 555.



PLANTS.







Tab. 260.
Fig. 1.

Cortufa.

Pag. 555.

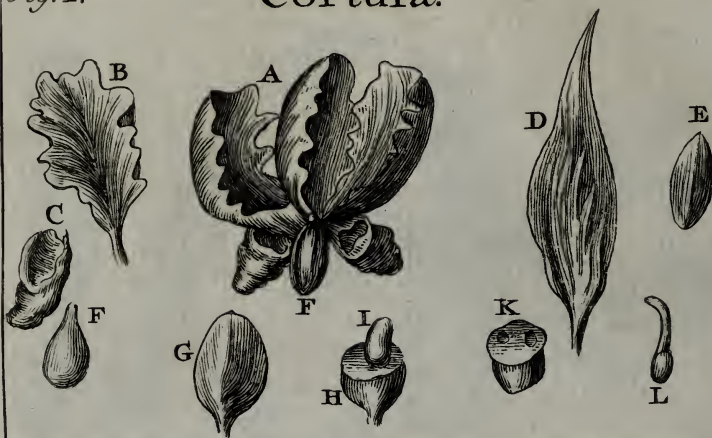
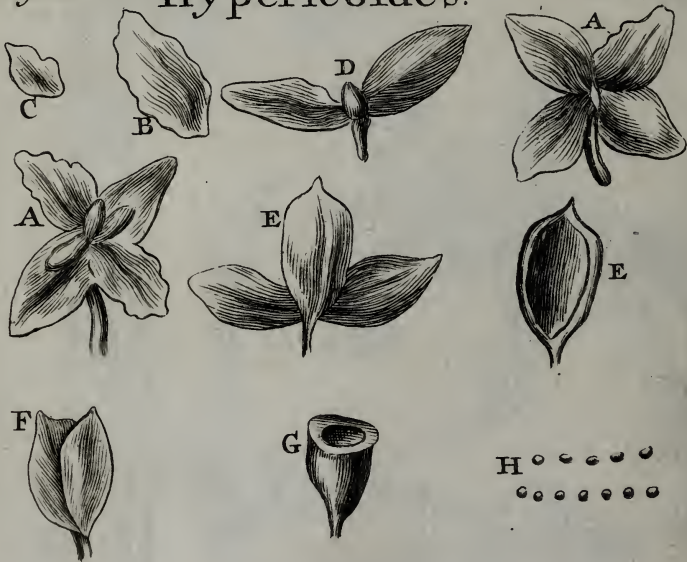


Fig. 2.

Hypericoides.

Pag. 556.



Fruit, or soft, fleshy Horn F, pregnant. G, with very small Seeds H.

TABLE CCLVIII. Fig. 2.

GENUS X.

PARKINSONIA.

Parkinsonia is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, consisting of five dissimilar Petals B C, Out of the Empalement arises the Pointal D, which becomes a plump, knotty Pod E, pregnant F, at each knot with a roundish Seed G.

We know but one Species of Parkinsonia.

Parkinsonia aculeata, foliis minuris, uni costæ adnexis, Plum. Nov. Gen. 25. Prickly Parkinsonia, with small Leaves, fastned to one Rib.

This was named in honour of John Parkinson, Apothecary of London; who wrote a Treatise of Flowers, intitled *Paradisus terrestris*; and an universal History of Plants, under the Title of *Theatrum Botanicum*, in which were contained more Plants, than in any Herbal at that time extant.

TABLE CCLIX.

GENUS XI.

VANILLA.

Vanilla is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, consisting of six Petals, of which five are alike B, and placed almost orbicularly, but the sixth C, occupies the middle, and is roll'd up into a kind of Bason. The Empalement E, becomes a

The Species of Vanilla are,

1. Vanilla flore viridi & albo, fructu nigrescente, Plum. Nov. Gen. 25. Vanilla with a green and white Flower, and blackish Fruit.

2. Vanilla flore violaceo, fructu brevior, rubro, Plum. Nov. Gen. 25. Vanilla with a Violet colour'd Flower, and a shorter, red Fruit.

3. Vanilla flore albo, fructu breviori, corallino, Plum. Nov. Gen. 25. Vanilla with a white Flower, and a shorter, Coral-colour'd Fruit.

Vanilla is a Name in use among the Spanish Inhabitants of America.

TABLE CCLX. Fig. 1.

GENUS XII.

CORTUSA.

Cortusa is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, consisting of five unequal dissimilar Petals B C. Out of the Empalement D E, arises the Pointal F, which afterwards becomes an oval fleshy Fruit G, pregnant with a Stone H I, divided into two Cells K, containing a slender, oblong Seed L.

We know but one Species of Cortusa.

Cortusa arundinacea, amplis Cannacori foliis, Plum. Nov. Gen. 26. Reed-like Cortusa, with large Leaves like those of Indian-Cane.

This was named in honour of Jacobus Antonius Cortusus, a Man no less illustrious on account of his Studies and Virtues, than of his Descent. He was exceeding studious, and tho' never professed Physick, yet he was so delighted with the knowledge

of simple Medicines, and obtained so exact a knowledge of the Virtues of all Herbs, Shrubs and Trees, that none of his Contemporaries exceeded him. He died, Anno 1593, without having published any other Work, than a Catalogue of the Plants of the Padua Garden, Printed in Italian at Venice.

ger B, and two smaller C, being set over against one another. From the two-leav'd Empalement H, arises the Pointal D, which afterwards becomes an oblong Fruit E, opening in two from the top to the bottom F, and pregnant G, with small Seeds H.

TABLE CCLX. Fig. 2.

GENUS XIII.

HYPERICOIDES.

Hypericoides is a Plant with a retrapetalous Flower A, consisting of four Petals placed orbicularly, but unequal, two lar-

The Species of *Hypericoides* are,

1. *Hypericoides frutescens, erecta, flore luteo, Plum. Nov. Gen. 51. Upright, shrubby Hypericoides, with a yellow Flower.*
2. *Hypericoides frutescens, humifusa, flore luteo, Plum. Nov. Gen. 52. Procumbent, shrubby Hypericoides, with a yellow Flower.*

Hypericoides is so called as it were a Plant resembling *Hypericum*; because its Leaves are perforated, as in the common *Hypericum*.

Fig. 1. Flos Flosculosus. *A Flosculus Flower.*



Fig. 2. *Xanthium. Lesser Burdock.* Pag. 558.





The COMPLETE

HERBAL.

The TWELFTH CLASS.

Of Herbs and Shrubs with a flosculous Flower.

T A B. CCLXI. Fig. I.

A flosculous Flower *A*, is composed of very many Florets *B*, thick set together, and contained within the same Empalement *E E*. Now these Florets are slender, fistulous Petals, of which the upper part is variously expanded, but generally after the manner of a *Star*; they sit for the most part on the tender Fruit or *Embryo C*, out of which proceeds the Thymb *F*, protended beyond the Sheath *G*, leaning on five Props *H*. The *Embryo's* occupy the bottom of the Empalement *D*, which is called the *Thalamus*, and become a Seed *I M*, either furnished with Down *L N*, or naked *O*, or Prickly *P Q*. Flowers of this kind are observed in *Santolina*, *Jacea*, *Carduus*, &c.

SECT.

S E C T. I.

Of Herbs with a barren, flosculous Flower.

T A B L E CCLXI. Fig. 2.

G E N U S I.

Xanthium, LESSER BURDOCK.

Lesser Burdock is a Plant with a flosculous Flower **A**, consisting of very many barren Florets **B C D E**, out which arises the Chive **F**, endowed with a Summit, for the most part bifid **G**. The Embryos **H**, arise separate from the Flowers, in the same Plant, and become an oblong Fruit **I M**, for the most part prickly, divided into two Cells **K N**, and pregnant with Seeds, which are also oblong **L O**.

The Species of Lesser Burdock are,

1. Xanthium, *Dod. Pempt.* 39. The lesser Burdock. *Lappa minor*, Xanthium Dioscoridis, *C. B. Pin.* 198. Xanthium fide *Lappa minor*, *J. B.* 3. 572.

It has a Stalk about a Cubit high, hairy, speckled and red, branched. The Leaves grow alternately on Pedicles three Inches long, of the same colour with the Stalk, something like those of *Cole's-foot*, sinuated, yellowish, hairy on both sides, of a bitterish Taste, and something aromatick. At the bosoms of the Leaves are placed the Flowers, which are not succeeded by any Fruits; for they grow separately without any Pedicles, on branches, proceeding out of the bosoms of the Leaves, being a kind of prickly Burrs, sticking to the Cloaths, oblong, ending in two sharp, stiff points, containing, in two distinct Cells, as many Seeds, like *Barley-Corns*. The Root is small, and not lively, white, bringing forth many Fibres on all sides, by which it firmly adheres to the Ground.

It delights in a good, fat Soil; it is rarely found wild in *England*, but in other Countries, it is common by the sides of Brooks and Ditches, and in watry places.

2. Xanthium Canadense, majus, fructu aculeis aduncis munito. A larger kind of lesser Burdock, with a Fruit defended with hooked Prickles. *Lappa Canadensis*, minor congener, sed procerior, *H. R. Par.*

This is a tall and beautiful Plant. It is not only taller than the common Burdock, but also more spreading and branched; the Branches being spread wide, and exceeding the Stalk it self in length. The Leaves are larger, sitting on longer Pedicles, deeper cut, and sharper pointed, having red Nerves, and (what is very remarkable) these Nerves are elevated above the upper surface of the Leaf, more than in the common sort. The Flowers and Seeds come cluster'd together out of the bosoms of the Leaves, in the same manner as in the common. The Burrs are much larger, with fewer hooked Prickles, and these longer and thicker.

3. Xanthium Lusitanicum, laciniatum, validissimis aculeis munitum. Jagged, Portuguese Lesser Burdock, with very strong Prickles. Xanthium Lusitanicum, spinosum, *Par. Bat.*

Fig. 1.

Ambrosia.

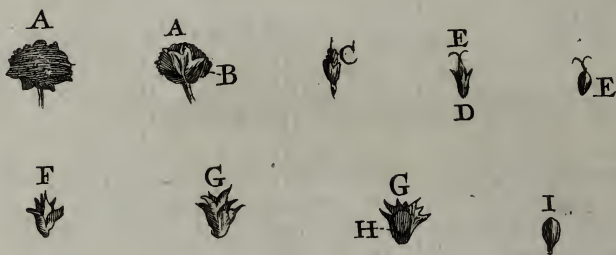
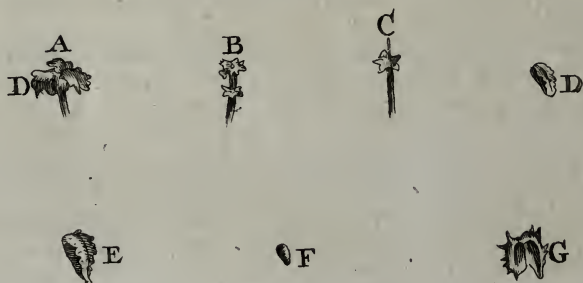


Fig. 2.

Gnaphalodes.



The Leaves are long, sharp-pointed and jagged of a dark green above, hoary underneath. It has very long, slender, sharp-Prickles, with two or three points coming out of the very Stalk. The Root has a-bundance of Fibres. The Stalk is two Cubits high, round, smooth, branched. The Fruit is oblong, very hard, armed with innumerable, bent and hooked Prickles.

TABLE CCLXII. Fig. 1.

GENUS II.

AMBROSIA.

Ambrosia is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of several barren Florets C, contained in the Empalement B. The Embryo's D E, arise in the same Plant separate from the Flowers, and become a Fruit F G, pregnant H, with a Seed for the most part oblong I.

The Species of *Ambrosia* are, .

1. *Ambrosia maritima*, C. B. Pin. 138. *Maritime Ambrosia*. *Ambrosia quibusdam*, J. B. 3. 190. *Ambrosia*, Dod. Pempt. 35.

It grows shrubby immediately from the Root, with many, striated, reddish, hairy twigs, divided into many Branches. The Leaves are sweet-smelling, of the size of those of the common *Wormwood*, and divided in the same manner; they are whitish, woolly, of an aromatick, bitterish, but not unpleasant Taste. The Flowers grow alternately along the Branches, being yellowish, round, and not succeeded by any Fruit. The Fruits, which grow on different parts of the same Plant, are angular, prickly like those of the *Tribulus terrestris*, containing a black Seed, almost like a *Grape-stone*. The Root is Woody, simple, set with some Fibres. The whole Plant is whitish and yields a pleasant Smell.

It grows on the sandy shores of *Tusany*.

2. *Ambrosia maritima*, *Artemisia foliis*, inodoris, elatior, H. L. Bat. *Large Maritime Ambrosia*, with *Mugwort Leaves*, without Smell.

The first Species (which is the only one used in Physick) is of a bitterish and acrid Taste, whence it is judged to be hot and drying. Its chief use is in removing the beginning of a *Leprosy*, being given with *Rhubarb*. Externally it is used in discussing strumous Swellings. The Ancients made use of it to dye their Hair yellow, but as that is not esteemed any ornament amongst us, we need not trouble the Reader with any account of it; only add, that it was from this use that it obtained the Name of *Xanthium*, *ξανθὸν* signifying *Yellow* in *Greek*.

It is but very seldom that this Plant is used, tho' some commend it against scrophulous Tumours, the juice taken inwardly, and the Leaves applyed to the swellings. *Matthiolus* extols it much, as an Herb of great service against the *Leprosy*. *Miller*.

It's not much in Modern use. It's recommended for scrophulous Tumours, Tethers, and purifying the Blood. The clarified Juice may either be given with a little White-Wine, or a Tea may be made of the dried Leaves. An extract of it may be given to a Scruple. The Leaves may be applyed externally to the *Piles* and *Scrophulous Tumours*. *Blair*.

This arises to the height of a Man, having broader Leaves, than the precedent, and not so hoary ; it is also not of strong a Smell. It is the *Ambrosia Virginiana elatior* & *viridior*, *hortensis facie*, Morif. Hist. P. 3.

P. 4.

3. *Ambrosia Canadensis*, altissima, hirsuta, Platani folio. The tallest, hairy *Ambrosia* of Canada, with a *Plane-tree* Leaf. *Ambrosia Virginiana*, maxima, Platani Orientalis folio, Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part 3, 4. Sect. 6. Tab. 1. Fig. 6.

It has a firm Stalk, of the thickness of one's Thumb, pithy, arising to the height of six or seven Feet, set with Leaves plac'd at the joints by pairs, a Foot or more in breadth, divided variously into deep jaggs, after the manner of the *Oriental Plane-tree*, but sharper pointed, on Pedicles two or three Inches long: Out of the joints proceed Branches also, sustaining Leaves of the same shape, but sharper pointed. On the tops grow round, mossy Flowers, succeeded by no Seed. For the Seeds are placed below in another part of the same Stalk ; and are three times as big as those of the common sort.

4. *Ambrosia maxima*, inodora, Marrubii aquatici foliis ; tenuiter laciniatis, Virginiana, Pluk. Phytog. T. 10. F. 5. The greatest *Ambrosia* of Virginia, without smell, with Leaves like those of the *Water-Horehound*, but *finer cut*.

5. *Ambrosia Malabarica* Artemisiæ folio, odoratissimo, floribus flavis Commelin. Not. in Hort. Malab. Kara-Tsierti-Pu, H.M.

P. 10. T. 45. *Ambrosia* of Malabar, with a very sweet-smelling Leaf, and a yellow Flower. *Ambrosia elatior*, foliis Artemisiæ atro-virentibus, asperis, odoratis, non lanuginosis, Sten. Cat. Jamaic.

It is a Plant of four or five Foot high, delighting in a sandy Soil. The Branches are green, woody, and something hairy. The Leaves are jagged, pretty thick, plain ; hairy where the Ribs swell out, of a grateful, aromack, and something acrid Taste.

T A B L E CCLXII. Fig. 2.

G E N U S III.

G N A P H A L O D E S.

G *Naphalodes* is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of several barren Florrets B C. The Embryo's D, which constituted the Empalment of the Flower A, become a crested Fruit E, pregnant with a Seed G, for the most part oblong F.

We know but one Species of *Gnaphalodes*.

Gnaphalodes Lusitanica. Portugeze *Gnaphalodes*. *Gnaphalium supinum*, echinato semine, V. Lusit.

1847

Month	Day	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
Jan	1				
Feb	1				
Mar	1				
Apr	1				
May	1				
Jun	1				
Jul	1				
Aug	1				
Sep	1				
Oct	1				
Nov	1				
Dec	1				

Tab. 263.
Fig. 1.

Carduus Thistle

Pag. 561.



Fig. 2.

Cinara Artichোক

Pag. 570.



S E C T. II.

Of Herbs with a flosculous Flower, and downy Seeds.

T A B L E CCLXIII.

G E N U S I.

Carduus, T H I S T L E.

Thistle is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of numerous Florets B, divided into many parts; sitting on the Embryo C, contained in a scaly and prickly Empalement D D; the Embryo becomes a Seed E, furnished with Down F.

The Species of Thistle are,

1. Carduus Stellatus five Calcitrapa, J.B.
3. 89. Common Star-Thistle. Carduus stellatus, foliis Papaveris erratici, C. B. Pin. 387. Spinatella, Tabern. Icon. 701. Hippophæstum, Col. Phytob. 107.

The Stalk is angular, hairy, very Branched, a Cubit or a Cubit and half high. The Leaves are pretty soft, sometimes a Foot long, something hoary, deeply divided into irregular Jaggs. On the extremities of the Branches sit smooth Heads, like those of *Blue bottle*, each scale ending in a stiff Spine, an Inch or an Inch and a half long, in such a manner as to represent a radiant Star. The Florets are purple, seldom white. The Seed is smooth, small, oblong. The Root is a Finger thick, or thicker, soft, juicy, whitish, a Foot long.

It is very common in barren and uncultivated places.

2. Carduus stellatus, five Calcitrapa flore intense purpureo. Star Thistle with a deep purple Flower.

3. Carduus stellatus five Calcitrapa, flore suave-rubente. Star-Thistle with a sweet red Flower.

4. Carduus stellatus five Calcitrapa, flore albo, H. R. Par. Star-Thistle with a white Flower. Spinatella alba, Tabern. Icon. 702.

5. Carduus stellatus latifolius, lacinia-tus, magno flore. Broad leav'd, jagged, Star-Thistle with a large Flower. Calcitrapa amplo Jaceæ capitulo stipatis spinis armato, Bocc. Mus. part 2. 34. Tab. 28.

6. Carduus stellatus, foliis integris, serratis, Bot. Monsp. App. Star-Thistle with entire, serrated Leaves.

7. Carduus stellatus, luteus, foliis Cyani, C. B. Pin. 387. Yellow Star-Thistle with Blue-bottle Leaves. Spina solstitialis, Dod. Pempt. 734. J. B. 3. 90.

It is divided into many Branches, having a slender Stalk, two Cubits high, cloath'd on all sides with a whitish Down, and winged with Membranes lengthwise. It has Leaves at the divisions resembling those of *Blue-bottle*, two or three Inches long or longer; those on the upper part of the Branches being scarce an Inch long, whitish, hairy, which commonly fall off, on the Stalk's going into Flower. The Heads are of the same size with those of *Blue-bottle*, but set with long, stiff, yellow Prickles, like those of *Blue-bottle*. The Flower is yellow, the Root is long and Woody.

It is very common about *Montpelier*, and in *Italy*, where it is very pernicious to the Corn, and wounds the Hands and Feet of the Reapers. It flowers in Autumn.

8. *Carduus stellatus*, luteus, capitulinus spinosus, *H. R. Par.* *Yellow Star-Thistle with a less prickly Head.* *Spina colistialis*, minor, *Apula*, *Col.* part 1. 51.

From a small, brown, sweet Root, it sends forth Leaves dispos'd orbicularly, rising but little from the Ground, half a Foot long or longer, with equal, rare, sinuous Divisions, like the *Hieracium Apulum magno capite*, divided into five round and almost equal Lobes, set with a white short Down, whitish and soft. Out of their Center arises a round, angular Stalk, two Foot high and higher, clothed with Leaves in such a manner as to seem Booted, white, hairy, divided into many Branches, on which sit many small Heads, set with shorter Prickles, than those of the preceding Species. The Flowers are yellow and appear in June.

9. *Cardus stellatus*, foliis integris, flore purpureo, *H. R. Par.* *Star-Thistle with entire Leaves and a purple Flower.* *Carduus humilis*, aculeatus, *Præmicæ Austriacæ foliis*, *Triumph.* 96. *Carduus stellatus Leucoii lauri foliis*, *H. R. Par.* 69. *Carduus Leucoii foliis*, *A. R. Par.* *Carduus Leucoii foliis*, *Mor. R. Bles.*

It arises to near a Foot high, with a striated, slender, stiff Stalk, set with a short, whitish Wooll, branched immediately from the bottom, with many Branches coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, which are placed alternately, four or five Inches long, narrow, dark-green above, hoary underneath, even about the edges, like those of the *Wall-flower*, or *long-leav'd Salow*. At the origine of each appears here and there a long Thorn, which has another generally at the side. The tops of the Stalks and Branches are terminated by prickly Heads, arm'd with very long Spines, standing out streight. The Flower is purple.

10. *Carduus Afininus*, capitulis parvis, *Joncq. Hort.* *Wild Thistle with small Heads.* *Carduus sylvestris*, 1 *Dod. Pempt.* 739.

11. *Carduus lanceatus*, latifolius, *C. B. Fin.* 383. *Spear-Thistle.* *Carduus lanceolatus* five *sylvestris Dodonæi*, *J. B.* 3. 58. *Carduus lanceolatus*, *Tabern. Icon.* 699.

It arises with a Stalk two Cubits high or higher, round, as thick as one's Thumb, hollow within, hairy, winged with some prickly Veins running lengthwise; and clothed with many Leaves placed alternately. Those Leaves are large, divided into deep jaggs, ending in long Spines, like the point of a Spear, each jagg ending also in a Spine. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves proceed the Branches, on which, as also on the top of the Stalk are many large Heads, of the bigness almost of a Walnut, oblong, and tapering from a broad Base to a narrow top, having scales standing out, and sometimes bent back, ending in small Prickles. The Flowers are large, purple, compos'd of abundance of Florets, having scarce any Smell. The Seed is oblong, shining and downy.

It is common in uncultivated places, and near Hedges every where.

Tabernæmontanus his figure of it is excellent, but that of *J. Baubinus* is naught; he believes it to be the *Carduus sylvestris*, *Dod.* and the *Carduus vulgarissimus viarum*, *Onopyxus Guilandini*, of *Lobelius*, the figure of which is transposed. *C. Baubinus* has separated that of *Dodonæus* from that of *Tabernæmontanus*: I believe it however to be the same Plant; but *Dodonæus* is by no means excusable, for having advanced that the Stalk of his is lower than that of the wild *Carline Thistle*, which he calls *Carduus sylvestris alter*, the figure of which also is transposed. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

12. *Carduus lanceatus*, latifolius, flore albo, *H. R. Par.* *Broad leav'd Spear-Thistle with a white Flower.*

13. *Carduus lanceatus*, exoticus, altissimus. *The most Tall, exotick Thistle.*

14. *Carduus caule crispo*, J. B. 3. 59. *Thistle upon Thistle*. *Carduus spinosissimus, angustifolius, vulgaris*, C. B. Pin. 385.

It has a simple, white Root, set with many Fibres. It arises with a Stalk three Cubits high, hollow, striated, having many membranaceous Wings placed lengthwise, cloath'd with abundance of Leaves, and divided into long Branches. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches are Flowers with very short, if any Footstalks, about the bigness of those of the common *Knapweed*. The Empalements are scaly, each scale ending in a small Prickle. The Flowers are of a purple colour. The Leaves are deeply jagged and prickly.

It is common on the Banks of Ditches, near Hedges and amongst Bushes.

15. *Carduus nutans*, J. B. 3. 56. *Thistle with a bending Head or Musk-Thistle*.

This has a white, simple, ligneous Root, of the thickness of ones finger, sending forth many Fibres. The Stalk is a Cubit high, branched, the Branches frequently exceeding the Stalk in length, striated, hairy, winged lengthwise with narrow, prickly, frizled Membranes. The Leaves are not very broad, but deeply cut; all the jaggs ending in sharp, purplish Prickles. These Leaves are of a dark-green colour, sometimes woolly, especially on the back part. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches, are large, broad, flattish, bending Heads. The Flowers are large and spreading, composed of a great number of purple Florets. The Empalements are scaly, each scale ending in a broad, long, purplish, stiff Prickle, sometimes turning downwards. The Seed is small, shining, yellow and downy. The Heads before the Flowers are blown smell of Musk.

It is often found in barren and uncultivated places.

We have no good figure of this Plant, which is nevertheless one of the most common about Paris. Gerard's figure, who calls it *Carduus moschatus*, is taken from *Dodonæus*, who made use of it to represent the *Acanthium alterum*. The figure of the *Drypis Loniceri* Lugd. in some measure represents this Plant, and is much better than that which is in the same Book, un-

der the Name of *Drypis*. C. *Bauhinus* believed that it was the *Cirsium majus* Lob. *Cirsium majus singularibus capitulis ejusdem Obs.* but the figure does not at all resemble it; and I rather believe that *Lobelius* has engraved the *Cirsium Anglicum* with many Heads, as one finds it sometimes in marshy places. *Tourn Hist. des Plantes.*

16. *Carduus nutans flore albo*, J. B. 3. 56. *Musk Thistle with a white Flower.*

17. *Cardus Acantoides*, J. B. 3. 56. *Wetted Thistle with small Flowers.*

This is pretty much like the 14th. The Stalks arise to the same height, but are slenderer, having fewer and straighter Branches, winged commonly with four Membranes, broader than those of the 14th, and armed with fewer and longer Spines. The Heads are much smaller, cluster'd many together on the extremities of the Branches, and not distinguished with Pedicles, scarce ever unfolding their Flowers, but shewing only their Summits, of a pale red colour. The Leaves next the Root are pretty broad, almost like those of the *Milk Thistle*, but narrower, and more prickly about the edges. The colour of the whole Plant is grey or hoary.

It is common on the Banks of Ditches, and in waste places.

18. *Carduus albis maculis notatus, vulgaris*, C. B. Pin. 381. *Common Milk-Thistle*. *Carduus Marianus* five lacteis maculis notatus, J. B. 3. 52. *Carduus leucographus*, Dod. Pempt. 722.

The Leaves are large, sinuated, prickly, shining, smooth, varied with milk-white spots. The Stalk is of the thickness of ones finger, striated, hoary, two or three Cubits high, divided into many Branches. The Root is long, thick and esculent.

It is not uncommon about the edges of Fields, and banks of Ditches.

19. *Carduus Mariæ non maculatus*, Mor. H. R. Bles. *Milk Thistle without spots.*

This differs from the preceding only in having none of those milky spots.

20. *Carduus Eryngoides, capite spinoso*, P. Alp. Exot. 158. *Eryngo-Thistle with a prickly Head.*

21. *Carduus lacteus*, peregrinus, major, femine fusco, *Raii Hist.* 312. *The greater Outlandish Milk-Thistle with brown Seeds.* *Silybum majus*, annuum, *Park. Theat.* 975.

This *Thistle*, (says *Parkinson*.) riseth up with one round Stalk almost a yard high with somewhat large green Leaves, not half so large as the former, nor half so much marked with white Lines, somewhat cut in also on the edges, and set with Prickles, but fewer; the Stalk hath few or no Branches, but beareth on the top and the upper joints two or three prickly Heads, out of which rise reddish purple Threads or Thrumines, and somewhat great brown Seed afterwards lying in Down; the Root is long and perisheth as soon as it hath given Seed.

22. *Carduus galactites*, J. B. 3. 54. *7. Bauhinus his Milk Thistle.*

It has a slender, simple Root; a Stalk sometimes simple, sometimes branch'd, a cubit high, striated, hoary, wing'd with prickly Membranes, branch'd towards the top, and sustaining Heads about the bigness of a *Filberd*, each scale ending in a long, sharp, weak Spine. The Flowers are purple and retain their beauty many Years. The Seed is downy, oblong, smooth, white and bitter. The Leaves are above a span long, set with gentle prickles, divided into deep and frequent jaggs, being clothed on the under part with a white Down, green above, sprinkled here and there with milk-white spots.

It grows in *Sicily* and *Malta*, in *Italy* near *Geneva* and about *Montpelier* in waste and uncultivated places.

23. *Carduus galactites flore albo*, *H. R. Par.* *Milk Thistle with a white Flower.*

24. *Carduus tomentosus*, *Acanthi folio*, vulgaris. *Common Cotton-Thistle.* *Spina alba*, tomentosa, latifolia, vulgaris, *C. B. Pin* 382. *Spina alba sylvestris* *Fuchio*, J. B. 3. 54. *Acanthium vulgare*, flore purpureo, *Tabern Icon.* 686.

It has a Stalk three or four Cubits high, striated, hollow, woolly, wing'd with membranes lengthwise, which are very prickly, sinuated, cover'd with a whitish Down, standing out a great way; the Leaves are

of one piece with the Wings, eight or nine Inches long, broad, not very deeply cut, prickly about the edges, woolly and white on both sides. One large, plain, squamous Head terminates each Branch, the scales being produc'd into long, sharp, stiff Prickles, standing out from the Head. The Prickles are of a reddish colour. The Flowers are purple. The Seed is downy, variegated, bitterish and hot. The Root is tender, white, sweetish when young. It perisheth after it has ripen'd its Seed, which happens in the second Year.

25. *Carduus tomentosus*, *Acanthi folio*, vulgaris, flore albo. *Common Cotton Thistle with a white Flower.*

26. *Carduus tomentosus*, *Acanthi folio*, angustiori. *The more prickly Cotton-Thistle.* *Spina tomentosa*, altera, spinosior, *C. B. Pin* 382. *Carduus quibusdam dictus Acanthium Illyricum*, aliis vero *Onipordon*, J. B. 3. 55. *Acanthium Illyricum*, *Onopordon alterum Herbariorum & Dodonæi*, *Lob. Icon.* 1.

This very much resembles the 24th Species. The Leaves are in like manner clothed with a whitish Wooll, deeper cut, armed all over with Prickles. The Stalk is winged with prickly Membranes, five or six Cubits high, divided into many Branches, on the extremities of which are purplish Flowers like those of the 24th.

I wonder (says *Mr. Ray*) that the Botanists go so far as *Illyria* for this Plant; seeing it is common not only in *Italy* and *Sicily*, but also in *Narbonne*. It grows particularly about *Orange* in great plenty.

27. *Carduus tomentosus*, *Acanthi folio* angustiori, flore albo. *The more prickly Cotton-Thistle with a white Flower.*

28. *Carduus tomentosus*, *Acanthi folio*, altissimus, *Lusitanicus*. *The tallest Cotton-Thistle of Portugal.* *Acanthium altissimum*, *Lusitanicum*, *H. R. Par.* *Acanthium Lusitanicum*, *Mor. H. R. Bles.*

This is not very unlike the 26th, but much taller, arising sometimes to the height of a Spear. Its Leaves are more hoary, whiter, and cover'd with a thicker Down. Its Heads are smaller, than one would expect from so tall a Plant.

29. Car-

29. *Carduus tomentosus*, *Acanthi folio*, *Pyrenaicus*. *Cotton-Thistle of the Pyrenees.*

30. *Carduus tomentosus*, *Acanthi folio*, *Alepicus*, *magno flore*. *Cotton-Thistle of Aleppo, with a large Flower.* *Acanthium ex Aleppo*, *caule alato*, *flore magno*, *cæruleo*, *Cinaræ instar*, *H. Edinb.*

31. *Carduus capite rotundo*, *tomentoso*, *C. B. Pin.* 382. *Woolly-headed Thistle.*

Carduus capite tomentoso, *J. B.* 2.

57. *Carduus eriocephalus*, *Dod. Pempt.* 723.

It arises to the height of two or three Cubits, with a woolly, striated Stalk, which, tho' tis not prickly it self, yet can hardly be handled because of the Prickles of its Leaves. The Leaves are a Cubit long, cloath'd with an hoary Wooll underneath, dark-green on the upper side and rough like *Echium*, consisting of several other smaller Leaves, usually four on a side, two standing forwards and two backwards alternately, set with long, stiff, sharp Prickles. The Head is very large, broad, compos'd of small scales, set with gentle Prickles, and interwoven with thick Wooll. The Flower breaks out at the top of the Head, variegated with Violet and blue. The Summits are cloath'd with a white sheath, which adds much to the beauty of the Flower. Round this white sheath, is another purple one, divided into five Segments. Under the Flowers is a Flesh of a grateful and aromatick Taste. The Seed is smooth, Ash-colour'd, striated, oblong, sometimes flat, sweet, intermixt with a kind of Down. The Root is thick, of a not unpleasant Taste, but aromatick, as is that also of the Leaves and Stalk, except only the white pith, which is dry and insipid. When the Heads are cut off, there appears a milky Juice.

It grows in hilly Countries, and sometimes in such as are Champaign; as, near *Madingley*, *Childerley* and *Kingston* in *Cambridgeshire*.

32. *Carduus capite rotundo*, *tomentoso*, *flore albo*. *Woolly-headed Thistle with a white Flower.*

33. *Carduus tomentosus*, *Pyrenaicus*, *floribus purpureis*, *glomeratis*. *Woolly Thistle of the Pyrenees, with glomerated purple Flowers.*

34. *Carduus seu Polycantha vulgaris*. *The supposed true Fish-Thistle of Theophrastus.* *Polyacanthus Casabonæ Acarnæ similis*, *J. B.* 3. 92.

This is a beautiful Thistle, about two Cubits high; along whose round, white, smooth Stalk and Branches, are placed Leaves near a Foot long, an Inch broad, sharp-pointed, of a shining dark-green on the upper side, but cloath'd with a whitish Wooll on the under side, so thick and flat, that it does not appear, unless one scrapes the Leaves. They are even about the edges, except what is occasion'd by the yellowish Thorns, which grow three or four together, seldom single. The Seed is small, oblong, shining blackish. The upper Leaves are sometimes an Inch and a half broad, and the Heads abound with stiff Prickles. It cannot bear the cold.

Casabona, Botanist to the Duke of *Florence* sent the Seed to *J. Bauhinus*, with whom it grew.

35. *Carduus polyacanthos*, *Hispanicus*, *breviore folio longissimis aculeis munito*. *Spanish Thistle upon Thistle with a shorter Leaf armed with very long Prickles.*

36. *Carduus luteus*, *Centauroides*, *segetum*. *Yellow Corn-Thistle resembling the greater Centaury.* *Jacea lutea capite spinoso*, *C. B. Pin.* 272. *Centaureum collinum*, five *Jacea spinosa*, *flore luteo*, *J. B.* 3.

34. *Spina solstitialis*, *altera*, *Dod. Pempt.* 134.

It arises with a stiff, straight Stalk, two or three Cubits high, divided into many Branches, striated, angular, smooth. The Leaves plac'd at the origine of the Branches, and on other parts of the Stalk are two or three Inches long, about an Inch broad, divided into deep jaggs, to the very rib, being stiff, hard and rough to the Touch. The Heads hang on the extremities of the Branches, almost of the bigness of a Walnut, arm'd with scales of a yellowish green, blackish about the edges, sometimes smooth and sometimes indented, sometimes ending in a long, sharp, blackish Thorn, sometimes unarm'd. The Florets yellow, the Root is about the

the thickness of ones little Finger.

It is pretty common about Montpelier.

37. *Carduus maritimus*, canescens, alato caule. Hoary, maritime Thistle, with a winged Stalk. *Jacea marina* Boetica, Park. Theat. 473. *Jacea laciniato Sonchi folio*, C. Baub. H. L. Bat. App.

This Spanish Knapweed, (says Parkinson) hath many long narrow Leaves, unevenly dented or waved on the edges, thick, fleshy and brittle, with a little hairiness, and of an overworn dark green colour, among which rise low weak Stalks with such like Leaves as grow below, but smaller, bearing at the top but very few Flowers, of a bright reddish purple colour, like in form unto the Corn-flowers, but much larger, with many Threds or Thrummes in the middle, of the same colour, standing up higher than any of the former, which riseth out of a scaly great Head set all over with small sharp (but harmless) white Prickles many growing together, the Seeds are blackish like the Knapweeds but larger; the Root is great and thick, growing down deep, fleshy and full of a slimy juice, easie to be broken, blackish without, whitish within and enduring long.

38. *Carduus incanus*, Creticus, flore luteo-purpureo. Hoary Thistle of Candy, with a yellow and purple Flower. *Jacea incana*, Cretica, flore luteo, medio purpureo, squamis, in molliores spinas abeuntibus, H. L. Bat.

39. *Carduus Lusitanicus*, canescens, alato caule, capite lanuginoso. Hoary Thistle of Portugal, with a winged Stalk, and a woolly Head.

40. *Carduus sphaerocephalus*, Tingitanus. Globe-headed Thistle of Tangier. *Jacea sphaerocephala*, spinosa, Tingitana, H. Edinb. & H. L. Bat.

41. *Carduus Hispanicus*, purpureus, foliis Cicorii. Purple, Spanish Thistle with Succory Leaves. *Jacea foliis Seridis candicantibus*, purpurea, C. B. Pin. 272. *Jacea purpureo*, Hispanica, muricata, J. B. 3. 33. *Jacea lausolia*, spinosis capitulis pulchris, flore purpureo. *Ljusd.*

It has many Branches, two Cubits long, striated, angular, hairy, rough to the touch, sometimes hollow. The lower Leaves are about a Foot long, and a span broad, divided into deep, broad, sinuated jaggs, like those of Succory, hairy and rough; but the upper ones, which accompany the Branches, are much less, of the shape and size of Blue bottle or Hawk-weed. The turbinated heads grow on the tops of the Branches, equal in bigness to those of Blue-bottle or common Knapweed, each scale being yellowish or reddish, otherwise smooth and of a polish'd surface; ending in five, six or seven radiated Spines, tending downwards. The Seeds are oblong and variegated.

42. *Carduus hirsutus & laciniatus*, flore candicante. Hairy and jagged Thistle, with a whitish Flower. *Jacea capite longis aculeis spinoso*, C. B. Pin. 272. Prodr. 127.

The whole Plant is hoary and cover'd with short, stiff hairs. It has a Root interwoven with pretty thick Fibres, brittle, white, but cover'd with a brownish Membrane; a Stalk above a Cubit high, round, hoary, rough, divided into unequal Branches. The first, tender Leaves are set with thicker, whiter and softer Hairs: The rest are oblong, two Inches broad, thick, stiff, deeply notched about the edges, sometimes jagg'd to the very Pedicle, with thicker, white Fibres running thro' them. On the top of the Stalk is a scaly Head, compos'd of several scales, thirty in number, shap'd like the Cone of a Pine, the tops of them end in oblong, streight, yellowish, and stiff Spines, and the edges are encompassed with whitish Bristles.

43. *Carduus tomentosus & quasi farina aspersus*. Woolly Thistle, and as it were besprinkled with Meal. *Jacea tomentosa*, capitulo spinoso, C. B. Prod. 129.

The whole Plant is white as if cover'd with Meal. The Stalk is scarce a Foot high, immediately from the Root divided into many Branches. It has short, narrow Leaves, divided into three, five, or seven, roundish Segments. On the tops of the Branches sit small Heads, compos'd of many scales, ending in sharp and reddish Prickles.

44. *Carduus Jaceæ folio capitulis minoribus, cum squamis tricuspidibus.* *Thistle with a Knapweed Leaf, with smaller Heads, and three-pointed Scales.* *Jaceæ cum spinosis capitulis, purpurea tenuifolia, J. B. 3. 33. Stœbe squamis asperis, C. B. Pin. 273.*

The Stalks of this are a Cubit high, striated, rough. The Leaves are rough, narrow, two Inches long, some cut into few jaggs. The Heads are small, consisting of yellowish scales, and smooth, only that they end in three (sometimes four) Prickles. The Florets are purple.

It grows about *Montpelier* and in *Tuscany*.

45. *Carduus Melitenfis, Erucae folio, flore luteo.* *Thistle of Malta, with a Rock-ot Leaf and a yellow Flower.* *Jaceæ Cichorii folio, flore luteo, capite spinoso, Bocc. Rarior. Plant. 15. Jaceæ ficula, Erucae folio, echinata, A. R. Par. 87.*

The Stalk of this is angular, and a Cubit high, sometimes bent down to the Ground, divided into many Branches. The Leaves are long, rough, two or three Inches broad, deeply divided on each side, whitish, broader than the Leaf of the *Jaceæ Sonchi folio*. The Flowers are yellow. The Heads are armed with long Prickles. The Root is white and fibrous.

46. *Carduus Melitenfis, capitulis conglobatis.* *Thistle of Maltha, with conglobated Heads.* *Jaceæ Melitenfis, capitulis conglobatis, Bocc. Rarior. Plant. 65.*

47. *Carduus Lusitanicus, foliis Coronopi amplioribus, lanuginosis, flore luteo.* *Portugueze Thistle, with Bucks-horn Leaves, but larger and woolly, and a yellow Flower.*

48. *Carduus Lusitanicus, foliis Coronopi villosis & rigidis, flore croceo.* *Portugueze Thistle with Buckshorn Leaves, hairy and stiff, and a Saffron-colour'd Flower.*

49. *Carduus Lusitanicus, luteus, foliis Coronopi glabris & rigidis.* *Yellow, Portugueze Thistle, with Buckshorn-Leaves, smooth and stiff.*

50. *Carduus Creticus, Rapi folio.* *Candy Thistle with a Rape-Leaf.* *Cyanus Creticus, spinosus, Rapi folio, H. R. Par. Jaceæ spinosa, Cretica an Hyosiridis species, Plinii Ran. 104.*

It has a long Root, as thick as a Man's Arm, round, knotty, divided from the middle downwards into many Branches, and those again into less, having a thick, juicy, viscid Bark, of an Umbre-colour, with a white, tender Pith.

51. *Carduus lanceatus, exoricus, altissimus, flore albo.* *The tallest, exorick Spear-Thistle, with a white Flower.*

52. *Carduus Creticus, foliis lanceolatis, splendentibus, subrus, incanis, flore purpurascente.* *Thistle of Candy, with Spear-fashioned shining Leaves, hoary underneath and a purplish Flower.*

53. *Carduus Orientalis, lanceolatus, flore parvo, purpureo.* *Oriental Star-Thistle, with a small, purple Flower.*

54. *Carduus Centaurii majoris facie, flore luteo, capitulo longis aculeis munito.* *Thistle with the appearance of greater Centaury, with a yellow Flower, and an Head armed with long Prickles.* *Jaceæ lævis maxima, Centauroides, lutea, Apula, Col. part 1. 35.*

55. *Carduus Centaurii majoris facie, flore luteo, capitulo brevibus aculeis munito.* *Thistle with the appearance of Centaury, with a yellow Flower, with an head arm'd with short Prickles.*

56. *Carduus Creticus, Erucae foliis, minoribus, capitulorum squamis & aculeis nigricantibus.* *Thistle of Candy, with Rocket Leaves, but smaller, and blackish scales and prickles to the Heads.*

57. *Carduus Orientalis, Erucae folio, glauco, flore purpurascente.* *Oriental Thistle with a glaucous Rocket-Leaf, and a purplish Flower.*

58. *Carduus Creticus, non maculatus, caule alato.* *Thistle of Candy, not spotted, with a winged Stalk*

59. *Carduus Creticus, tomentosus, Acanthi folio, flore magno, purpurascente.* *Woolly Thistle of Candy, with an Acanthus-Leaf, and a large, purplish Flower.*

60. *Carduus Creticus, tomentosus, Acanthi folio, flore magno, dilutiore.* *Woolly Thistle of Candy, with an Acanthus-Leaf, and a large, paler Flower.*

61. *Carduus Creticus*, *Acanthi folio*, viridi & glutinoso, flore purpurascente. *Thistle of Candy, with an Acanthus Leaf, green and glutinous, and a purplish Flower.*

62. *Carduus Creticus*, *Acanthi folio*, viridi & glutinoso, flore albo. *Thistle of Candy, with an Acanthus Leaf, green and glutinous, and a white Flower.*

63. *Carduus Græcus parvus*, *Acanthi folio tomentoso*, flore minori. *Small Greek Thistle, with a woolly, Acanthus Leaf, and a smaller Flower.*

64. *Carduus Orientalis*, *Acanthi folio candidissimo*, flore parvo, suaverubente. *Oriental Thistle, with a most white Acanthus Leaf, and a small, sweet red Flower.*

65. *Carduus Orientalis*, *acaulos*, *incanus* & *tomentosus*, *Dentis Leonis folio*. *Oriental Thistle, without a Stalk, hoary and woolly, with a Dandelion Leaf.*

66. *Carduus Orientalis*, *Calcitrapæ folio*, flore maximo. *Oriental Thistle, with a Star-Thistle Leaf, and a very large Flower.*

67. *Carduus Orientalis*, *Calcitrapæ folio*, flore minimo. *Oriental Thistle, with a Star-Thistle Leaf, and a very small Flower.*

68. *Carduus Orientalis*, *Calcitrapæ folio*, flore flavescente, odoratissimo. *Oriental Thistle with Star-Thistle Leaves, and a yellowish Flower of a very sweet Smell.*

69. *Carduus Orientalis*, *Costi hortensis folio*. *Oriental Thistle with a Costmary Leaf.*

The Root of this Plant is about one Foot long, hard, woody, white, at the upper end about the thickness of the little Finger, furnished with many Fibres, and covered with a reddish Skin; it sends out a Stalk of two or three Feet long, branched from the beginning, hard, firm, whitish, two Inches thick, with Leaves about three Inches long, and one and a half broad, a little jagged about the edges, like the Leaves of that sort of *Tansy* which the French call *Le Coq*, which Word to me seems to be a corruption of *Costus hortensis*. The Leaves of this *Thistle* are less and less as they grow nearer the top of the Plant, and lose their indentings or jaggs, but end in a small soft

Point or Prickle. From their Knots shoot our Branches all along the Stalk, each of which ends in a yellow Flower. The Leaves which grow along the Branches are slender, and sometimes as small as Threds. The Empalement of the Flower is eight or nine Lines high, and almost as thick. 'Tis like a *Pear*, consisting of several Scales which are whitish, pointed, firm, prickly, and sometimes inclining to a purple-colour at the extremities. The Prickles about the edges are softer, and grow out like the Hair on the Eye-lid. Each Flower consists of yellow Florets, which run out beyond the Empalement about five or six Lines, divided into as many small Points, out of the middle of which grows a sheath with a very fine Thred at the top. The Florets in little Bags, or *Embryo's*, bear the Seeds of about two Lines long, and one broad, with a white Tuft on it. They which are not untimely, become Seeds of three Lines in length. The Flowers have no Smell that we could perceive, but the Leaves are very bitter. *Tournefort's Voyage.*

70. *Carduus Orientalis*, *Cyani folio*. *Oriental Thistle, with a Blue - bottle Leaf.*

71. *Carduus Acanthoides*, seu *incanus minor elegans ex insula Maderensi*, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. Lesser, beautiful, hoary Thistle from the Maderas.*

72. *Carduus Tingitanus*, flore magno cæruleo, folio *Attractylidis* divisura, subtus incano, spinis durioribus horrido, *Pluk. Phyt. T. 81. F. 2. Thistle of Tangier, with a large, blue Flower and a Leaf divided like Attractylis, hoary underneath, with harder Prickles.*

73. *Carduus Æthiopicus*, *perpusillus*, *hirsutus*, *Pilosellæ foliis* incanis, hispidis, *Personatæ capitulis* parvis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. T. 273. Fig. 6. Small, hairy, Æthiopian Thistle, with hoary and rough Leaves, like those of Mouse - ear, and small Heads.*

74. *Carduus stellatus*, *Leucoii lutei folio*, torus viridis, capitulo purpureo; summo cauli infidente, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. Star-Thistle with Wall-flower Leaves, all over green, with a purple Head, sitting on the top of the Stalk.*

75. *Carduus stellatus luteus*, capitulis minimis, procumbens, foliis indivisis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* Yellow, procumbent Star-Thistle, with undivided Leaves.

The Leaves of the first Species are very bitter, and give a faint Tincture of red to the blue Paper, the Root gives it a deeper, and has the Taste of an *Artichock*. The Star-Thistle contains a Stalk very like that which is natural in the Earth, for its Solution is very bitter, and loaded with *Sal Armoniac*, and *Nitre*, as we have shewn elsewhere: It is likely that the *Sal Armoniac* predominates in this Plant; for the *Nitre* makes no impression upon the blue Paper; whereas the *Sal Armoniac* reddens it considerably; that which is found in this Plant is joined with a considerable quantity of Sulphur and Earth; thus the Star-Thistle is Febrifugous, Vulnerary and Aperitive. For an intermitting Fever, they give to drink at the beginning of the Fit, four or six Ounces of its Juice. It removes the Webs of the Eyes, and cures Wounds. *Monfieur de Lamoignon*, Intendant of *Languedoc*, has been willing the Publick should enjoy the benefit of a Remedy, by which he was cured of a troublesome Nephritick Colick, with which he was often afflicted. The Remedy, as it was Printed at *Montpelier* by his order, is as follows:

The 28th Day of the Moon every Month, drink early in the Morning a Glass of good White Wine, in which has been infused a Dram of the first Bark of the Root of Star-Thistle, gathered about the end of September. This Bark is a small Skin, very fine, brown without, and white within. It is dried in the Shade, and reduced to a very fine Powder. The Evening before you take this Medicine, put in Gallon of Water, a handful of *Pelitory*, a Dram of *Saffras-Wood*, as much of *Anis*, and a pennyworth of fine *Cinnamon*; seeth it before a clear Fire for half a quarter of an Hour; then remove it from the Fire, cover it well with its lid and Paper, and set it upon hot Ashes. The next Day set the Pot again before a clear Fire, and make it seeth again for half a quarter of an Hour; after which put two Ounces of powdered Sugar-Candy in a silver Porringer, and pour upon it the Infusion strain'd through a li-

nen Cloth with the Expression of the Faces: When the Sugar is dissolv'd, let the Patient drink it as hot as he can, and take nothing else for three Hours, which must be observed also after taking the first Medicine. The use of this Medicine requires no particular Regimen.

Camerarius affirms, that at *Frankfort* they make use of the Root of Star-Thistle, instead of that of *Eryngo*; it is employed in aperitive Pisans and Broths; one Dram of the Seed of Star-Thistle infused in a Glass of White Wine, takes away the viscid Matter that obstructs the Urinary Passages. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

The Root is commended by some as a singular Remedy against the Stone, Gravel, or Cholick, by giving it either by Decoctions with Wine or Water, or in Powder given in a convenient Vehicle. *Miller.*

The 18th or Milk-Thistle is thought to have the same Virtues with the *Carduus Benedictus* (which, according to our Author, is a Species of *Cnicus*.) It seems to me to be fitter for the Kitchen than the Shops. The Decoction of it is given successfully in Obstructions of the Bowels and suppression of Urine; whence it is useful in the Dropsy, Jaundice and Nephritick Disorders. *Matth.*

When the Leaves of this Thistle, come first out of the Ground, and are young and tender, they are boiled with salt Meat, like *Coleworts*, the Prickles being first cut off, and are esteemed by many as a Dainty. It is supposed to partake of the Virtues of the *Carduus Benedictus*, but in a lower degree. It is commended by some as a Specific for the Pleurisy, especially an Emulsion of the Seeds. It is helpful also for the Jaundice, the Stone, and stoppage of Urine. It is but seldom used in the Shops. *Miller.*

Ladies-Thistle is not much used: Its tender Leaves are used by some as a delicious Green for boild *Sallad* in the Spring. The Seeds are esteemed aperient and sudorifick; they are used in Emulsions for the Dropsy, Rheumatism and Pleurisy. Four Ounces of the juice is recommended for a good Febrifuge, drank up at the beginning of the Fit. *Blair.*

The Heads of the woolly-headed Thistle, before the Flowers burst out, are boiled by some, and eat after the manner of Artichocks.

T A B L E CCLXIII. Fig. 2.

G E N U S II.

Cinara, ARTICHOAK.

Artichock is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of several Florets B, divided into many parts, sitting on the Embryo C, and contained in an Empalement D, which is scaly and for the most part prickly. The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed E, crown'd with Down F. To these Notes must be added the face of the whole Plant, by which Artichock uses to be distinguished from Thistle.

The Species of Artichock are;

1. Cinara hortensis, foliis non aculeatis, C. B. Pin. 383. Garden-Artichock, with Leaves not prickly. Carduus five scolymus sativus, non spinosus, J. B. 3. 48. Cinara, Dod. Pempt. 724.

This Plant is cultivated in the Gardens for the use of the Kitchen. It sends forth Leaves from the Root, a Foot and a Foot and a half long, almost half a Foot broad, divided into broad and deep Segments, cover'd with an hoary Down, especially on the under part, not prickly. The Stalk is a Foot or two Foot high, striated, woolly, divided into many Branches, on the top of which it bears a turbinated Head, composed of large, glaucous, fleshy scales, blunt-pointed. The Flowers are beautifully purple.

2. Cinara hortensis, non aculeata, capite subrubente, H. R. Par. Garden-Artichock, not prickly, with a reddish Head.

3. Cinara hortensis aculeata, C. B. Pin. 383. Prickly Garden-Artichock. Carduus five scolymus sativus, 1. spinosus, J. B. 3. 48.

This is only an accidental variety of the first Species in the Opinion of most Authors.

4. Cinara maxima, ex Anglia delata, Lob. Icon. 3. The greatest Artichock without Prickles. Carduus five scolymus maximus, non spinosus, J. B. 3. 51.

5. Cinara spinosa, cujus Pediculi esitatur, C. B. Pin. 383. Prickly Artichock with esculent Pedicles or Cardon. Scolymus aculeatus, Tabern. Icon. 696.

6. Cinara sylvestris latifolia, C. B. Pin. 384. Broad-leav'd wild Artichock. Carduus scolymos, sylvestris, J. B. 3. 51. Scolymos sylvestris, Chamæleonta Monspeliensium, Lob. Icon. 6.

It is very like the Garden sort, having a Stalk as tall as a Man. The Leaves very large, more woolly and very Prickly. The Heads are less.

7. Cinaria sylvestris, Boetica, Clus. Cur. post in fol. 5. Wild Artichock of Boetica. Carduus Tingitanus, flore magno, cæruleo, folio Atractylidis divisura, subtus incano, spinis durioribus horrido, Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 81. Fig. 2.

8. Cinara sylvestris Cretica, C. B. Pin. 384. Wild Artichock of Candy. Agriocinara di Candia, Pon. Bald. Ital. 108.

The Root of this Plant is a Cubit long, and as thick as a Man's Leg, black both within and without, turbinated like a Pear, and sold by the Druggists instead of *Costus Indicus*. The Heads are like those of Artichocks, and are eat by the Country-People raw. The Flower is generally white, but sometimes purple.

9. Cinara minima, Lusitanica, magno flore azureo, Carlinæ facie. The smallest, Portuguese Artichock, with a large, blue Flower, and the appearance of Carline Thistle.

10. *Cinara Cretica*, acaulos, flore magno, flavescente, foliis Acanthi aculeati. *Artichok* of Crete, without a Stalk, with a large yellow Flower, and Leaves like those of the prickly *Acanthus*.

11. *Cinara Græca*, foliis Acanthi vulgaris, caule brevi, perennis, radice crassissima. *Perennial*, Greek *Artichok*, with Leaves of the common *Acanthus*, and a very thick Root.

12. *Cinara Orientalis*, moschata, acaulos, foliis Jacobææ, squamis calycis deorsum inflexis. *Oriental*, Musk-*Artichok* without a Stalk, with Rag-wort Leaves, and the scales of the Empalement bent downwards.

13. *Cinara Orientalis*, moschata, acaulos, foliis Jacobææ, tenuius incis, squamis calycis sursum spectantibus. *Oriental*, Musk-*Artichok*, without a Stalk, with Rag-wort-Leaves, deeper cut, and the scales of the Empalement tending upwards.

The *Artichok* is well known at the Table. What we call the bottom is the *Thalamus* on which the *Embryo's* of the Seeds are plac'd. The Leaves are the scales of the Empalement. The Choak is the Florets, with a chaffy substance intermixt. The French and Germans boil the Heads as we do; but the *Italians* generally eat them raw, with Salt, Oil and Pepper.

They are thought to provoke greatly to Venery in both Sexes. The Leaves boil'd in White-Wine Posset are commended as an extraordinary Medicine for the Jaundice.

Artichoks are accounted a pleasant, wholesome, and very nourishing Food. The Roots are reckoned to be aperitive, cleansing, and diuretic; good for the Jaundice, and to provoke Urine. *Miller*.

Whether by Art or Culture, or whether they have been imported, I'm not certain, but these *Artichoks* have encreas'd very much in their bigness of late Years; for whereas formerly themselves did not much exceed half a pound, and their Bottom not above one or two Inches Diameter; Now they may be had of four or five Pound, and their Bottom five or six Inches Diameter. They are daily propagated by the Root, and with due care may be

preserved for several Ages in a Garden. The nutritive Virtue of the Bottoms, together with the softer part of the *Squama*, is well known. The Root is said to be Aperient, but not much used in Physick. *Blair*.

There are three sorts of *Artichoks*; the White, the Violet and the Red; The White are the earliest, the Violet ones have their Fruit almost in form of a Pyramid, and are the hardiest sort; the Red are round and flat like the White ones, and the two last are accounted the best. *Artichoks* may be propagated either from Seed or Suckers; but the latter way is most commonly practised. But which way soever they are raised, you must not fail to allow them a strong rich Ground, with Dung mellow'd in it, exposed to the Sun; the Ground being well prepar'd and mix'd several times with good Dung very deep. The Seeds, that they are multiply'd by, grow in the bottom of the *Artichok*, when they are suffered to grow old to Flower, and to grow dry, which is about Midsummer. You may sow the Seeds in the beginning of *March* to be planted out in *April*. If you multiply them by Suckers, you are to do it as follows: These Suckers are slips that grow by the sides of the old Stumps which are to be taken from them at the time of their Dressing in the Spring. The middle of *March* is the most proper Season to slip the Roots, either for new Plantations, or to make good the deficiencies of the old ones. If these Slips or Offsets be good, they are white about the Heel, and have some little Roots to them. As for making good deficiencies of old Plantations, you may take notice, that notwithstanding the greatest care that can be taken to preserve them, they seldom pass a Winter without some loss. *March*, *April* and *May*, according as the Spring is, or the Husbandry of them requires, is the time to Plant them, and if they be strong, they will bear Heads the *September* following. When you take off the Slips, you must leave three Heads growing upon every old Root, (if it be strong) which will give you so many good Blossoms, about the middle of *June*. In planting them, it is usual to make little Pits or Trenches

half a Foot deep about, because they Root very deep; which Pits must be filled with Mould, and the Roots are to be planted in form of a Checquer, two Foot apart, in lines four Foot distant from one another; because if they were planted nearer, they would not thrive so well. When they are planted, if a little Litter be laid thinly about them, to keep the heat of the Sun from them, it would improve them very much. When you have thus planted them, all the Culture they require is watering and weeding, and especially if the Spring be dry; and if Sheep's Dung or Ashes be mixt with the Water, or some Ashes be laid to the Roots, it will help them mightily. Perhaps about *September* they may afford you some good Flowers; tho' for the sake of the Plants it would be better if they did not; for when they blossom the first Year, the Roots are endangered: Therefore to prevent it, some Gardeners do, as soon as they begin to appear, and about the middle of *July*, break off the Stems of the old Roots that have done blowing, that they may furnish themselves with fresh Roots to stand the Winter. When Winter approaches, in order to secure them against the Frosts, take care to cut the Leaf within a Foot of the Ground, and raise the Earth about them in the form of a Mole-hill, to within two or three Inches of the top, and then cover them with long Dung to secure them against Rain. Some Gardiners put long Dung about the Plant, and leave a little hole in the middle, and this also does very well; some make use of an Earthen-pot with a Hole at the top; but a Bee-hive does better. The most common Method with Gardeners is about *November*, to cut their Leaves thin to cover them all over with Earth, and to let them lie so till the Spring. But then care is to be taken not to do this too soon, because when they come to be uncovered, it may rot them; therefore you must do it regularly at three several times, at four Days space between, lest the cold Air spoil them, while they are tender. Or you may order them thus; dig your *Artichoke*-plot all over, and having cut off the straggling Leaves both from the top and sides, lay a Coat of Dung all over them, espe-

cially about each Stock, and let them lie so till the Spring; and then dig you Plot well over again in *March* or *April*, keeping open a good Trench before you, and when you come to a Stock, open the Ground pretty deep about it, low enough to force the Slips from the Stock with your Thumb, leaving only two or three of the strongest, unless you find them forward for Fruit; and if you find any of your Stocks dead or not thriving, take them up and Plant young ones in their places. But if the Winter has been sharp, and you find your *Artichocks* weak that you cannot slip them, let them alone till they begin to thrive, and then without digging you may with a slice force off all the under Slips, leaving on only two or three of the strongest for Fruit. When your Fruit begins to Knit, look to see if any Buds for Fruit appear; if they do, force all off, but the principal Head, except such as you spare for latter Fruit. The whole Plantation of *Artichocks* would be removed once in five Years; altho', if they stand in a good rich deep Mould, they will last much longer. As soon as your *Artichocks* are to come to perfection, when you cut them, cut them close to the Ground, Leaves and all; all this will make your Stocks gather strength before Winter; and in the Spring you will find your Plants forwarder and stronger. If you would have your *Artichocks* ripe in Autumn, you must cut off the stem of such as have born Fruit in the Spring, to prevent a second shoot, and then the strong Stocks will not fail to bear very fair Heads, if they be well water'd and dress'd, by taking away all the slips that grow on the sides of the Plants; or else they will drain away all their substance. Chards of *Artichocks*, otherwise called *Custons*, are the Leaves of fair *Artichocks*, ty'd and wrapp'd up all over but the top, in Straw in Autumn and Winter. This makes them lose some of their bitterness and grow white; so that when they are boil'd, they are served up like *Spanish Cardons*. Besides the hard Weather and excess of Wet, *Artichocks* have another Enemy, and that is the *Field-Mouse*, which gnaws the Roots, and spoils them. *Miller's Dictionary.*

Tab. 264.

Fig. 1.

Iacea. Knapweed.

Pag. 573.



Fig. 2.

Cyanus. Blue-bottle.

Pag. 579.



Spanish Cardoons are propagated only by Seed, which is of an oval form, and about the bigness of *Wheat-Corn*, of a greenish or blue colour, mark'd with black streaks from one end to the other. It is sown commonly at two several times: The first, either about the middle or latter end of *April*; and the second, about the latter end of *May*. They delight in a good well fatted Ground, and must be sown in little Trenches, or pits Chequer-wise; five or six Seeds are to be put in every Hole, tho' you expect but two or three of them to grow, and if any more comes up, take them up to Stock those places, where perhaps none are come up, or else to throw them away, or where perhaps you may have sown some few upon a hot Bed for that intention. If you do not see the Seed come up in fifteen or twenty Days, you should uncover them, to see if they be not rotten or begin to sprout, that you may supply their places with others, if there be need. The Seeds of the first sowing are generally three Weeks a coming up, and those of the second fifteen Days. If *Cardoons* are sown before the beginning of *April*, they will very probably grow too big, and run to Seed in *August* and *September*, and then they are not good. You must Water them well; and when you have a mind to whiten them, about the latter end of *October*, in a dry Day, tie up all their Leaves with two or three Bands, and some Days after cover them quite over with Straw or dry Litter, well twisted about them so that the Air cannot penetrate to come at them except at the very top, which is to be left open: These *Cardoon-Plants*, thus wrapt up, will in about fifteen or twenty one Days, whiten and be fit to eat. When you perceive the Winter approach, make an end of tying, wrapping up, and covering all you have in the Garden, and take them up with the Earth about them, and transplant them into the *Green-house* or *Conservatory*; some of these Plants will be fit to transplant into the naked Earth in the following Spring, to run to Seed in *June* or *July*, or else some Plants of them ty'd up in their first places will serve for that three or four times together. *Ibid.*

T A B L E CCLXIV. Fig. 1.

G E N U S III.

Jacea, K N A P W E E D.

K*Napweed* is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of several Florets divided into many parts, sitting on the *Embryo* C, and contained in a scaly Empalement D, not prickly. The *Embryo* C, afterwards becomes a Seed E, crowned with Down F.

The Species of *Knapweed* are,

1. *Jacea nigra, pratensis, latifolia, C.B. Pin. 271. Knapweed or Matfelson. Jacea nigra, vulgaris, capitata & squamata, J.B.*
3. 27. *Jacea nigra, Tabern. Icon. 152.*

It has a pretty thick, ligneous, lively Root, sending forth many Fibres, of an Astringent and something nauseous Taste. The first Leaves, which come from the Root, have some resemblance to those of *Succory*, for they are long, jagged, dark-green, cover'd with a short Wooll. The Stalk arises sometimes single, sometimes many from the same Root, a Cubit or a Cubit and a half high; hairy, round, striated, firm and stiff, hard to break, full of Pith, cloath'd with frequent Leaves, plac'd without and order, like those at the Root, but narrower, lightly indented. Out of the bosoms of which, from the middle of the Stalk upwards, proceed Branches, set with like Leaves but less, sustaining at the top, one, two or three Flowers; pretty large, cover'd with blackish Scales, hairy about the edges. The Seeds grow on the *Thalamus*, intermixt with a thick, short Down: They are small, and of a dark grey colour, when ripe. The Branches of this Plant sometimes stand at right Angles with the Stalk.

It flowers with us after Midsummer, and is too common in Palfures.

Tabernaemontanus his figure of it is good enough; we must refer to this Species the *Jacea nigra*, *Dod.* and the *Jacea nigra vulgaris*, *Lob.* tho' these two Authors have made use of the figure of the *Jacea Austriaca*, vi *Clus.* which ought to be different from ours, since *Clusius* separates them. Perhaps *C. Bauhinus* was not aware that *Dodonaeus* and *Lobelius* spake of the common one; thus we must refer to the Species of which we are speaking. All the Synonimies given by *C. Bauhinus* to his *Jacea nigra laciniata*, except those of *Clusius* and *Camerarius*: For the *Hyosiris Plinii* of *Anguillara* is not different from the common, as one may see in this Author's Book, where he relates that it is excellent to take away the Inflammations of the Mouth, for Wounds, and that they call it at *Padua* *Herba dalle ferite*. *Tabernaemontanus* recommends the Decoction of it for Ruptures; there are some that give it in Powder in Pottage. By the *Chymical Analysis* it yields nothing but a substance loaded with acrid Salt. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

2. *Jacea nigra*, *pratensis*, *latifolia*, flore albo. *Knapweed with a white Flower.* *Jacea nigra* flore albo, *Eyft.*

3. *Jacea nigra*, *laciniata*, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Jagged Knapweed.* *Jacea Austriaca*, vi, *Clus. Hist.* vii.

4. *Jacea nigra*, *angustifolia*, vel *Lithospermum arvense* foliis, caule aspero, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Prodr.* 127. *Narrow-leav'd Knapweed with a rough Stalk.*

It has a blackish Root, divided into some Fibres; a Stalk a Foot high, round, rough, divided into unequal Branches; encompassed with hoary, narrow, short, stiff, rough Leaves like those of *Field-Gromwell*. On the tops of the Stalks is a squamous Head, something rough, shap'd like those of the other *Knapweeds*, but less.

It is common about *Montpelier* and *Padua*.

5. *Jacea nigra*, *angustifolia* vel *Lithospermum arvense* foliis, caule lævi, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Prodr.* 127. *Narrow-leav'd Knapweed with a smooth Stalk.*

6. *Jacea integrifolia*, *humilis*, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Prodr.* 127. *Dwarf, narrow-leav'd Knapweed.*

The Stalk of this is a Foot high, cloathed with a white Wooll, and bent towards the Ground. The Leaves are one Inch broad, two long, neither jagged nor notcht, but entire, woolly and rough, embracing the Stalk with their Base. On the top is an Head, consisting of many Scales, out of which comes a purplish Flower, like that of the common *Knapweed*.

7. *Jacea cum squamis cilli instar pilosis*, *J. B.* 3. 28. *Knapweed with hairy Scales.*

8. *Jacea cum squamis pennatis five capite villosa*, *J. B.* 3. 29. *Knapweed with an hairy Head.* *Jacea latifolia*, capite hirsuto, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Jacea* iiii, *Austriaca*, villosa capite, *Clus. Hist.* vii.

The Stalks of this are a Cubit high, angular and striated. The Heads grow three or more together, almost contiguous, consisting of many Scales, the extremities of which are bent outwards, and divided into many, fine, blackish Threds, like a Beard, so that the Head seems to be inclosed in a delicate Net-work. The purple Flower breaks out of the middle, resembling the common *Knapweed*. The Seed when ripe, is of an Ash-colour, almost answering that of *Blue-Bottle*.

It grows in the Mountains of *Pannonia* and *Austria*, and flowers in *July* and *August*.

9. *Jacea nigra*, squamoso capite, major, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Greater black Knapweed with a scaly Head.* *Jacea montana*, squamosa, major, semine nigro, *J. B.* 3. 29. *Jacea squamato capite* i, *montana*, *Clus. Hist.* vi.

It sends forth from the same Root, numerous, oblong Leaves, not unlike those of the common *Knapweed*, and no less rough to the Touch, of a warm Taste with a little Astringency. The Stalks are for the most part a Cubit high, striated, branched, cloathed with narrower Leaves, and sometimes a little jagged towards the Pedicle. The Heads grow on the extremities of the Branches, not hairy, but having many thin Scales which crackle on the

the slightest touch, whitish at the lower part; but at the upper, where the Flower unfolds it self, brown. The Flower consists of many, little, pale-purple Foreers. The Seed is small, black, a little bigger than that of the common one, and of a sub-astringent Taste.

10. *Jacea nigra*, squamoso capite, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Smaller, black Knapweed with a scaly Head.* *Jacea montana*, squamosa, minor, semine albicante, *J. B.* 3. 29. *Jacea squamato capite ii, montana, Clus. Hist.* vi.

This is like the preceding, but something lower, seldom exceeding a Foot in height. The Leaves are not so rough and something hoary. The Flower is a little paler; the Seed less, and whitish, and warmer upon the Tongue. It flowers also later.

Both of them grow in the hilly Meadows of *Pannonia* and *Austria*.

11. *Jacea angustifolia*, capite hirsuto, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Narrow-leav'd Knapweed with an hairy Head.* *Jacea montana*, villosa capite, humilior, five, *Clus. Hist.* vi.

12. *Jacea alba*, capite hirsuto, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *White Knapweed with an hairy Head.*

13. *Jacea vulgaris*, laciniata, flore purpureo. *Great Knapweed or Matfellow.* *Scabiosa major*, squamaris capitulis, *C. B. Pin.* 269. *Centaurium collinum Gefneri*, flore albo, *J. B.* 3. 32.

The Leaves, at its first coming out of the Ground, are long, not at all jagged about the edges; but those which succeed them, are divided. The Stalks are a Cubit and a half high, round, striated and hoary, sending forth Branches towards the upper part, on the top of which arise the Heads, ending in a sharp point, cover'd with scales like *Blue-bottle*, out of which proceed like Flowers, but less. The Seed is small, oblong, red, and hairy on the upper part. The Root is of the thickness of ones Thumb, and of a sweet taste like *Parfneps*.

It is frequenter amongst Corn, than in Meadows.

Tragus's Description of his fifth Species of *Scabious*, does not at all agree with this Plant by comparing its Leaves to those of *Coriander*. We have more reason to believe, with *J. Bauhinus*, that *Tragus* has described it by his third Species of *Scabious*, the Heads of which he justly compares to those of the *Cyanus*, which he calls in this place *Lychnis coronaria*; it is perhaps this comparison that gave room to *Matthiolus* to say that our *Knapweed*, (which he has called *Scabiosa major*) has Seeds like those of the *Lychnis coronaria*. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes*.

14. *Jacea vulgaris*, laciniata, flore albo. *Great Knapweed, with a white Flower.* *Centaurium collinum Gefneri*, flore albo, *J. B.* 3. 32.

15. *Jacea laciniata*, squamata, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Jagged, squamous Knapweed.* *Jacea squamata*, Cretica, quibusdam *Scabiosa Cretica dicta*, *J. B.* 3. 31. *Jacea squamato capite iii, Cretica, Clus. Hist.* vi.

It has many long Leaves, spread forth upon the Earth, like the great *Scabious*, not only jagged, but even those jaggs being subdivided. The Stalk is a Cubit high, striated, hard, having smaller Leaves, and less jagged. It is afterwards divided into various Branches, set with Leaves still smaller and less jagged. The extremities of the Branches sustain squamous Heads, which afterwards produce a Flower, consisting of many, long, purplish or white Florers; succeeded by small Ash-colour'd Seeds, wrapped up in a great deal of Down.

The Seed of this was brought from *Candy*, and rais'd by *Clusius*.

16. *Jacea latissimo*, laciniato folio, *C. B. Pin.* 272. *Knapweed, with a very broad, jagged Leaf.* *Jacea Babylonica, Prod.* 129.

17. *Jacea montana*, incana, mollis, capitulis hispidis, *C. B. Pin.* 272. *Soft, hoary, Mountain-Knapweed, with rough Heads.* *Jacea montana*, incana, laciniata, capitulo hispido, *C. B. Prodr.* 128. *Jacea montana*, incana, aspera, capitulis hispidis, *C. B. Pin.* 272. *Prodr.* 128.

18. *Jacea montana*, candidissima, Stœbes foliis, C. B. Pin. 272. *The whitest, Mountain Knapweed, with Stœbe-Leaves.* *Jacea montana*, candidissima, Prodr. 128.

From a thick, ligneous Root it sends forth a Stalk a Span, sometimes a Cubit long, angular, striated, cloth'd with a soft and hoary Down. It has many Leaves at the Root, spread on the Ground, a Span long, broad, jagged like those of *Stœbe*, hoary with a soft Down, the upper ones being soft and cover'd with a white Wooll, as it were with Meal. On the tops of the Stalks sit single Flowers like those of common *Knapweed*, coming out of squamous Heads.

It grows on the Mountains near *Capua*; and on the Rocks of *Calabria*.

19. *Jacea cinerea*, laciniata, flore purpureo, Triumf. 72. *Jagged, Ash-colour'd Knapweed, with a purple Flower.*

20. *Jacea foliis Cichoraceis*, villosis, altissima, flore purpureo. *The tallest Knapweed, with hairy Succory Leaves, and a purple Flower.* *Stœbe major*, foliis Cichoraceis, mollibus, lanuginosis, C. B. Pin. 273. *Stœbe Salmanticensis*, prior Clusii five *Jacea Intybacea*, J. B. 3. 36. *Stœbe Salmantica*, 1 Clus. Hist. ix.

It has Leaves like those of *Knapweed*, spread on the Ground; broader than those of *Scabicus* or *Knapweed*, approaching to those of *Succory*, soft, woolly, and sometimes whitish. From the same Root arise Stalks a Cubit high or higher, striated, something hairy, full of a fungous Pith, divided into many Branches; on which grow Leaves, which are smaller and less cut, and ending in a prickly point. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Branches, of a purple colour, contained in Heads equal to those of *Blue bottle*, more turbinate, smooth and shining, consisting of reddish Scales, whitish at the extremity.

It grows plentifully about *Montpelier*; and is no less frequent in *Italy* and *Sicily*.

21. *Jacea foliis Cichoraceis*, villosis, altissima, flore albo. *The tallest Knapweed with hairy, Succory-Leaves, and a white Flower.* *Stœbe major*, foliis Cichoraceis, mollibus, lanuginosis, flore albo, H. R. Par.

22. *Jacea foliis Erucæ*, lanuginosis. *Knapweed with woolly Ragwort-Leaves.* *Stœbe major*, foliis Erucæ, mollibus, lanuginosis, C. B. Pin. 273. *Stœbe Salmantica*, 2 Clus. Hist. ix. *Jaceæ* genus, *Stœbe Salmantica*, foliis mollibus, lanuginosis, caule infimo, J. B. 3. 30.

All the Leaves are soft and downy, jagged like those of *Rocket*; it has a weak, branched Stalk, lying on the Ground, whose Flowers growing on the tops of the Branches, are larger than those of the 21st.

It flowers in *June*, *July* and *August*.

23. *Jacea foliis candicantibus*, laciniatis, calyculis non splendentibus. *Knapweed with whitish jagged Leaves, and Empalements not shining.* *Stœbe major*, calyculis non splendentibus, C. B. Pin. 273. *Centaurii majores* species tenuifolia, J. B. 3. 31. *Stœbe Gallica & Austriaca*, elatior, Clus. Hist. x.

It has a Root of the thickness of ones little Finger, nine Inches long, of a nauseous Taste; the Leaves are finely cut, whitish, of a bitter Taste. The Stalks are one, two or three Cubits high, according to the place where it grows, divided into many Branches, clothed with fine Leaves, almost like those of *Roman Wormwood*. The Scales of the Head are rough, hairy and not shining. The Seeds are small, oblong, reddish, striated with four little Ribs, to which some hairs adhere.

It is very common in *Germany*, *Italy* and *Narbonne*.

24. *Jacea foliis laciniatis*, viridibus, calyculis argenteis. *Knapweed with green jagged Leaves, and silver Empalements.* *Stœbe viridis*, calyculis argenteis, C. B. Pin. 273.

25. *Jacea calyculis argenteis*, major. *Greater Knapweed, with silver Empalements.* *Stœbe calyculis argenteis*, C. B. Pin. 273. *Stœbe squamata*, argentea, J. B. 3. 30. *Stœbe Salmantica*, iii Clus. Hist. x.

This

This differs from the 23d. only in the shining of the Scales of the Empalement.

26. *Jacea caliculis, argenteis, minor. Lesser Knapweed with Silver Empalements.* Stœbe calyculis argenteis minor, C. B. Pin. 273. *Jacea alba, Tabern. Icon.* 153.

27. *Jacea annua, foliis laciniatis, serratis, purpurascente flore. The bearded Creeper.* Chondrilla foliis laciniatis, serratis, purpurascente flore, C. B. Pin. 130. *Cyanus pulchro semine, Centaurii majoris, J. B. 3. 24. Senecio-Carduus Apulus, Col.* part 1. 34.

The Stalk of this Plant, when wild, is scarce a span high, and often simple; in the Gardens it arises to two Cubits, is very much Branched, firm, striated and fill'd with a white Pith. The first two Leaves are round, those which follow are two or three Inches long, jagged, as it were curl'd and something hairy; serrated about the edges, and the upper ones divided into very fine Segments. On the extremities of the Branches sits a small, oblong Head, compos'd of a few, long, purplish, smooth Scales. The Flower is purplish. The Seeds are like those of the greater Centaury, but less, smooth, shining and blackish, encompassed with a white Zone about the upper part, with a beautiful brush of reddish hairs on the top.

It grows in *Tuscany* about *Montpelier*, and in several other places.

The *Dutch* call it *Crupina* from *Gruyden*, which in their Language signifies to creep; because the Seeds, when one feels them, are apt to creep out of the Hand.

28. *Jacea nemorensis, quæ Serratula vulgo. Saw-wort.* Serratula, J. B. 3. 23. *Dod. Pempt. 42.*

It arises with a streight, stiff, striated, smooth, reddish Stalk, to the height of two Cubits, divided towards the top in many Branches. The Leaves are sometimes entire like those of *Betony*; sometimes jagged, like those of *Scabious*, dark-green, smooth, neatly serrated about the edges. On the extremities of the Branches, sit many, oblong, squamous, dark-red Heads, out of

which appear Flowers like those of *Knapweed*, of a purple or flesh-colour.

It flowers in *July*, and is common in the Woods and Marshes.

29. *Jacea nemorensis, quæ Serratula vulgo, flore albo. Saw-wort with a white Flower.*

30. *Jacea nemorensis, altissima Persicæ folio. The tallest Saw-wort with Peach-Leaves.* Serratula præalta, altera, angustio Plantaginis folio, *Bocc. Mus. Part 2.*

31. Serratula præalta angustio Plantaginis aut Persici folio, *Ejusd. Tab.* 37.

32. *Jacea nemorensis, altissima, Centauroides. The tallest Saw-wort, resembling greater Centaury.* Serratula præalta, Centauroides, montana, Italica, *Bocc. Mus. Part 2. 45. Tab. 37.*

33. *Jacea Virginiana, nemorensis, foliis rigidis. Saw-wort of Virginia, with stiff Leaves.* Serratula Virginiana, foliis rigidis, *Par. Bat.*

34. *Jacea Alpina, Calcitrapæ folio, flore cæruleo. Gentle Thistle with jagged-Leaves.* Carduus mollis, laciniato folio, C. B. Pin. 377. Carduus mollior, 1 *Clus. Hist.* cl.

It has many Leaves at the Root, some lying on the Ground, others standing up; set with an hoary and soft Down underneath, greenish above, very jagged, divided to the middle Rib, bearing some resemblance to the softer and tenderer Leaves of *Star-Thistle*; but having no Prickles, of a bitterish Taste. Out of the middle of these Leaves arise one or two Stalks, a Cubit high or higher, round, striated, purplish, and set with a soft Down. The under Leaves which are spread at the bottom of the Stalk, are also jagged, but less; those which encompass the upper part of the Stalk, are oblong, narrow, not jagged, having for the most part a purplish point. The Stalks are generally simple, and sustain but one Head; sometimes they are divided into many Branches, having an Head at the extremity of Each. These Heads are compos'd of Scales ending in a soft Prickle, and disclose a beautiful purple Flower. The Seeds are angular.

It is found all along that Chain of Mountains, which is extended from Calenberg and the Danube to the Alps, and then by Leytenberg, and so by Prellenbergh and Ham-burgerberg to the Danube again. It flowers in May, and ripens its Seeds in June and July.

34. *Jacea Alpina*, Calcitrapæ folio, flore albo. *Gentle Thistle with jagged Leaves and a white Flower.* *Carduus mollis*, laciniato folio, flore albo, C. B. Pin. 377.

35. *Jacea Lusitanica*, semper virens, H. R. Par. *Ever-green Portuguese Knapweed.* *Jacea Lusitanica*, maxima, semper virens, A. R. Par. 85. *Jacea maxima Lusitana*, V. Lufit.

The Leaves of this Plant are Spear-fashioned, longer and broader than those of the common Knapweed, jagged about the edges, rough and pale-green: It has many Stalks a Cubit long and longer, encompassed with many Leaves, divided at the top into many Branches, hard, rough, terminated by Heads, containing reddish-purple Flowers.

36. *Jacea Helenitis*, palustris Lusitana, V. Lufit. *Marsh, Portuguese Knapweed.*

37. *Jacea Lusitanica*, pumila, Serratulæ folio, magno flore. *Dwarf Portuguese Knapweed, with a Saw-wort Leaf, and a large Flower.*

38. *Jacea Alpina*, Succisæ folio. *Mountain Knapweed, with a Devil's-bit Leaf.*

39. *Jacea* folio *Cerinthæ* & rupe Victoris. *Knapweed with an. Honey-wort Leaf.* *Jacea* folio *Cerinthæ*, Par. Bat.

40. *Jacea Hispanica*, latifolia, nervis foliorum lanuginosis, Bocc. Musf. Part 2. 64. Tab. 54. *Broad-leav'd Spanish Knapweed, with the Nerves of the Leaves woolly.*

41. *Jacea Epidaurica*, candidissima & tomentosa. *The most white and woolly Knapweed of Ragusa.* *Jacea arborea*, argentea di Ragusa, parimente spezie di Hiosiride, Zan. 107.

42. *Jacea arborefcens*, Styracis folio. *Tree-Knapweed with a Styrax Leaf.* *Cyanus*

arborefcens, altera, Styracis folio, P. Alp. Exot. 32.

43. *Jacea Cretica*, aculeata, incana. *Hoary prickly Knapweed of Candy.* *Cyanus spinosus*, P. Alp. Exot. 162.

44. *Jacea tomentosa*, foliis undulatis. *Woolly Knapweed with undulated Leaves.* *Cyanus tomentosus*, P. Alp. Exot. 160.

45. *Jacea Hispanica*, pumila, Linariæ folio. *Dwarf, Spanish Knapweed with a Toad-flax Leaf.*

46. *Jacea capitata*, Rorismarini folio, H. R. Monsp. *Headed Knapweed with a Rosemary-Leaf.* *Helychrysum sylvestre*, flore oblongo, C. B. Pin. 265. *Stœchadi citrinæ affinis*, capitulis longioribus, J. B. 2. 156. *Stœchas citrina*, altera, inodora, Lob. Icon. 486.

47. *Jacea saxatilis*, longo, incano, angusto *Helychrysi Cretici* folio, Bocc. Musf. Part 2. Tab. 17. *Rock Knapweed, with a long, hoary, narrow Leaf.* *Jacea saxatilis* longo, incano, angusto *Helychrysi Cretici* folio, montana, erecta, flore purpureo, Ejusd. pag. 31.

48. *Jacea Cretica*, saxatilis Glasti folio, flore purpurascente. *Rock-Knapweed of Candy, with a Wood Leaf, and a purplish Flower.*

49. *Jacea Cretica*, frutescens, *Elichrysi* folio, flore magno, purpurascente. *Shrubby Knapweed of Candy, with an Elichrysum Leaf, and a large, purplish Flower.* *Chamæpeuce*, P. Alp. Exot. 76. *Stœbe capitata*, overo *Chamæpino fruticosa* di Candia, Pon. Bald. Ital. 75.

50. *Jacea Cretica*, laciniata, argentea, flore parvo, flavescente. *Silver, jagged, Candy Knapweed, with a small, yellowish Flower.* *Argentea*, P. Alp. Exot. 117.

51. *Jacea Cretica*, acaulos, *Cichorii* folio. *Candy Knapweed, without a Stalk, with a Succory Leaf.*

52. *Jacea Orientalis*, acaulos, *Cichorii* folio, flore Citrino. *Oriental Knapweed, without a Stalk, with a Succory-Leaf, and a yellow Flower.*

53. *Jacea Orientalis*, incana, acaulos & multiflora, foliis laciniatis. *Hoary, Oriental Knapweed, without a Stalk, with many Flowers, and jagged Leaves.*

54. *Jacea Orientalis*, patula, Carthami facie, flore luteo, magno. Spreading, Oriental Knapweed, with the appearance of Bastard-Saffron, and a large yellow Flower.

55. *Jacea Orientalis*, conyzæ folio, flore magno. Oriental Knapweed, with a Fleabane Leaf and a large Flower.

56. *Jacea Orientalis*, Serratulæ folio, flore magno, purpureo. Oriental Knapweed, with a Sow-wort Leaf, and a large, purple Flower.

57. *Jacea Orientalis*, Cyani folio, flore parvo, calyce argenteo. Oriental Knapweed, with a Blue-bottle Leaf, a small Flower, and a silver Empalement.

58. *Jacea Orientalis*, folio sinuato, subrus tomentoso, flore purpureo. Oriental Knapweed, with a sinuated Leaf, woolly underneath and a purple Flower.

59. *Jacea Orientalis*, maritima, incana, Coronopi folio. Hoary, maritime Knapweed, with a Bucks-horn Leaf.

60. *Jacea Orientalis*, annua, Coronopi folio, flore luteo. Annual, Oriental Knapweed, with a Bucks-horn Leaf, and a yellow Flower.

61. *Jacea Orientalis*, perennis, lato Coronopi folio, flore purpurascente. Perennial, Oriental Knapweed, with a broad Bucks-horn Leaf, and a purplish Flower.

62. *Jacea Orientalis*, perennis, angustifolimo & incano, Coronopi folio, flore purpurascente. Perennial, Oriental Knapweed, with a very narrow, hoary Bucks-horn Leaf, and a purplish Flower.

63. *Jacea Orientalis*, laciniata, incana, & moschata. Hoary, musk, jagged, Oriental Knapweed.

64. *Jacea Orientalis*, tenuissime laciniata, capite magno argenteo. The most finely jagged, Oriental Knapweed, with a large, silver Head.

65. *Jacea frutescens*, Plantaginis folio, flore albo. Shrubby Knapweed, with a Plantain-Leaf, and a white Flower. *Cyanus arborescens*, longifolia, P. Alp. Exot.

30. *Jacea* (they say) is so called a *Facendo*, because many Species of it lie on the Ground.

It differs from *Thistle* in the Empalements not being prickly; from *Cirsium* in the Leaves not being prickly.

TABLE CCLXIV. Fig. 2.

GENUS IV.

Cyanus; BLUE-BOTTLE.

Blue-bottle is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of many dissimilar Florets. For some B, occupy the mid-of the Flower, being less than the rest, and divided into equal jaggs. The rest D, which are plac'd at the Circumference, are much larger, more conspicuous, and as it were two-lip'd. Both of them sit on the Embryo C E, and are contained in an Empalement, with is not scaly. The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed F, crowned with Down G.

The Species of *Blue-bottle* are,

1. *Cyanus montanus*, latifolius vel Verbasculum Cyanoides, C. B. Pin. 273. Broad-leav'd Blue-bottle. *Cyanus Alpinus*, radice perpetua, J. B. 3. 23. *Cyanus major*, Dod. Pempt. 251.

The Root consists of a great number of Fibres, meeting together, of a grateful Taste; the Stalks are a Cubit high or higher, woolly, angular, cloath'd with Leaves like those of the *Lychnis coronaria*, but longer, broader, woolly; soft, continued along the Stalk by broad Wings. The squamous Heads contain Flowers of a blueish-purple colour.

2. *Cyanus montanus*, latifolius, vel Verbasculum Cyanoides, flore albo, C. B. Pin. 273. Broad leav'd Blue-bottle, with a white Flower.

3. *Cyanus angustiore folio* & longiore, Belgicus, H. R. Par. Dutch Blue-bottle, with a narrower and longer Leaf.

4. *Cyanus Alpinus*, capite pennato. *Mountain Blue bottle with a feathered Head.* *Cyanus Alpinus*, capitulo reticulato, Bocc. Mus. Part 2. Tab. 2. *Cyanus Alpinus*, *Lychnidis candidissimo folio*, capitulo reticulato, *Ejusd.* pag. 20.

5. *Cyanus montanus*, caule folioso, capitulo oblongo, Bocc. Mus. Part 2. 20. *Mountain Blue-bottle, with a leafy Stalk, and an oblong Head.* *Cyanus montanus*, caule folioso, *Ejusd.* Tab. 2.

6. *Cyanus floridus*, odoratus, Turcicus, five *Orientalis*, major, Park. Theat. 481. *The greater Sultan Flower.*

This stranger (says *Parkinson*) lately obtained from *Constantinople*, where the *Grand Signior* or *Great Turk* as we call him, espying it growing abroad, liked it and wore it himself, whereby all his Vassals held it in great esteem; the Leaves hereof are not much greener, but larger, and more gashed in on the edges; the Stalks are a yard high at the least in the greatest, and lower in the other, beset with the like Leaves but smaller, and branching into sundry parts, bearing each of them a larger scaly Head than the former, and bigger in the one than in the other, with such like Flowers but larger, consisting of eight or nine hollow Leaves, with wider open Brims, and small Threads in the middle; the circling Leaves are of a fine delayed purple or blush-colour, very beautiful, and the thick Thrums paler or almost white, of so exceeding a sweet Scent, that it surpasseth the finest *Civet* that is; the Seed is blackish and enclosed in the like downy substance; the Root perisheth every Year, the greater of these two sorts smelling much better than the other.

7. *Cyanus floridus*, odoratus, Turcicus, five *Orientalis*, major, flore albo, H. R. Par. *The greater, white Sultan Flower.*

8. *Cyanus floridus*, odoratus, Turcicus, five *Orientalis* major, flore incarnato, H. L. Bat.

9. *Cyanus floridus*, odoratus, Turcicus, five *Orientalis* major, flore luteo, H. L. Bat.

10. *Cyanus peregrinus*, Amberboi five *Emberboi dictus*, Ambros. 187. *Exotick Blue-bottle called Amberboi.*

11. *Cyanus Orientalis*, alter seu *Constantinopolitanus*, fistuloso purpureo flore, H. R. Par. *The other purple, fistulous, Sultan Flower.*

12. *Cyanus Orientalis*, flore luteo, fistuloso. *Oriental Blue bottle, with a yellow, fistulous Flower.*

13. *Cyanus humilis*, albus, Hieracii folio. Dwarf, white Blue bottle, with an Hawkweed Leaf. *Jacea humilis*, alba, Hieracii folio, C. B. Pin. 271. *Jacea Monspessulana*, cui in squamis fibræ nigræ interdum acaulis, J. B. 3. 29. *Jacea pumila*, serpens, acaulis ferme, flore albo, Lob. Icon. 542.

14. *Cyanus humilis*, Hieracii folio, flore purpureo. Dwarf Blue bottle, with an Hawkweed Leaf, and a purple Flower. *Jacea humilis*, Hieracii folio, flore purpureo H. R. Par.

15. *Cyanus humilis*, Hieracii folio, flore cæruleo obsolete purpurascente. Dwarf Blue bottle with an Hawkweed Leaf, and a Flower between a blue and a dark-purple.

16. *Cyanus Hispanicus*, flore dilute cæruleo. Spanish Blue-bottle with a pale blue Flower. *Jacea Hispanica*, P. Alp. Exot. 312.

This is entirely like the common *Knapweed*, in Leaves and Stalks; but the Flowers are like those of *Blue-bottle*, both in size, shape and colour. It is an annual Plant, and has a bitterish Taste.

P. *Alpinus* says, that Dr. John Moore sent him the Seeds of this Plant from England.

17. *Cyanus arborensens*, longifolia, P. Alp. Exot. 30. Long-leav'd, arboresecent Blue bottle.

18. *Cyanus segetum*, flore cæruleo. C. B. Pin. 273. Blue-bottles. *Cyanus hortenensis*, flore simplicii, *Ejusd.* *Cyanus flos*, Dod. Pempt. 251. *Cyanus*, J. B. 3. 21.

It has a ligneous Root, set with many Fibres, from whence arise many Stalks, a Cubit, or a Cubit and a half high, angular, hollow, hoary and branched. The under Leaves are jagged, but the upper ones are long and narrow; having a Nerve running lengthwise, of a blueish-green or whitish. The Taste of the whole Plant is nauseous, and it has no excellent Smell.

It is common amongst the Corn.

Camerarius speaks of this Plant under the name of *Cyanus minor*, and not of *Cyanus major*, as *C. Bauhinus* believed. *Camerarius* affirms, that in *Saxony* they give a Glass of Beer, in which a handful of it has been boiled, to those that have the Jaundice or Retention of Urine: The same Author bathed the Gums of young Children with the distilled Water of the *Cyanus*, mixed with the Juice of *Crayfish*, to make them cut their Teeth easy. The Powder of the Flowers of this Plant, according to the same Author, resolves the *St. Anthony's-Fire* in the Face. *Tragus* says, that half a Dram of the Powder of *Blue-bottle*, is a pretty good purge; and that the distill'd Water of its Flowers is excellent for the Redness and Inflammation of the Eyes; some *Saffron* and *Camphire* may be added to this Water to render it more Active: In fine, the Decoction of *Cyanus* is diuretick and emmenagogick. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

19. *Cyanus segetum*, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 273. *Corn-Blue-bottle with a white Flower.* *Cyanus albus*, *Tabern. Icon.* 147.

20. *Cyanus flore incarnato*, *Eyst. Corn-Blue-bottle with a flesh-colour'd Flower.*

21. *Cyanus flore purpureo*, *Eyst. Corn-Blue-bottle with a purple Flower.* *Cyanus purpureus*, *Tabern. Icon.* 147.

22. *Cyanus flore rubro*, *Eyst. Corn-Blue-bottle with a red Flower.*

23. *Cyanus segetum*, disco cæruleo, cum corona candida. *Corn-Blue-bottle, with a blue Disk, and a white Crown.* *Cyanus albo flore*, umbilico cæruleo, *H. R. Par.*

24. *Cyanus segetum*, disco carneo, cum corona candida. *Corn-Blue-bottle with a flesh-colour'd Disk, and a white Crown.* *Cyanus flore albo*, fundo carneo, *H. R. Par.*

25. *Cyanus segetum*, disco violaceo, cum corona candida. *Corn-Blue-bottle with a Violet-colour'd Disk, and a white Crown.* *Cyanus albus*, floris umbilico violaceo, *Eyst.*

26. *Cyanus segetum*, disco purpureo, cum corona candida. *Corn-Blue-bottle, with a purple Disk, and a white Crown.* *Cyanus albo flore*, umbilico purpureo.

27. *Cyanus segetum*, disco immaculati candoris, cum corona carnea. *Corn-Blue-bottle, with an unspotted, white Disk, and a flesh-colour'd Crown.*

28. *Cyanus segetum*, disco purpurascente, cum corona cærulea. *Corn-Blue-bottle, with a purplish Disk, and a blue Crown.*

29. *Cyanus segetum*, flore dilute ianthino. *Corn-Blue-bottle with a pale violet-colour'd Flower.*

30. *Cyanus ex albo violaceus*, *Tabern. Icon.* 148. *Blue-bottle between Violet and purple.*

31. *Cyanus hortensis*, atropurpurascente flore. *H. R. Par. Garden-Blue-bottle with a dark-purple Flower.*

32. *Cyanus hortensis*, flore pleno, cæruleo, *C. B. Pin.* 274. *Garden-Blue-bottle with a double, blue Flower.* *Cyanus pleno flore*, *J. B.* 3. 22. *Cyanus cæruleus*, multiflorus, *Tabern. Icon.* 148.

33. *Cyanus hortensis*, flore pleno, purpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 274. *Garden-Blue-bottle, with a double purple Flower.* *Cyanus purpureus*, multiflorus, *Tabern. Icon.* 149.

34. *Cyanus hortensis*, flore pleno, medio-purpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 274. *Garden-Blue-bottle, with a double Flower, purple in the middle.*

35. *Cyanus Orientalis*, arvensis, latifolius. *Broad-leav'd, Field, oriental Blue-bottle.*

36. *Cyanus Orientalis*, folio virescente, dentato, flore magno. *Oriental Blue-bottle, with a greenish, indented Leaf, and a large Flower.*

37. *Cyanus Orientalis*, angustifolius, incanus, flore magno, citrino. *Hoary, narrow-leav'd, Oriental Blue-bottle, with a large, yellow Flower.*

38. *Cyanus Orientalis*, latifolius, leviter lanuginosus, flore maximo, citrino. Broad-leav'd, Oriental Blue-bottle, a little woolly, with a very large yellow Flower.

39. *Cyanus Orientalis*, angustifolius, glaber & lucidus. Smooth, shining, narrow-leav'd, oriental Blue-bottle.

40. *Cyanus Orientalis*, *Artemisiæ foliis*. Oriental Blue-bottle with Mugwort Leaves.

41. *Cyanus Orientalis*, *Artemisiæ foliis* profunde laciniatis. Oriental Blue-bottle with deeply jagged Mugwort-Leaves.

42. *Cyanus Orientalis*, foliis Leucoid, subrus incanis. Oriental Blue-bottle, with Stock-Gilly-flower Leaves, hoary underneath.

43. *Cyanus frutescens*, *Hispanicus*, Boer. Ind. 146. Shrubby, Spanish Blue-bottle.

The 18th Species is chiefly in use among Physicians. The Flower and also the distilled Water of it is said to be good in Inflammations of the Eyes. The Juice dropped into foul Ulcers is good to cleanse them. The Flowers steep'd either in Water, or Spirit of Wine, yield a beautiful blue Tincture.

The great Blue-bottle is reckoned among the vulnerary Plants; the juice being commended against Bruises and Contusions which come of Falls, tho' a Vein be broken, and the party spit Blood; as also to heal any Cut, or green Wound. Miller.

The Leaves and Flowers of the small Blue-bottle are used, being accounted of the same nature with the greater kind, and useful in Wounds and Ulcers. Some mightily commend the distill'd Water of the Flowers for sore, inflam'd and blood-shot Eyes. The Infusion of the Flowers, as also the Powder of the same, are given by some as a remedy against the Jaundice. Ibid.

Neither of these are of modern use in Physick, tho' the *Cyanus minor* be recommended in Saxony, according to Camerarius, for the Jaundice and Retention of Urine, by drinking a Glass of the Decoction of the Flowers with Beer, and that the distill'd Water mix'd with the juice of Crabs, is good for the bringing forth the Teeth of Infants, by washing their Gums with it;

he likewise recommended it for an *Erisipelas* in the Face. *Tragus* also recommends the Powder or distilled Water for Inflammations in the Eyes, by which it seems to consist of tenuious Particles, and to reserate Obstructions. The Painters use it for making a blue colour, thus, they bruise the Flowers very well in a wooden Mortar, adding a little Allom, they strain the juice through a linen Cloth, until no more of the blue colour pass. They dry this tintured Cloth, afterwards they moisten the Cloth with a Solution of Gum Arabick in Water, and this Liquor becomes a fine blue Tincture fit for use. The same method may be also taken with the tincture of *Violets*, which also yield a delicate colour, which they soon conciliate, to Water, Wine or Brandy; both the *Cyani* enter *Aq. Cord. frig. Saxon. Blair.*

T A B L E CCLXV.

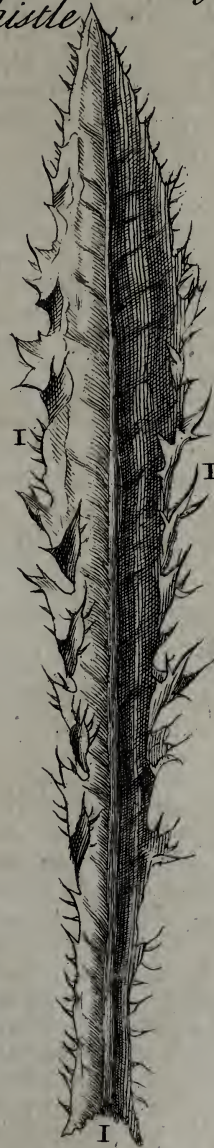
G E N U S V.

Cirsium, GENTLE-THISTLE.

Gentle-Thistle is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of several Florets B D, divided into many parts, sitting on the Embryo C E, and contained in a squamous Empalement F, not prickly. The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed G, furnished with Down H. To these Notes must be added Leaves I, defended with soft Prickles. It is peculiar therefore to Gentle-Thistle to have Prickles on the Leaves, not on the Empalement; to *Knapsweed* to have no Prickles at all; and to *Thistle* to have a prickly Empalement.

The Species of Gentle-Thistle are,

1. *Cirsium maximum*, *Asphodeli radice*, C. B. Pin. 377. The greatest Gentle-Thistle, with an *Asphodel-Root*. *Cirsium maximum*, foliis carnosiss, bulbosa radice, forte *Luritanum*,



THE HISTORY OF THE



By J. H. ...
...
...

num, J. B. 3. 44. *Cirsium maximum*, montanum, incano folio, bulbosa radice, *Clus. Hist.* 249.

It arises to the height of two Cubits or more, with a Stalk of the thickness of ones Thumb, striated, set with an hoary and woolly Down. The Leaves are large, fleshy and full of Juice, green, indented about the edges, and set with soft Prickles. The Heads grow on the top of the Stalk and Branches, containing purple Flowers. The Root consists of many thick, oblong Fibres, pretty much resembling the Bulbs of an *Asphodel*.

2. *Cirsium majus*, singulari capitulo, magno, florum staminibus purpureis, C. B. *Pin.* 377. *Greater Gentle-Thistle*, with a great single Head, and purple Flowers. *Cirsium majus*, *Lob. Icon.* 582.

3. *Cirsium majus*, singulari capitulo, magno, florum staminibus niveis, C. B. *Pin.* 377. *Greater Gentle-Thistle*, with a great, single Head, and snow-white Flowers.

4. *Cirsium majus*, singulari capitulo, magno, vel incanum, varie dissectum, C. B. *Pin.* 377. *The English soft or gentle Thistle*. *Cirsium Anglicum*, radice Hellebori, nigri modo fibrosa, folio longo, J. B. 3. 45. *Cirsium Anglicum*, *Lob. Icon.* 583.

The Root consists of several large, whitish Fibres, of a bitterish and nauseous Taste. It has Leaves at the Root, three or four Inches long, and sometimes longer, according to the Soil in which it grows, an Inch and a half broad, set with short hairs, sometimes cover'd with an hoary Down underneath, am'd about the edges with frequent Spines, sinuated and curl'd, sometimes cut, but not deeply. The Stalks are a Foot or a Cubit high, round, striated, woolly, clothed with one or two Leaves without any Footstalk, for the most part single and not branched, having at the top one purple Flower, cover'd with a scaly Em-palement. The Flower is like that of *Knapweed*, compos'd of several Florets, each of which is divided into five Segments, and adheres to a downy Seed. The Stalk sometimes sends forth a second Flower, appearing later, and after the first is gone away in Down.

It flowers in June, and is very common in marshy places.

5. *Cirsium majus*, singulari capitulo magno, flore viridi, varie dissectum, H. L. *Bar.* *The greater Gentle-Thistle*, with large, single Heads, and a green Leaf, variously divided.

6. *Cirsium singulari capitulo squamato vel incanum alterum*, C. B. *Pin.* 377. *The great English soft or Gentle-Thistle*, or *Melancholy Thistle*. *Cirsium Britannicum*, *Clusii* repens, J. B. 3. 46. *Cirsium Anglicum*, *ii Clus. Hist.* 248.

It has a single Stalk, a Cubit high or higher. Leaves placed alternately, long, set with mild Prickles about the edges, of which the upper side is green, the under whitish and hoary. On the top of the Stalk it has one Head like that of a *Thistle*, compos'd of pointed scales, and disclosing a pretty large purple Flower. The Root is blackish, fibrous, sometimes propagating itself by its large Fibres. It flowers in July and August.

It grows in the Meadows at the Root of *Ingleborough-Hill*, about *Settle* and elsewhere in *Yorkshire* and *Westmoreland*.

7. *Cirsium singularibus capitulis parvis*, C. B. *Pin.* 377. *Gentle-Thistle with small, single Heads*. *Cirsium foliis non laciniatis, virore Brassicæ & macrocaulon*, J. B. 3. 45. *Cirsium iii montanum*, *Clus. Hist.* 249.

It has many oblong Leaves, like those of the *greater Centaury* without jaggs, of the colour of those of *Colewort*, pretty fleshy, and prickly about the edges; among which arises a Stalk in the middle, a Cubit high or higher, striated, cloth'd alternately with Leaves, smaller than those of the preceding, embracing it with a broader Pedicle, and producing as it were some membranaceous Wings to the next Leaves, along the Stalk; which makes the Stalks appear in a manner winged. The top of the Stalk ends in a rough and scaly Head, disclosing a reddish purple Flower, in the upper Wings grow sometimes some woolly Branches; sustaining like Flowers. The Root is of the thickness of ones little Finger, fibrous and lively, propagating itself very Year from the sides.

It grows on the Mountains of Pannonia

8. *Cirsium foliis non hirsutis, floribus compactis*, C. B. Pin. 377. *Gentle-Thistle with Leaves not hairy, and compact Flowers.* *Carduus Cirsium Monspelianum*, folio longo, glabro Matthioli, J. B. 3. 44. *Cirsion*, Dod. Pempt. 737.

The Root and lower Leaves appear like those of *Teasel*. The Stalk is for the most part single, two or three Cubits high, angular, streight, hoary, tender like *Sow-Thistle*, sustaining at the top roundish Heads, something like those of *Thistle*, and succeeded by reddish, downy Seeds.

It grows in *Montpelier*.

9. *Cirsium angustifolium, non laciniatum*, C. B. Pin. 377. *Narrow leav'd Gentle-Thistle, not jagged.* *Cirsium Pannonicum*, & *Clusio*, folio non laciniato, J. B. 3. 46. *Cirsium Pannonicum* & *pratense*, *Clus. Hist.* 148.

10. *Cirsium angustifolium*, C. B. Pin. 377. *Prodr.* 155. *Narrow leav'd Gentle-Thistle.*

11. *Cirsium pratense, Asphodeli radice, latifolium. Tuberous rooted Thistle of Montpelier.* *Carduus pratensis, Asphodeli radice, latifolius*, C. B. Pin. 377. *Carduus bulbosus, Monspelienium* five *Acanthus sylvestris quibusdam, foliis laciniatis*, J. B. 3. 43. *Carduus bulbosus, Monspelienium*, *Lob. Icon.* 10.

The similitude of the Leaves gave this Plant the name of *Acanthus sylvestris*, for they are something like the *Acanthus* or *Brank Urfine*, something blackish, a little hairy, or rather woolly, pretty thick, with spines, at the extremities of the jaggs, the Pedicles being reddish at the Root. The Stalks are two cubits high, reddish, chiefly at the lower part. The Branches are long, terminated with some Heads like those of *Gentle-Thistle*, squamous and disclosing purplish Flowers. The Seed is white and oblong. The Roots are compos'd of many Bulbs hanging down from one Head.

It grows in plenty in the Meadows about *Montpelier*.

12. *Cirsium pratense, Asphodeli radice, foliis tenuiter incis.* *Meadow Gentle-Thistle, with an Asphodel-Root, and Leaves*

finely cut. *Carduus pratensis, Asphodeli radice, foliis profunde & tenuiter laciniatis*, C. B. Pin. 377. *Jacea aculeata seu tuberosa, Tabern. Icon.* 154.

13. *Cirsium acaulos, flore purpureo. Dwarf Carline Thistle.* *Carlina acaulos, minore purpureo flore*, C. B. Pin. 380. *Chamaeleon exiguus Tragi*, J. B. 3. 62. *Carlina minor, purpureo flore, Clus. Hist.* 156.

The Leaves are spread orbicularly on the Ground, deeply jagged, hairy, dark-green, prickly; among which on no Stalk, or a very short one, perhaps an Inch or an Inch and a half high, grow oblong, squamous Heads not prickly, disclosing purple Flowers. The Root is of the thickness of ones little Finger, long, set with some thick, oblique Fibres, of a reddish colour, especially on the inside, and an aromatick Taste.

It is not uncommon on mountainous, dry and rocky places.

14. *Cirsium maculis argenteis notatum. White spotted Gentle-Thistle.* *Carduus Leucographis, seu Mariæ hirsutus, capitulo minore, Mor. H. R. Bles.*

It has long narrow Leaves, obscurely spotted. The second Year it sends forth a Stalk two or three Foot high, on the top of which grow small Heads, disclosing purple Flowers. The Seeds are round, thick and solid. When it has perfected its Seed the Plant dies from the Root.

15. *Cirsium arvense, Sanchi folio, radice repente, flore purpurascete. Common Way-Thistle, or rather Creeping-Thistle with a purple Flower.* *Carduus vinearum repens, Sonchi folio*, C. B. Pin. 377. *Ceanothos Theophrasti, Col. Part.* 1. 46.

It creeps under the Ground, and propagates its self prodigiously with its whitish Root, sending forth Fibres here and there. The Stalks are a cubit, or a cubit and a half high, round, striated, hairy towards the bottom, set with some Prickles but having no prickly Wings running lengthwise, full of Pith clothed with many Leaves. The Leaves are jagged and sinuated or wav'd about the edges and prickly, dark-green and shining above, paler underneath. The tops of the Stalks and Branches are terminated by squamous Heads, the scales lying

lying flat and close over one another, ending in very short Prickles, purplish, small.

This grows not only in waste places and by way sides, but also is too frequent in Corn fields, where it creeps terribly under Ground, and is very hard to be extirpated.

Mr. Herman has reason to believe, that this Plant is the same with the *Carduus in avena proveniens*, C. B. Pin. and the *Carduus serpens, lavicaulis*, J. B. 3. 59. Mr. Ray adds to it the *Carduus spinosissimus, capitulis parum aculeatis*, C. B. Pin. but the figure of the *Onypixus alter*, Lugd. does not very well agree with it. Most Authors that have mentioned this Plant, have taken no notice of the creeping of its Roots; Columna's figure and description are excellent. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

16. *Cirsium arvense, Sonchi folio, radice repente, flore albo.* Common creeping Thistle with a white Flower.

17. *Cirsium arvense, Sonchi folio, radice repente, caule rubro.* Common creeping Thistle with a tuberous Stalk. *Carduus vinearum repens, Sonchi folio, floribus albis caule rubro.* *qui Hemorrhoidalis Parisiensium*, H. R. Bar.

This Plant differs from the preceding ones no otherwife than by the Tubercles of its Stalks, which are formed by the pricking of some Insect; for the Vessels being broken, let out the nutritious Juice, which produces this Tumour. It serves as a Nest for the minute Eggs which the same Insect discharges into it; they pretend that these Tubercles carried in the Pocket cure the Piles; some tie them up in a knot at the tail of their Shirt. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

18. *Cirsium pratense, polycephalon, vulgare.* Marsh-Thistle. *Carduus palustris*, C. B. Pin. 377. Prodr. 156.

This arises to the height of a Man and often higher, having a simple Root, set with many small Fibres. The Stalk is round, striated, streight, stiff, full of Leaves plac'd alternately or irregularly from the bottom to the top, having prickly Membranes running lengthwise, rough with long hairs, solid, branched, the Bran-

ches coming chiefly out of the bosoms of the Leaves, near the top of the Stalk. The Leaves are small in proportion to the Stalk, narrow, deeply jagged, the jaggs, ending in sharp Prickles, purplish, especially on the backside, hairy along the Mid-rib. The Heads grow many in number on the tops of the Stalks, and Branches, small, squamous, the Scales not standing out, but flatted down, ending in small and scarce conspicuous Spines, purplish, glutinous to the Touch. The Flowers are purple. The Seed is downy and small.

It grows with us commonly in marshy places.

19. *Cirsium latifolium, Lappæ capitulis.* Broad-leav'd Gentle-Thistle with Burdock-Heads. *Carduus mollis, latifolius, Lappæ capitulis*, C. B. Pin. 377. *Carduus mollis, latifolius*, C. B. Prodr. 155.

Its Stalk is a Cubit high, striated, arm'd with short and soft Spines; the Leaves are like those of Dock, thin, smooth, veiny, a span long, four Inches broad, indented about the edges with small Spines. The top of the Stalk ends in short Pedicles, an Inch long, each of which sustains an Head of the shape of the common Burdock, and almost of the same bigness, disclosing a purple Flower.

20. *Cirsium humile angustifolium.* Narrow-leav'd Gentle-Thistle. *Carduus mollis, folio oblongo, Cirsii capitulo*, C. B. Pin. 377. *Carduus mollis, humilis & angustifolius*, J. B. 3. 47. *Carduus mollior, humilis, angustifolius*, Clus. Hist. 151.

This is a low Plant, not exceeding a span in height; the Stalk is thick, adorn'd with many long Leaves, green above, cover'd with an hoary Down underneath, and having some Prickles about the edges, of a bitter Taste, but astringent at the beginning. On the top of the Stalk sits one squamous Head, out of which arises a bluish purple Flower. I could not observe the Seed (says Clusius.) The Root is black, and set with many blackish Fibres.

It flowers in July and August.

21. *Cirsium Alpinum*, boni Henrici folio. *Mountain Gentle-Thistle with English Mercury Leaves.* *Carduus mollis*, *Lapathi foliis*, C. B. Pin. 377. *Carduus mollis*, *Lapathi folio*, J. B. 4. 46. *Carduus mollior*, ii *Clus. Hist.* 151.

The Stalk is a Foot high, thick, striated, something Downy. The Leaves about the Root are large, almost like those of *Dock*, or rather like that kind of *Goose-foot* which we call in *England* *Mercury*, broader where they adhere to the Pedicle, and as it were angular, pointed at the extremity, something sinuated about the edges, and set as it were with soft Prickles, green on the upper side but hoary underneath, almost as much as those of the *white Poplar*, and set with a thick Wooll, of a bitterish Taste. Those which embrace the Stalk are smaller and narrower, out of whose bosom towards the top of the Stalk come out Branches, sustaining four or more squamous Heads, resembling those of *Blue-bottle* or *Knapweed*, disclosing a purplish Flower, and afterwards containing a downy Seed, not very unlike that of *Blue-bottle*, but something larger and whitish. The Root is black, set with some slender Fibres, hard, lively, propagating from the sides.

22. *Cirsium amplissimum* *Serratulæ folio*. *Gentle-Thistle with a very large Saw-wort Leaf.* *Carduus molli*, *amplissimo Serratulæ folio*, *Triumf.*

23. *Cirsium polycephalon*, alato caule, foliis sinuosis. *Many-headed Gentle-Thistle, with a winged Stalk and sinuous Leaves.* *Carduus Polyacanthæ æmulus* seu *alarus*, *Mor. H. R. Bles.*

24. *Cirsium Alpinum*, foliis minus profunde lacinjatis, creberrimis spinis oblongis, *Raii Hist.* 307.

This Species was observed on the *Alps* by Mr. Ray. It had many Leaves, at the Root, a span or a span and a half long, an Inch or an Inch and a half broad, sharp-pointed, dark-green, smooth, lightly cut about the edges, set with many long, sharp-Prickles, a little bent upwards. The Stalk has Leaves, of the same kind but narrower and less. It is arm'd with prickly fringes, and divided into Branches, ending in long, slender, hairy

Pedicles; each of which sustains one small Head, dissolving purple Flowers, cover'd with short scales not prickly.

25. *Cirsium tricephalos*, *Alpinum*. *Three-headed, Mountain Gentle-Thistle.* *Carduus tricephalos*, *Horti Carthusiani*, *Raii Hist.* 307.

Mr. Ray took notice of this in the Garden of the greatest Monastery of *Carthusians*. It was pretty tall, with entire Leaves at the Root like those of *Gentle-Thistle*, encompassed in like manner with shorter and softer Prickles about the edges. The Stalks and Branches being augmented with prickly Fringes running up to the very Heads, sustain each three notable, small, short, broad, sessile Heads, set with harmless Prickles. Mr. Ray calls these three Heads notable, because there are other smaller, which seem rather Rudiments of Heads than real Heads. The Flowers are purple.

26. *Cirsium Acanthoides*, *Alpinum*, flore purpureo. *Mountain Gentle-Thistle with Acanthus - Leaves and a purple Flower.*

27. *Cirsium Acanthoides*, *montanum*, flore flavescente. *Mountain, Gentle-Thistle with Acanthus-Leaves, and a yellowish Flower.*

28. *Cirsium pratense*, *Alpinum*, polycephalon, *Asphodeli radice*. *Meadow, Gentle-Thistle of the Alps, with many Heads, and an Asphodel Root.*

29. *Cirsium Alpinum*, polycephalon, flore minore, purpurascense, caule aculeis obfito. *Many-headed Alpine Gentle-Thistle, with a smaller purplish Flower, set with Prickles.*

30. *Cirsium Pyrenaicum*, altissimum. *The tallest Gentle-Thistle of the Pyrenées.*

31. *Cirsium Orientale* foliis lacinjatis. *Oriental Gentle-Thistle, with jagged Leaves.*

32. *Cirsium Creticum*, altissimum, *Cardui lanceolati folio*. *The tallest Gentle-Thistle of Candy with a Spear-Thistle Leaf.*

33. *Cirsium Orientale*, *Cardui lanceolati ferrioris facie*. *Oriental Gentle-Thistle, with the appearance of the fiercer Spear-Thistle.*

34. *Cirsium Oriental*, *Cardui lanceolari folio*, flore purpurascente. *Oriental Gentle-Thistle, with a Spear-Thistle Leaf, and a purplish Flower.*

35. *Cirsium Orientale*, *Acanthi folio*, flore obsolete purpureo. *Oriental Gentle-Thistle, with an Acanthus-Leaf, and a dark purple Flower.*

36. *Cirsium Orientale*, maximum, *Verbasci folio*. *The greatest Oriental Gentle-Thistle, with a Mullein-Leaf.*

37. *Cirsium humile montanum*, *Cynoglossi folio*, *polyanthemum*, *Cambro-Britannicum*, *D. Lhwyd. Raii Supp.* 196. *Dwarf, many flower'd, Welch, Mountain Gentle-Thistle, with an Hound's-tongue Leaf.* *Carduo-Cirsium minus Cambro-Britannicum floribus plurimis in summo caule coaggestis*, *Pluk. Phytog. T.* 154. *F.* 3.

This Species is very like the *Carduus mollis folio Lapathi*, *C. B.* except the Leaves, which are three or four Inches long, and have not a very broad Base, but like those of *Hound's Tongue*, are expanded from a narrow beginning to an Inch or two Inches in breadth, and end in a narrow Point; they are of a whitish green, especially underneath, a little sinuated about the edges. It has very many, small Heads, sitting on the top of a Stalk, which is about a Foot in height; out of this Head proceed purplish Flowers, as in the rest of this Family.

It grows on the highest Rocks of *Carnarvonshire*.

38. *Cirsium montanum*, *polyanthemum*, *Salicis folio angusto denticulato*, *D. Lhwyd. Raii Supp.* 196. *Many-flower'd, Mountain Gentle-Thistle, with a narrow, indented Willow-Leaf.* *Cirsium montanum*, *Cambro-Britannicum*, *capitulis compactis*, *Hieracii fruticosi angustis foliis*, *Morif. Hist.* 3. *P.* 149.

The Stalk is a Foot high or higher; the Leaves are narrow, an Inch long, ending in a Point, having a few indentations about the edges, like those of the *narrow-leav'd, scrubby Hawkweed*, plac'd without order. It has eight, ten, or more small Heads, cluster'd together; sending forth Flowers, which are succeeded by downy Seeds.

It is found near a Brook on the Rock *Rhiwr Glyder*, above the Pool *Lhyn y Cwyn* near *Lhanberys* in *Carnarvonshire*.

39. *Cirsium foliis non dentatis*, *viridibus*, *capitulis simplicibus*, *Morif. Hist. P.* 3. *p.* 149. *Gentle-Thistle with green Leaves, not indented, and simple Heads.* *Cirsium Basinen- se*, *Hort. Amst.*

It has Leaves like those of *Bugloss*, but blunter-pointed, green; having even edges, set with some pretty stiff hairs. The Stalk is two or three Cubits high, angular, seldom branched. It has a small, single Head.

Mr. Ray is of Opinion that this is the same with the 7th.

40. *Cirsium elatius polycephalon*, *foliis imis integris*, *superioribus brevioribus*, *latis*, *profunde laciniatis*, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 197. *Larger, many-headed Gentle-Thistle, with the lower Leaves entire, and the upper ones short, broader and deeply jagged.*

It grows near the Brook running down Mount *Jura* on the farther side from *Geneva*. The Leaves on the Stalk very much resemble those of the *Water-Horehound*.

41. *Cirsium majus*, *caule alato*, *polycephalon*, *capitulis majoribus*, *Personatæ æmulis*, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 197. *Greater, many-headed Gentle-Thistle, with a winged Stalk, and larger Heads, like those of Burdock.*

This grows in the same place with the preceding. Mr. Ray suspects it not to be different from the *Cirsium Personatæ capitulis*, *C. B. Prodr.*

42. *Cirsium minus Virginianum singulari capitulo*, *caule folioso*, *Mor. Hist. P.* 3. *Smaller Gentle-Thistle of Virginia, with a single Head and a leafy Stalk.*

The Stalk is slender, a Foot or a Foot and a half high, cloath'd with about twenty six or twenty eight, placed without any order, of which the lower ones are three Inches in length, and half an Inch in breadth; but as they grow higher on the Stalk, gradually decreasing in bigness, green above, set with an hoary Down underneath. The Head is oblong and grows on the top of the Stalk.

43. *Cirsium foliis longis angustioribus in caule crebris ad ipsa usque capitula, Raii Supp. 197. Gentle-Thistle with long and narrower Leaves, growing frequent upon the Stalk, up to the very Heads.*

The Branch of this, which Dr. Sherard communicated to Mr. Ray, was clothed with frequent Leaves from the bottom to the very top, almost a span long, an Inch or an Inch and a half broad, encompassed at the edges with thinner set Spines, short, and harmless; they grow to the Stalk with a broad Base, from which they are narrowed, as it were into a Neck.

44. *Cirsium foliis latioribus, carnosius, viridibus, humilius, Pyrenaicum, Moris. Hist. P. 3. 151. Dwarf, Pyrenean Gentle-Thistle with broader, fleshy, green Leaves.*

This is like the *Cirsium maximum Asphodeli radice*, C.B. but is a lower Plant. The Leaves are broader and green, especially those which embrace the Stalk. The Seeds were sent over to Mr. Bobart by Dr. Sherard.

Cirsium is so called from the Greek Word *Kigō*, *Varices*. *Andreas* (says *Dioscorides*) has committed to Memory, that the Root of *Gentle-Thistle* being bound to the diseased part, asswages the Pain of *Varices*.

TABLE CCLXVI. Fig. 1.

GENUS VI.

Centaurium majus, GREATER CENTAURY.

Greater Centaury is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, composed of several Florets B, divided into many parts, sitting on the Embryo C, and contained in a squamous Empalement D, not prickly. The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed E, G, furnished with Down FH. To these Notes must be added a remarkable great-

ness of the Flower, by which it differs from *Knapweed*.

The Species of Greater Centaury, are,

1. *Centaurium majus, folio in lacinias plures diviso, C. B. Pin. 117. Greater Centaury, with a Leaf divided into many Jaggs. Centaurium majus, Juglandis folio, J. B. 3. 38. Centaurium magnum, Dod. Pempt. 334.*

The Stalk of this arises to the height of a Man, being divided into Branches about the top. The Leaves are very large, divided into several Wings, each of which is almost a Span long, three or four Inches broad, serrated about the edges, nervous, smooth, deep green. Those which appear first are entire. The squamous Heads sit on the tops of the Branches, out of which appear the purple Flowers. The Seed is shining and oblong. The Root is reddish, thick, long, freight.

It grows chiefly on *Garganus*, a Mountain of *Apulia*. It is found also on Mount *Baldus* and in other parts of *Italy*; but weak in comparison of the *Apulian*.

2. *Centaurium majus, folio non dissecto, C. B. Pin. 117. Greater Centaury, with an undivided Leaf. Centaurium majus, alterum, folio integro, J. B. 3. 41. Centaurium magnum, alterum, Dod. Pempt. 334.*

It has long Leaves not divided in Jaggs, like those of the preceding, but very much resembling the under Leaves of *Wood*, serrated about the edges, of a deep green and a bitterish Taste. The Stalk are a Cubit high or higher, round, bifid or trifid about the top, sustaining squamous Heads, like those of the preceding. The Root is very thick, hard, long, cover'd with a thick Bark, black without, but within of a yellowish colour, yielding a *Saffron-colour'd* juice, of an aromatick Taste, mixt with some bitterness.

Clysius found it only in some stony Hills, near the River *Tagus*, above *Lisbon*.

Tab. 266.

Pag. 588.

Fig. 1.

Centaureum Majus. Greater Centaury.



Fig. 2.

Lappa. Burdock.

Pag. 591.





3. *Centaurium foliis Cinaræ, Corn.*
72. *Greater Centaury with Artichoke-
Leaves.*

4. *Centaurium Alpinum, luteum, C. B.*
Pin. 117. Prodr. 56. Yellow, Mountain
Greater Centaury. *Centauroides folio gla-*
bro, flore flavescente, J. B. 3. 40. Centau-
rium majus, luteum, Corn. 78.

It arises to a Cubit or a Cubit and half,
in height, with a smooth, fleshy, round
Stalk. The Leaves are a span long and
longer, smooth, glaucous, divided into many
Segments to the very Rib, which are some-
times opposite, sometimes not, thick, having
a bifid Nerve running thro' their length,
notch'd with a few indentations about the
edges, otherwise entire, of an oleraceous
Taste. Moreover, on each Branch sits one
Head of the bigness of an Olive, but of a
conical Form, gutter'd, having the Scales
so neatly woven together, that it seems
smooth; out of these Heads appear purple
Flowers, ting'd with a cast of yellow.

5. *Centaurium majus, laciniatum, Afri-*
canum, H. R. Par. App. Jagged, African
Greater Centaury. *Centaurium majus, A-*
fricanum, flore aureo, odorato, Breyn. Cent.
172.

Sometimes the first Summer, or two, after
it is sown, unless it be hindred by the
inclemency of the Weather, it sends forth
a pale-green Stalk, a Cubit high and higher,
solid, hard, striated, and Branched; along
which are placed smooth, veined and
greenish Leaves, like those of *Rocket*, about
a span long, and the nearer they come to
the top, smaller and deeper cut; but those
which are spread on the Ground are much
larger, a Foot in length, four or five Inches
in breadth, stiff, wrinkled, serrated about the
edges, and jagged towards the Pedicle.
On the top of each Branch, sits one round,
turbinated Head, larger than that of the
preceding, and scaled in like manner.
Out of which proceed the Florets, of a
fine, shining gold-colour and sweet Smell.
The Seeds are white, hairy on the top, and
wrapped up in a white Down. It has a
long, thick, branched Root, brown with-
out, white and refinous within, of a sweet
and gummy Taste.

It requires a warm Soil, being a
Native of the Hills and uncultivated
Fields of *Barbary*, especially those about
Gigeri or *Gigel*, a City of *Mo-*
rocco.

6. *Centaurium majus, alterum, lacinia-*
tum, ex Africani semine degener. The
other, jagged Greater Centaury, degenerated
from the Seed of the African one.

7. *Centaurium majus, alterum, lacinia-*
tum, purpurascens, flore, H. R. Par. The
other, jagged Greater Centaury, with a purplish
Flower

8. *Centaurium majus, folio Helenii inca-*
no. The Greater Centaury with an hoary
Leaf, like that of Elecampane. *Rhapontic-*
um folio Helenii incano, C. B. Pin. 117.
Centaurium majus, Rha capitatum, folio
Enulæ subtrus hirsuto & incano, J. B. 3. 41.
Rha capitatum, folio Enulæ, Centaurii ma-
joris facie, Lob. Icon. 288.

It has a large Leaf, in size and shape like
that of *Elecampane* or *black Mullein*, cloath'd
with an Ash-colour'd Down underneath,
but on the upper part greenish, serrated about
the edge, having a thick Nerve running
lengthwise, from which oblique
Veins are extended to the edges; the Pe-
dicles pretty long, thick and hairy. The
Stalk is streight. The Head scaly, and
contains a purple Flower. The Seed is
ripe about *June* and *July*. The Root is
fungous, large, and more like that of *Rhu-*
barb than that of *Centaury*.

9. *Centaurium majus, folio Helenii an-*
gustiore. Greater Centaury, with a narrow-
er Elecampane Leaf. *Rhaponticum angu-*
stifolium, incanum, C. B. Pin. 117. *Centau-*
rium five Rhaponticum alterum, an-
gustiore folio, J. B. 3. 41. *Rhapontic-*
um alterum, angustifolium, Lob. Icon.
288.

It is very near of kin to the preceding,
but the Leaves are much narrower, like
those of the sharp-pointed *Dock*, hoary on
the backside.

10. *Centaurium majus incanum, humile,*
capite Pini. Dwarf, hoary Greater Centaury,
with an Head like a Pine-Apple. *Jacea mon-*
tana, incana, capite Pini, C. B. Pin. 272.
Jacea montana, capite magno Strobili, J. B.
3. 30. Chamæleon non aculeatus, Lob. Icon.
7.

It is a low Plant, two or three Inches high, sometimes a Span or more. The Leaves scarce give place to the Stalk in length; those which appear first approach in shape to the first Leaves of the common sort, being broad and long. These are succeeded by others which are divided equally into deep Jaggs, set with a thick, soft, whitish wooll underneath, which they are not entirely without on the upper side, but for the most part greenish. The Stalk is also woolly and divided now and then into Branches, often simple, topp'd with an Head as big as an *Artichok*, consisting of silver Scales, with a cast of purple, very thin and soft, and crested about the edges. The Root is pretty thick, sometimes simple, sometimes divided, of a blackish colour.

It is common on the rocky Hills about *Montpelier*.

11. *Centaurium majus, Alpinum, acaulos, ferme, foliis Verbasci lanuginosis. Greater Centaury of the Alps, almost without a Stalk, with woolly Leaves, like those of Mullein.* Lappa montana, altera, lanuginosa, C.B. Pin. 198. Arction quorundam, Lugd. 1307.

12. *Centaurium majus, Lusitanicum, laciniatum, lanuginosum, humilius. Dwarf, woolly, jagged Greater Centaury of Portugal.*

13. *Centaurium majus, Lusitanicum, Coronopi folio. Greater Centaury of Portugal, with a Bucks-horn Leaf.*

14. *Centaurium majus, Orientale, erectum, Glastii folio, flore luteo. Upright, Oriental, Greater Centaury, with a Wood-Leaf and a yellow Flower.*

15. *Centaurium majus, Orientale, Glastii folio, acaulon ferme. Oriental Greater Centaury, with a Wood-Leaf, almost without a Stalk.*

16. *Centaurium majus, Orientale, Verbasci folio. Oriental Greater Centaury, with a Mullein Leaf.*

17. *Centaurium majus, Orientale, Helenii folii, flore luteo. Oriental Greater Centaury with an Elecampane-Leaf, and a yellow Flower.*

18. *Centaurium majus incanum, foliis inferioribus Verbascum, cæteris Erucam referentibus. Hoary Greater Centaury, with the under Leaves, resembling Mullein, the rest resembling Rocket.*

The Root of the *Greater Centaury* (the 1st Species being that used in Physick) is sweet with some astringency. It has some share of those opposite qualities, by means of its acrimony and astringency. By means of its acrimony, it provokes the Menfes, and expels the dead Fœtus: By its astringency it stops Fluxes; and is of use in Rupures, spitting of Blood and coagulated Blood. It is so agglutinant, that it not only heals fresh Wounds, but is said also to glew pieces of Flesh together, if boil'd with them. It opens and strengthens the Liver, whence it is good in the Dropsy and Jaundice, being macerated in Wine or given in Powder. The Ancients commended it in Convulsions, difficulties of Breathing and inveterate Coughs.

The Root, which is the only part used, is drying and binding and good for all kinds of Fluxes, stops bleeding either at Nose or Mouth, or any other part; and is of great use to heal Wounds, taking its name, says *Pliny*, from the Centaur *Chiron*, who cured himself of a Wound he received by one of the Arrows of *Hercules*, by the use of this Plant. It is very rarely used. *Miller*.

The Root is said to be Vulnerary and Astringent; whatever esteem the Ancients might have of it, 'tis not much in Modern use. *Blair*.

TABLE CCLXVI. Fig. 2.

GENUS VII.

Lappa, BURDOCK.

Burdock is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of several Florets B, divided into many parts, sitting on the Embryo C, and contained in the Empalement D, the Scales of which are hooked E F, and stick to the Cloaths. The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed G, furnished for the most part with short Down G H.

The Species of *Burdock* are,

1. *Lappa major*, *Arctium Dioscoridis*, C. B. Pin. 198. *Great Burdock or Clot-burr*. Personata five *Lappa major*, aut *Bardana*, J. B. 3. 570. Personata, *Lappa major*, *Bardana*, Lob. Icon. 588.

It has a simple thick Root, descending deep into the Earth, black without, white within. The Leaves sit on long Pedicles, very large, hairy, green above, hoary underneath with a short and thick Wooll; not exactly round, but rather oblong, and ending in a sharp point, set with short, and scarce visible Spines about the edges. The Stalk is a Cubit and a half high, or higher, thick, round, hairy, purplish, full of Pith, cloath'd alternately with Leaves, at small distances, branched from the very bottom. The Flowers sit on the top of the Stalk and Branches, being gather'd into squamous Heads, the Scales standing out, with reflex or hooked Points, which makes them stick close to one's Cloaths. Each Floret of which the Flower is compos'd is purple, divided into five parts, sitting on the Embryo of a single Seed, having a Tube arising from the middle, thro' which passes a pale Style, ending in two Horns. The Seeds are large, oblong and brown.

The Heads of this are (as it were) between those which are quite smooth, and those which are Woolly, both as to their form, for neither is their base so broad, nor are they so round as those of the woolly ones, and as to their woolliness, which is small and scarce perceivable. The Flower is purple. It is the most common of all the *Burdocks*; and grows plentifully by way-sides and near Hedges.

Mr. Ray says, that C. Baubinus refers to the *Burdock* the Plant called *Arctium quorundum*, in the *Hist. Lugd.* The same Author does not approve of Parkinson's having made a different Species of it; nevertheless it is certain that C. Baubinus distinguishes it, as well as Parkinson, and that in both the Editions of the *Pinax*, it is called *Lappa montana*, altera lanuginosa. The *Arctium quorundum*, *Lugd.* is a Species of great Centaury, which grows upon the great Mountain of Seine in Provence, and especially as one goes towards the Summit which they call *le Col la Peiro*. Tourn. *Hist. des Plantes*.

2. *Lappa five Bardana major*, flore albo, Mor. *Hist. Oxon.* Part 3. 147. *Great Burdock or Clot-burr with a white Flower*.

3. *Lappa major*, *montana*, capitulis tomentosis five *Arctium Dioscoridis*, C. B. Pin. 198. *Woolly-headed Burdock*. Personata altera, vulgaris, capitulis minus tomentosis, Raii *Synopf.* 88. *Arctium montanum* & *Lappa minor* Galeni, Lob. Icon. 587.

The Heads of this are round and large, of a colour between Chestnut and purple, cover'd with a whitish Wooll. The Flower is purple. The Stalk is of a dark red. It grows plentifully in waste places.

4. *Lappa major*, *montana*, capitulis minoribus, rotundioribus & magis tomentosis. The other *Burdock*, with smaller, rounder, and more woolly Heads. Personata altera, *montana*, capitulis magis tomentosis, Raii *Synopf.* 88. Personata altera, cum capitulis villosis, J. B. 3. 371.

It grows near *Hallifax*. The Heads are small and round of a Chestnut-colour, and cover'd with a thick Wooll.

5. *Lappa maxima orbis Americani*, capitulo magis spinoso, *H. R. Par.* The greatest American Burdock with a more prickly Head. *Lappa peregrina*, seu *Bardana capite reticulato*, *D. de Givry. Juncq. Hort.*

6. *Lappa major*, capitulo glabro, maximo, *Raii Synopf. Ed. 3. 196.* Great Burdock, with a very large, smooth Head.

The Heads of this are bigger than those any of the rest, quite smooth, broader at the Base, an Inch in Diameter, always of a greenish colour. The Flower is purple. The whole Plant is taller than the rest. It is common before you come to *New-Crofs* in *Kent*.

7. *Lappa major*, capitulis parvis glabris, *Raii Synopf. Ed. 3. 197.* Great Burdock, with small, smooth Heads. *Lappa major*, capitulis minoribus, *Cesalp. 537.* *Bardana capite minore*, *Pet. H. B. 23. 3.*

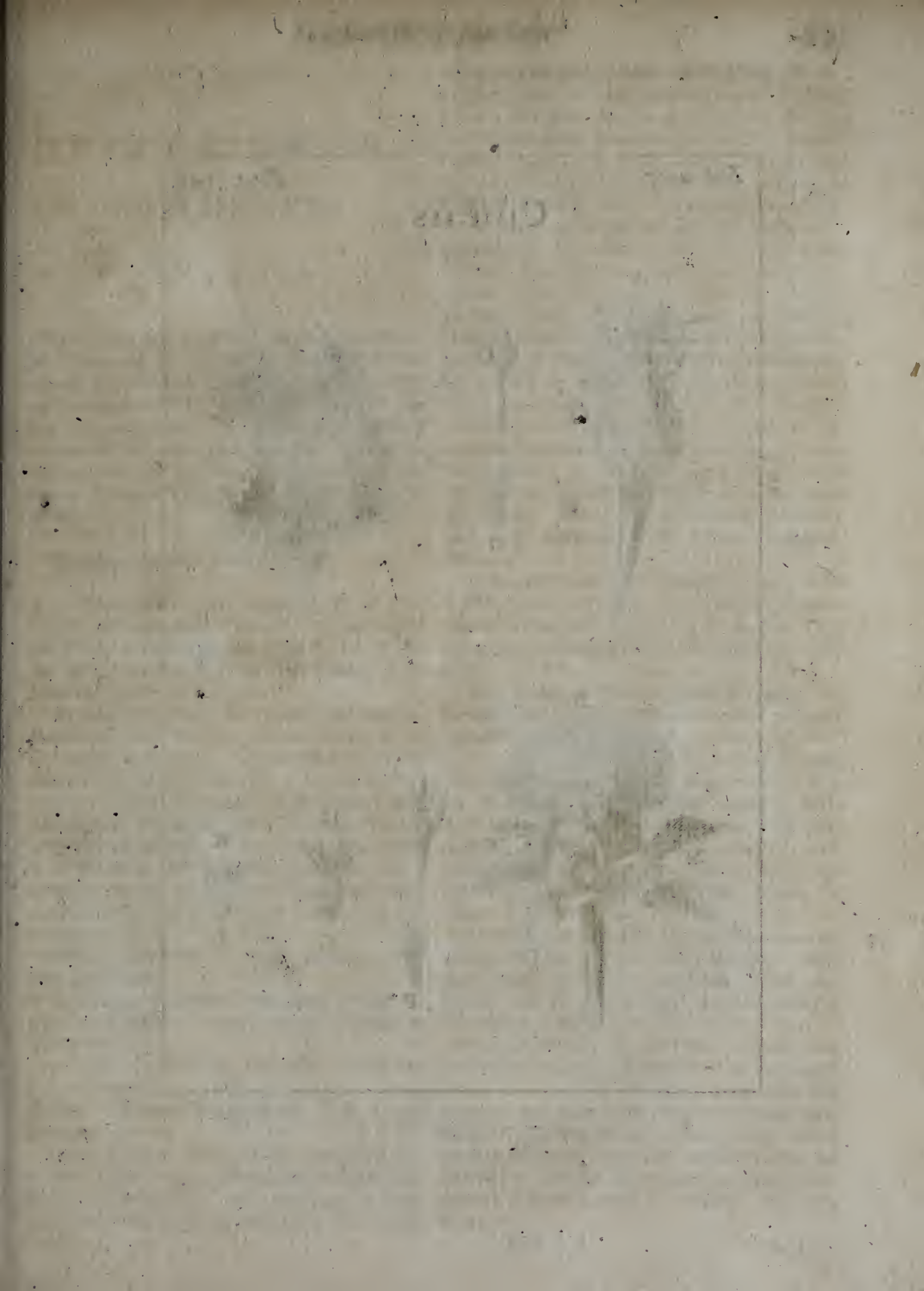
The Heads are of the bigness of a Filberd, gradually growing narrow from a broad Base of a Chestnut-colour and not so round as those of the Woolly ones. The Flower is purple. It was found by *Mr. J. Shevardi*.

8. *Lappa major ex omni parte minor capitulis parvis eleganter reticulatis*, *Pluk. Alm. 205.* Smaller Burdock, with small Heads, beautifully woven. *Bardana capite araneoso*, *Pet. H. B. 23. 6.*

This differs from the 4th, in, that the Heads are smaller, cloath'd with a more fine, but not so copious Wooll; and in that they are of a pale-green colour, not of a Chestnut or purplish.

Burdock Leaves are bitter, and make no impression upon the blue Paper; their Pedicle is sweetish, the Roots have at first the same Taste, but afterwards they discover that of an *Artichock*; they give a faint Tincture of red to the blue Paper, which makes us conjecture that in these parts the *Sal Armoniac* natural in the Salt of the Earth, is a little more disengaged than in the Leaves, where it seems to be clogged with a great quantity of Oil and Earth. The *Chymical Analysis*, (by means whereof we obtain some volatile concrete Salt from this Plant) shews that it resembles the *Sal Armoniac*, and we know that it is mixed with some *Nitre*, because there are some

cracklings at burning of the Leaves: If all Plants do not give sign of Detonnation, the reason is that they have so small a quantity of *Nitre*, that it is as it were absorbed by the other Principles. The *Burdock* is diuretick, sudorifick, pectoral, hysterick, vulnerary and febrifugous. *Hollier*, a famous Physician of the faculty of *Paris*, used its Roots and Flowers with success in the Pleurisy: In this Disease they drink great Glasse-fulls of *Burdock* Water, after having made the Patient swallow the Sperme of a dozen new laid Eggs, and bruised in half a Glass of the same Water; the Decoction of this Plant purifies the Blood, and eases Persons that have the Venereal Disease. It must be preferred in malignant Fevers, and the Small Pox to the Pisan of *Scorzonera*. *Pena* and *Lobelius* affirm, that the Root of *Burdock* preserved with Sugar, provokes Urine and voids the Sand. *Forrestus* relates, that *Vastellius* Pensioner of *Malines*, was cured of the Gout by the Decoction of these Roots, which made him void a great quantity of Urine as white as Milk. *Cesalpinus* says, that experience has confirmed that to be true of the *Burdock*, which *Dioscorides* attributes to the *Arction*, concerning spitting Blood, and purulent Matter, viz. that the Patients are very much relieved by taking a Dram of this Root with some *Pignons*. *Tragus* very much commends the use of *Burdock*-Seeds for the Stone; infuse them in White-Wine, or make an Emulsion of them with the Water of the same Plant, for a Nephritick Cholick. *Simon Paulli* prescribes a Dram of it given in *Cheruil* or *Parsly-Water*. *Burdock* Leaves mundifies Ulcers. *Dioscorides* found the same virtue in the *Arction*; Most Authors believe it to be the same Plant with our *Burdock*. They use its Leaves at present roasted under the Coals to ease the Gout: Some boil them in Milk, and apply them as a Cataplasme; besides its distilled Water and Decoction, the Juice may be drank, or the Extract in the cases now mentioned may be given, *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*



Cnicus.



TABLE CCLXVII.

GENUS VIII.

CNICUS.

CNICUS is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A B, consisting of several Florets C E, divided into many parts, sitting on the Embryo D F, and contained in an Empalement, which is squamous L, but encompassed with a kind of Ruff of larger Leaves M M, N N. The Embryo becomes a Seed G I, furnished with Down H K.

The Species of *Cnicus* are,

1. *Cnicus cæruleus, asperior, C. B. Pin. 378. Blue-flowered Cnicus.* Carthamus five *Cnicus flore cæruleo, J. B. 3. 80. Cnicus flore cæruleo, Cnicus alter Clusii, Lob. Icon. 19.*

The Stalk is for the most part simple, but sometimes divided immediately from the Root, into two, or three, or four Branches, a Cubit high, firm and ligneous, but little, if at all, divided. The Leaves are white and distinguished with many Veins. The Flower is blue. The Seed is reddish. The Root is of the thickness of one's Thumb, fleshy, succulent, brown without, not annual, but sometimes remaining for many Years.

Clusius found it in Spain, flowering in May and June.

2. *Cnicus perennis, cæruleus, Tingitanus, H. R. Bat. Blue, perennial Cnicus of Tangier.*

3. *Cnicus sylvestris, hirsutior, five Carduus Benedictus, C. B. Pin. 378. Holy Thistle. Carduus Benedictus, J. B. 3. 75. Dod. Pempr. 737.*

It has a white, juicy Root, variously divided. The Leaves are jagged, almost like those of *Sow-Thistle*, and *Dandelion*, armed with short Prickles, growing to the Stalks

without Pedicles, placed alternately, hairy, of the same colour with those of *Eorage*. From this Root arises one Stalk, divided into many Branches, partly supine, partly erect, purplish, striated, hairy. The Flowers are small, yellow, compos'd of many Florets divided into five parts, a trifid Style standing in the middle of each, embraced by five little Chives, with long, brown Summits, growing to one another, and forming a kind of Tube. Under the Flowers are squamous Heads, compos'd of large, shining Scales, each of which ends in a long, erect Spine, set all along with others smaller. Each Head is encompassed by a kind of second Empalement, consisting of six or seven Leaves, tapering from a broad Base to a sharp point. Both these Leaves and the Spines are interwoven with a great deal of Wooll. The Seed is oblong, striated, yellowish, crown'd with stiffish, radiated Hairs.

4. *Cnicus pratensis, Acanthi folio, flore flavescente. Tragus his Meadow Thistle. Carduus pratensis latifolius, C. B. Pin. 376. Carduus pratensis Tragi, Lob. Icon. 11. J. B. 3. 42.*

The Stalk is striated, smooth, three or four Cubits high; on which grow at long distances pale-green Leaves, some a Cubit long, others a Span, others deeply jagged, others only serrated, soft and tender. On the Branches into which the Stalk is divided sit pretty large Heads, many heaped together, soft, out of which proceed pale yellow Flowers. The Seed is less than that of *Cnicus*. The Root is thick.

5. *Baubinus* found it in the Meadows of Mount Thuri, not far from Geneva. Mr. Ray found it in the Meadows nigh the Rhine, not far from Basil and Strasburgh, flowering in July.

Tragus's Figure of this Plant would have been good enough, if they had represented in it the Leaves which encompass the Flower, and made the principal characteristic of the Genus of *Cnicus*; they have endeavoured to represent them in that of *Lobelius*; but the other parts of this Plant are not drawn correctly. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

5. *Cnicus pratensis*, *Acanthi folio*, flore purpureo. *Meadow Cnicus*, with an *Acanthus Leaf*, and a purple Flower.

6. *Cnicus lanceolatus*, validissimis aculeis munitus. *White-flower'd*, fiercer *Spear Thistle*. *Carduus lanceolatus*, ferocior, J. B. 3. 58.

The Leaves of this are nearly of the same shape with those of *Spear-Thistle*; but much stiffer, and set thick about with Prickles; whitish on the under side. The Stalk is thicker and stronger, like that of the *woolly-headed Thistle*. The Heads which grow on the top, are generally about three in number, larger than those of the *Spear-Thistle*, and so very prickly, that it is not safe to handle them.

7. *Cnicus albis maculis notatus*, flore purpureo. *The small, Spanish Milk-Thistle*. *Carduus albis maculis notatus*, exoticus, C. B. Pin. 381. *Carduus lacteus*, peregrinus Camerarii, J. B. 3. 53. *Carduus lacteus*, Syriacus, Cam. Tab. x.

The first Leaves of this *Thistle* (says *Par-kinson*) are somewhat broad and smally cut in on the edges, of a pale-green colour, with some small white Lines, and Marks thereon having Footstalks upon them; but those that presently rise up with the Stalk are somewhat longer and broader forwards than below, where being narrow they compass the Stalk; and are more cut in on the edges and set with some small sharp Prickles, and marked with white Lines as the other, the upper Leaves being still more divided and lesser at the upper joints, and at the top come forth very small prickly Heads with purplish Threads breaking out of the middle, and after they are past come very small white Seed, lying in some Down, which by reason of a kind of clear white Gum that issueth out of the Head, sticketh so fast to the Seed that they can very hardly be pulled in sunder, especially after they grow ripe and the Sun hath dried them. The Root is small and woody, and perisheth every Year.

8. *Cnicus albis maculis notatus*, flore albo. *The small, Spanish Milk Thistle*, with a white Flower. *Carduus albis maculis notatus*, exoticus, flore albo, H. R. Par.

9. *Cnicus Atractylis lutea dictus*, H. L. Bar. *The Distaff-Thistle*. *Atractylis lutea*, C. B. Pin. 379. *Atractylis vera*, flore luteo, J. B. 3. 83. *Atractylis*, Dod. Pempt. 796.

The Root is ligneous, the Leaves are a span long or not so much, when the Stalk arises, smooth, and deeply jagged; but those which cloath the Stalk are more prickly, hard and pungent. The Stalk is two Foot high, solid, hairy, round, thick, branched towards the top, gummy to the touch, of a strong, aromattick Smell. From the lower part of the Flowers, on the upper part of the Branches hangs a long Wooll, as from a Distaff. It produces three or four Heads about July, containing yellow Flowers. The Seed is not crowned with a Down, but rather with a kind of Ray; it is quadrilateral, rhomboid, purplish at first, then yellowish, and at last black, shining and speckled. The Root, Leaves and green Heads, being pluckt off or cut at any time of the Year, before the Plant flowers, yields a bloody Juice, which is contained in particular Veins, for the common juice of the flesh is watry or greenish. These Veins are visible about the Bark, shewing a bloody drop, where they are broken or cut through.

It grows in *Italy*, *Narbonne*, about *Geneva* and other places.

Columna gives an excellent figure of this Plant under the name of *Atractylis Theophrasti Dioscoridis sanguineo succo*. *Casalpinus* describes it under the name of *Carthamus sylvestre*, which C. *Bauhinus* confounds with the *Carlina sylvestris vulgaris*. *Pena*, *Lobelius*, and the *Hist. Lugd.* affirm, that it is found also with a purple Flower in *Languedoc*. M. *Magnol* suspects that they were led into that Error by the Flowers of that Species of *Carlina-Thistle*, which they call at *Montpelier*, *Carlina Rhiceri*, which has purple Flowers, and grows very often amongst the *Atractylis* and *Thistles*. J. *Bauhinus*, observes that there are three figures of *Atractylis*, *Hist. Lugd.* and *Camararius* had reason to say, that the Stalks of this Plant are too crooked in the figure which *Matthioli* gave of it. That of *Tabernaemontanus* has the same fault. They distil the *Atractylis* at *Paris*, and

and use the Water of it instead of that of the *Carduus benedictus*. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

10. *Cnicus aculeatus, purpureus, humilior.* Lower, purple, prickly Distaff-Thistle. An *Attractylis flore purpureo*, *Lugd.* 1468.

11. *Cnicus cæruleus, humilis, Montis Lupi, H. L. Bat.* Dwarf, blue Cnicus of Mount Lupus. *Eryngium montanum, minimus, capitulo magno, C. B. Pin.* 386. *Carduncellus Montis Lupi, Lob. Icon.* 20. *J. B.* 3. 92.

Immediately from a simple Root arise very many Leaves, two Inches or a Span long, stiff, divided into prickly Jaggs, half an Inch long, standing at long distances, resembling those of *Star-Thistle*. For the most part there is no Stalk; sometimes it is a span and half high, clothed with a few, smaller Leaves, hairy with a short Down, sustaining at the top, one large Head, oblong, set with stiff, nervous, and prickly Leaves, under which are oblong, harmless Scales, enclosing a purple Flower.

Cherler observed it in great plenty on a Plain near Mount Lupus.

12. *Cnicus cæruleus, humilis & mitior.* Dwarf, milder, blue Cnicus. *Eryngium minimum, mitius capitulo magno, H. R. Par.*

13. *Cnicus exiguus, capite cancellato, semine tomentoso.* Small Cnicus, with a Lattic'd Head, and a woolly Seed. *Carduus parvus, J. B.* 3. 93.

This beautiful *Thistle*, has a long, but slender Root, not fibrous, from which arises a Stalk, for the most part single, slender, a Span high and higher, divided into Branches, along which are placed Leaves, an Inch long, a line broad, prickly about the edges, and hairy. The Heads grow on the extremities of the Branches, enclosed between the netted Lattices of the Leaves, smaller than those of *Blue-bottle*. It has many, narrow, oblong Leaves, at the Root, cut about the edges, and prickly. The Flowers are blue, and open themselves but little; they are succeeded by small, white Seeds, enclosed in Down. It is observable in this Plant, that the Heads on

the side Branches appear above that on the middle of the Stalk, as in the *Herba Impia*.

It grows in *Sicily*, and also in *Spain*.

14. *Cnicus polycephalos canescens, aculeis flavescentibus munitus.* Hoary, many-headed Cnicus, defended with yellowish Prickles. *Acarna major, caule folioso, C. B. Pin.* 379. *Acarnæ similis, flore purpureo, Chamæleon Salmanticensis Clusio, J. B.* 3. 91. *Chamæleon Salmanticensis, Clus. Hist.* 155.

The Stalk is a Foot, and sometimes a Cubit high, very much branched, striated, and as it were leafy, but nevertheless hard and firm. It has numerous Leaves, long, narrow, whitish, prickly. On the tops of the Branches grow Umbels, consisting of five or six prickly Heads, containing pale purple Flowers. The Root is black, hard, and sweet to the Taste.

15. *Cnicus Hispanicus, arboreus, foetidissimus.* The most stinking, Spanish Tree Cnicus.

16. *Cnicus Hispanicus, foliis amplioribus, laciniatis.* Spanish Cnicus with larger, jagged Leaves.

17. *Cnicus Hispanicus, cæruleus, Calcitrapæ folio.* Blue, Spanish Cnicus, with a Star-Thistle Leaf.

18. *Cnicus Carlinæ folio, acaulos, gummi fer, aculeatus, flore purpureo.* Prickly, gummy Cnicus, without a Stalk, with a purple Flower. *Carlina acaulos, gummi ferâ, C. B. Pin.* 380. *Carduus Pineæ Theophrasti, P. Alp Exot.*

19. *Cnicus Carlinæ folio, acaulos, gummi fer, aculeatus, flore albo.* Prickly, gummy Cnicus, without a Stalk, with a Carline Leaf.

20. *Cnicus Creticus, Attractylidis folio & facie, flore leucophæo.* Candy Cnicus, with the Leaf and Appearance of Distaff-Thistle, and a pale brown Flower. An *Attractylidi & Cnico sylvestri similis, C. B. Pin.* 793.

21. *Cnicus Creticus, Attractylidis folio & facie, flore candidissimo.* Candy-Cnicus, with the Leaf and Appearance of Distaff-Thistle, and a most white Flower.

22. *Cnicus Atractylidis folio & facie, incanus, patulus, flore purpurascente. Spreading, hoary Cnicus, with the Leaf and appearance of Distaff-Thistle, and a purplish flower.*

23. *Cnicus Orientalis, Atractylis lutea dictus, altissimus. The tallest, Oriental Cnicus, or yellow Distaff-Thistle.*

24. *Cnicus Orientalis, polycephalos, Eringii capitulo, foliis Cardui lanceolati. Many headed, Oriental Cnicus, with Eriogo Heads, and Spear-Thistle Leaves.*

25. *Cnicus Orientalis, humilior, flore flavo, Carthami odore. Lower, Oriental Cnicus, with a yellow Flower, and a smell of Bastard Saffron.*

26. *Cnicus Orientalis, calyce eriophoro, Fungi inversi forma, flore albo. Oriental Cnicus, with a woolly Head, of the shape of an inverted Mushroom, with a white Flower.*

27. *Cnicus Orientalis, calyce eriophoro, Fungi inversi forma, flore purpurascente. Oriental Cnicus, with a woolly Head, of the shape of an inverted Mushroom, with a purplish Flower.*

28. *Cnicus polycephalus, canescens, aculeis flavescens munitus flore albo. Hoary, many-headed Cnicus, defended with yellowish Prickles.*

29. *Cnicus cæruleus, minus asper, imis foliis Carduncelli montis Lupi, Hort. Cath. Less, rough, blue Cnicus, with the lower Leaves of the Thistle of Mount Lupus.*

The lower Leaves are four or five Inches long, an Inch or an Inch and a half broad, narrow at the Base and gradually widen'd, rough about the edges with scarce discernable Prickles, unless you feel them. The Flowers are of a deep shining red, encompassed with a circle of Leaves.

30. *Cnicus flore aureo levi, è Promont. Bonæ Spei, Oldenlandi. Cnicus of the Cape of Good Hope, with a smooth golden Flower.*

It is a little Plant, a Cubit high or higher, divided into many, oblong Branches, a Foot high, round, hairy, clothed with small, narrow Leaves, hairy, half an Inch high, set with a few hairs without any order.

Dr. Oldenland sent it from the Cape of Good Hope, to Mr. Petiver.

31. *Cnicus seu Carthamus vulgari similis sed major, capitulis majoribus, Triumphetti. Larger Cnicus, resembling the common one with larger Heads.*

The 3d, which is commonly known by the Name of *Carduus benedictus*, is the only Species of *Cnicus* used in Physick. *Simon Paulus* tells us, it has no equal in consolidating putrid and stubborn Ulcers, and the very Cancer it self. He relates, from the Testimony of some Persons, the Case of a Woman, whose breasts were wasted by a Cancer to the very Ribs, and yet was cured by washing them with the distilled Water of this Plant, and sprinkling them with the Powder of its Leaves. *Arnoldus de Villa nova* relates, that he saw the putrid and hollow Ulcers of a Man, who had all the flesh of his Legs consumed to the very Bone, and who had tried all other Medicines in vain, cured by the following Receipt: Take the bruised Leaves of this Plant, and boil them with some generous Wine, then add some melted Hog's-Lard, let them boil a little more, and then put in some Wheat-flower, stirring it about all the while with a *Spatula*, till it comes to the consistence of an Ointment. Lay this warm on the Ulcers, twice every Day.

Carduus benedictus, so called from the good and wholesome qualities believed to be in it, is accounted Cordial and Sudorifick, good for all sorts of malignant and pestilential Fevers, and for Agues of all kinds. It destroys Worms in the Stomach, and is good against all sorts of Poison. The Decoction of it in Water or Posset-Drink, is vulgarly used as a gentle Vomit, by charging the Stomach with large Draughts of it. It is one of the ingredients of the Treacle-Water: The only officinal Preparation of it is the *Aqua Cardui*. *Miller.*

Carduus benedictus has been esteemed formerly for its excellent Virtues; 'tis reckoned Sudorifick, Cordial, and Alexipharmick, more of modern use in some places than others. The distill'd Water is prescrib'd in cordial, sudorifick mixtures for continued Fevers. Because of the bitter

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

Tab. 268.

Fig. 1. Petasites. Butter-bur.

Pag. 597.

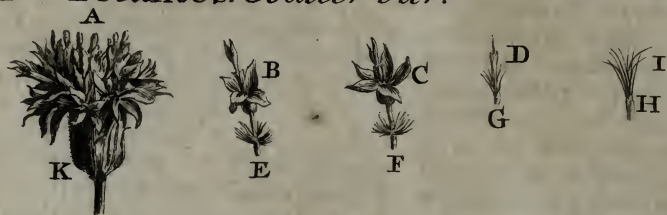


Fig. 2.

Cacalia

Pag. 598.

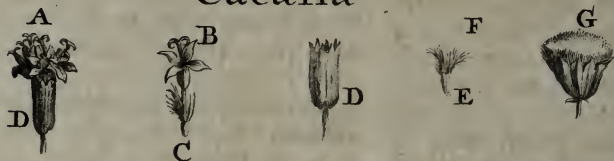


Fig. 3.

Elichrysum. Cassidony.

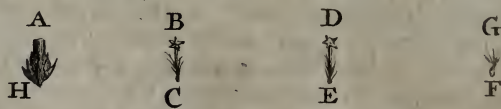
Pag. 599.



Fig. 4.

Filago. Cudweed

Pag. 606.



ter Taste, they infuse the dry Leaves in warm Water, to become nauseous to the Stomach at the taking of an Emetick. *Carduus-Posset*, with White-Wine drank hor, is a good remedy to ease Cholick-pains, and to provoke Sweating in violet Rheumatisms and Pleurisies. The Seeds are esteem'd aperient, and are either prescribed in Powders for the Gravel, or drank in Emulsions in the above-named cases. It seems to partake of the same virtues with *Fl. Chamæmeli*, and may be prescribed along with them. The Seeds are often in Ingredients in materials for medicate Infusions in Wine and Ale, and with the Ingredients for *Decoctum amarum*. Either Leaves or Seeds of *Atractylis* are fit for the same use, and the distilled Water is substituted for that of *Carduus benedictus*. Blair.

T A B L E CCLXVIII. Fig. I.

G E N U S IX.

Petafites, B U T T E R - B U R R.

Butter-bur is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of many Florets B C D, divided into many parts, sitting on the Embryo E F G, and contained in a cylindrical Empalement, divided into many parts. The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed H, furnished with Down I. To these Notes must be added according to Mr. Ray's Observation) that the Flowers of *Butter-bur* appear before the Leaves.

The Species of *Butter-bur* are,

1. Petafites major & vulgaris, C. B. Pin. 197. *Butter-bur*, or *Pestilent-wort*. Petafites vulgaris, rubens, rotundiori folio, J. B. 3. 566. Petafites, Dod. Pempt. 597.

The Stalk appears first, being about a Foot high, hollow, woolly; cloath'd with narrow, pointed Leaves, ending in a Thyrsē of na-

ked, purplish Flowers, going off in Down. When this Stalk decays, there appear very large Leaves, shap'd like those of *Colts-foot*, but twice or thrice as big, hooked at the Pedicle, almost round, serrated, not angular, hoary underneath, dark green above, and not quite void of Wooll. The Root is thick, of a bitterish Taste, and propagates it self by creeping.

It is common in moist places, about the banks of Rivers and Ditches. It flowers about the beginning of April. The Leaves remain till Winter.

2. Petafites minor, C. B. Pin. 197. *White-flower'd Butter-bur*. Petafites albus, anguloso folio, J. B. 3. 567. Petafites flore albo, Cam. Epit. 593.

It has a strong Root, as thick as one's Thumb or thicker, long, creeping, jointed, cover'd with a red Bark, of a warm, aromattick, acrid, bitterish Taste, set with many, thick, long, white Fibres. It produces many Stalks, a Span and half high, striated, hoary with a soft Down, thick, hollow, cloath'd with six, seven or more, hoary, striated, oblong, sharp-pointed Leaves, placed alternately, without any Pedicle and embracing the Stalk, as with a Sheath. On the top of the Stalk are cluster'd, white Flowers, consisting of several Florets, each of which is divided into five parts, having a pale-colour'd Thread in the middle, with many green little Leaves standing round. The Leaves are angular, cover'd with a thicker Wooll below than above; whiter, hung on long Pedicles, arising immediately from the Root.

3. Petafites minor, alter, Tussilaginis folio, H. R. Par. The other smaller *Butter-bur*, with a *Colts-foot* Leaf. Petafites minor, Tussilaginis folio, Mor. H. R. Bles.

The Leaves of the common *Butter-bur* are rough; but those of this Species are green on the upper side, and hoary underneath, like the *Colts-foot*; and if the Flower did not shew it to be a *Butter-bur*, one might easily mistake it for a sort *Colts-foot*.

4. *Petasites minor*, *Alpinus*, *crassiori*. *Smaller Butter-bur of the Alps, with a thicker Leaf.*

Petasites is so called from *Petasus*, a *Hat*, on account of the size and shape of its Leaves.

It is very bitter, but not so hot. The *Germans* commonly call it *Pestilentialis radix*, because it is found by experience to be very good in pestilential Fevers. They strip the Roots of their Bark, put them into Vinegar, till it be impregnated with the Virtue of them, and give it to drink with the juice of *Rue* and *Treacle*. It is is commended also in Fits of the Mother, difficulty in Breathing, Cough and Asthma. It is good for the Worms in the Belly, and provokes Urine and the Menfes. It is said to be good externally for Buboes and malignant Ulcers.

The Roots of *Butter-bur* are sudorific, alexipharmic, and good for all kinds of Fevers, and malignant, infectious, and pestilential Distempers; they are cordial, prevent fainting and shortness of Breath; they likewise provoke Urine, and are accounted good to destroy joint-Worms. They are outwardly applied in form of a Cataplasm to Pestilential Buboes and Plague-Sores; a good quantity of them are put into the *Aqua Theriacalis*. *Miller.*

TABLE CCLXVIII. Fig. 2.

GENUS X.

CACALIA.

Cacalia is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of many Petals B, divided into four parts, sitting on the Embryo C, and contained in an almost cy-

lindrical Empalement D. The Embryo becomes a Seed E, furnished with Down FG.

The Species of *Cacalia* are,

1. *Cacalia tomentosa*, C. B. Pin. 198. Prodr. 102. *Woolly Cacalia.*
2. *Cacalia foliis crassis hirsutis*, C. B. Pin. 198. *Cacalia with thick, hoary Leaves, or hoary, strange Colts-foot.* *Cacalia quibuldam*, J. B. 3. 569. *Cacalia incano folio*, *Clus. Hist.* 115.

This sort has many Leaves, almost like those of the common *Colts-foot*, but larger, almost circular, serrated about the edges, pale-green above, hoary underneath, angular, nervous, of an unpleasant, bitterish, and hot Taste; sitting on purplish and striated Pedicles. The Stalk is sometimes two Cubits high, striated, purplish, hoary, pithy, cloath'd at distances with other Leaves, hanging on long Pedicles, smaller than those before mention'd, more angular, and serrated about the edges. The Stalk and Branches are terminated, as it were, with Umbels of purplish Heads, in which are three or four Florets, of a purplish colour, smelling but little, and leaving behind them a Down, in which an oblong Seed lies hid. The Root swells into many Heads, set with many, white, long Fibres, producing new Stalks, at the side every Year.

It is common in all the *Austrian* and *Stirian* Mountains, by the sides of Woods, among Shrubs and in shady places.

3. *Cacalia foliis cutaneis, acutioribus & glabris*, C. B. Pin. 198. *Smooth-leaved, strange Colts-foot.* *Alterum Cacaliæ genus*, J. B. 3. 569. *Descript.* *Cacalia glabro folio*, *Clus. Hist.* 115.

The Leaves of this are of a more skinny substance, and harder, of a deeper green above, and not hoary underneath, and not meeting together in the fore part, where they adhere to the Pedicle, as in the preceding, not hanging on striated Pedicles, but on round and smooth ones, but adorn'd in like manner with frequent Veins, and serrated about the edges, of an unpleasant, bitterish and hot Taste. The Stalks

Stalks also are smother, and the Florets paler colour'd.

Mr. Ray says he found this in the Woody parts of the Mountains *Jura* and *Saleva* near *Geneva*, but not the preceding.

4. *Cacalia Pyrenaica*, *Alliariae folio*. Pyrenean *Cacalia*, with an *Alliaria* Leaf.

5. *Cacalia Alpina* foliis utrinque denso & candidissimo tomento obfistis. *Cacalia* of the Alps, with Leaves set on both sides with a thick and very white Wool.

6. *Cacalia Virginiana* glabra, foliis deltoideis sinuatis, subtus glaucis, *Morif. Hist. P. 3.* *Nardus Americana* procerior, foliis caëlis, *Pluk.*

It has a knotty Root, fastned with tenacious Fibres, from which emerge detoid Leaves, or approaching to the form of a Triangle, a span broad or broader, green on the upper side, glaucous or blueish-green underneath, adorn'd with fleshy Veins, deeply indented or sinuated about the edges, sitting on long Pedicles. The Stalk is round, upright, two Cubits high or higher, purplish, or inclining to red, adorn'd with less Leaves at certain distances. The top of the Stalk is divided into some short, naked Branches, on which sit many oblong striated Heads, containing five long Florets divided into four Segments, of a pale colour inclining to purple, with a two-forked Style of the same colour in the middle. It ends in a small, tumid, blackish Seed, set with white Down. The Root is perennial.

7. *Cacalia Africana*, *Prom. Bonæ Spei*, *Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 153. Fig. 1.* African *Cacalia* of the Cape of Good Hope. *Cacalia Americana*, *Urticæ folio* glabra flore purpurascente.

8. *Cacalia foliis rotundioribus*, ad caulem sessilibus, *Morif. Hist. P. 3.* *Cacalia* with round Leaves, sitting close to the Stalk.

Cacalia differs from *Senecio* in that the Florets are cut into four Segments, and the Empalement is indented about the edges.

T A B L E CCLXVIII. Fig. 3.

G E N U S XI.

Elichrysium, GOLDEN CASSIDONY.

Golden *Cassidony* is a Plant with a hosculous Flower A B, consisting of many Florets C E, divided like a Star, sitting on the Embryo D F, and contained in an Empalement K I, which is scaly, shining, of a golden, silver, or some other remarkable colour. The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed G, furnished with Down H.

The Species of Golden *Cassidony* are,

1. *Elichrysium* seu *Stœchas citrina angustifolia*, C. B. Pin. 264. Narrow leav'd *Goldyllocks* or Golden *Cassidony*. *Stœchas citrina*, tenuifolia, *Narbonensis*, J. B. 3. 154. *Stœchas citrina*, *Dod. Pempt.* 268.

It has a shrubby Plant, with a thick, ligneous simple, perennial Root, smelling like Gum *Elemi*, and having a warm, aromatick Taste. From this Root arise woody shoots, which end in numerous twigs, a Foot and a Cubit high, set with whitish Down, loaded at the top with yellow Flowers, encompassed with golden Scales, which does not fade for many Years, provided they be well dried and preserved in a dry place, of a strong, and not unpleasant Smell. The Leaves are numerous, hoary, hairy, more so below than above, and very narrow.

It grows plentifully about *Montpelier* and flowers in *April* and *May*.

2. *Elichrysium angustissimo folio*. The most narrow leav'd Golden *Cassidony*. *Stœchas citrina*, tenuifolia altera, sive *Italica*, J. B. 3. 155.

The Stalks are branched, whitish at the upper part, but Woody, adorn'd with Leaves like those of the preceding, but narrower. On the top of each Branch is a little cluster of Flowers, cover'd with longish Scales, and when they open, form a kind of Disk.

3. *Elichrysum foliis oblongis, paucis, Stœchadis Citrinæ angustioribus, C. B. Pin. 264. Golden Cassidony, with a few, oblong Leaves, narrower than those of the first Species. Stœchas Citrina, tenuifolia, tertia, five Neapolitana, J. B. 3. 155.*

This is a Plant, with long, narrow, hairy, striated Leaves; angular Stalks; an expanded, golden Umbel of Flowers; a thin empty Root.

It grows between Naples and *Puteoli*.

4. *Elichrysum umbellatum, maritimum, Hispanicum. Spanish, maritime, umbellated Colden Cassidony. Chrysocome marina, umbellata, Barr. Icon.*

5. *Elichrysum trifidis foliis asperiusculis, Siculum, Bocc Mus. part 2 43. Tab. 37. Sicilian Golden Cassidony, with rough trifid Leaves.*

6. *Elichrysum Siculum, foliis utrinque viridibus, flore singulari. Sicilian Golden Cassidony, with Leaves green on both sides, and a single Flower. Helichryso sylvestri angustifolio similis, tota viridis, Bocc. Mus. Part 2. 145. Tab. 109.*

7. *Elichrysum sylvestre, latifolium, flore parvo singulari. Broad-leav'd, wild Golden Cassidony, with a small single Flower. Elichryso sylvestri flore oblongo similis, C. B. Pin. 265. Stœchadi Citrinæ alteri inodoræ Lobelii affinis, capitulis brevioribus, J. B. 3. 157.*

8. *Elichrysum sylvestre, latifolium, flore magno singulari. Broad-leav'd, wild Golden Cassidony, with a large, single Flower. Heliochrysum saxatile, singulari capitulo, acuto & angusto, Stœchadis folio, Bocc. Mus. Part 2. 142. Heliochrysum saxatile, Ejusd. Tab. 104.*

9. *Elchrysum sylvestre, latifolium, capitulis conglobatis, C. B. Pin. 264. Broad-leav'd, wild Golden Cassidony, with conglobated Heads. Gnaphalium ad Stœchadem citrinam accedens, J. B. 3. 160. Chrysocome & Heliochrysos sylvestris, Lob. Icon. 455.*

Lobelius his figure would be very good, if the Empalements of the Flowers were described more distinctly; there is the same fault in that of *Tabernemontanus*. I believe *Clusus* spake of this Plant under the name of *Gnaphilion Plateau II.* so that the *Gnaphalium majus lato oblongo folio, Pin.* ought not to be separated from this. It is difficult to know whether *Cesalpinus* spoke of our *Elichrysum*; *Chrysocome quædam in montibus* (says he) *nascitur pluribus capitulis in unum aggregatis.* However if this Author had carefully examined the Species of this Genus; he had not said that there was no Flowers in their Heads; *in cacuminibus ramulorum, singula capitula oblonga, Squamosa, sine flore, sed squamis ad solem percussum aureis, semen abit in lanuginem.* Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.

10. *Elichrysum aquaticum; ramosum, minus, capitulis foliatis. Black headed, long-leav'd, branched, low Cudweed. Gnaphalium langifolium, humile, ramosum, capitulis nigris, Raii Hist. 295. Gnaphalio vulgari similis, J. B. 3. 159.*

From a small, white, simple, twisted Root set with some Fibres, it raises up a Stalk, a Span high, seldom a Span and a half, slender, round, set with a thick, short, white Wooll, branched from the bottom to the very top, with frequent Branches coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves. The Leaves grow alternately, at short distances, on the Stalk and Branches, being narrow, oblong, gradually widened from the beginning, smaller than those of *Hyssop*, soft on both sides and Woolly, but whiter underneath. On the tops of Stalks and Branches are many Heads or Flowers, thrust close together, blackish, compos'd of yellow Florets, so small that they almost escape the Sight. The flowering Branches, which arise from the Base of the Flowers or Heads, arise far above them, and bears new clusters of Flowers on their tops.

It is common in Ditches and places, where the Water has stood all Winter.

This Plant is well described in Mr. Ray's History of Plants, he suspects it to be that named by *C. Baubinus, Gnaphalium medium.* *Dodoneus's* figure of the *Filago minor*, gives

no very good representation of it; but it is very likely that *Dodonaus* intended to speak of the same Species with Mr. Ray. *J. Baubinus* has mention'd it under the name of *Gnaphalio vulgari similis*, but his description of it is not over good. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

11. *Elichrysum spicatum.* Long-leav'd, upright Cudweed. *Gnaphalium majus*, angusto oblongo folio, alterum, *C. B. Pin.* 263. *Gnaphalium rectum*, *J. B.* 3. 160. *Gnaphalium Anglicum vel Belgicum*, folio longiore, *Lob. Icon.* 1182.

The Stalk of this is upright and stiff, nine Inches high, round, hoary with a white Wooll; as are also the Leaves, but most on the backside; they grow frequent on the Stalk, without any order, two or three Inches long, scarce a Line broad, keeled, of a drying Taste. Out of their bosoms, along the Stalk, from the middle to the very top, are oblong squamous Heads, many joined together, dark-green and shining, opening into small Florets of a greenish yellow colour. The Root is small and black.

It is common in a sandy Soil and amongst Broom.

The Decoction of this Plant almost always cures the Quinzy.

We must refer to this the Plant called by *Tragus*, *sylvestris Heliochrysos*, and perhaps the *Gnaphalium vulgare, majus Thal.* *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

12. *Elichrysum montanum*, flore rotundiore, subpurpureo. *Mountain Cudweed* or *Cats-foot with a purplish Flower.* *Gnaphalium montanum*, flore rotundiore, subpurpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 263. *Gnaphalium montanum*, purpureum, *Lob. Icon.* 483.

It spreads round about, almost flat to the Ground, oblong Leaves, round at the end, set on the lower part with an hoary Down, among which arise Stalks a Span, nine Inches, or a Cubit high, woolly, whitish, clothed with long, narrow Leaves, from the top of which hang many, cluster'd Flowers, cover'd with purplish Scales. The Roots are fibrous, and creep after the manner of the common Mouse-ear.

It grows on many hilly places; as on *Newmarket-Heath*; *Bernack-Heath* in *Lin-*

colnshire, *Ingleborough-Hill* in *Yorkshire*, and *Plimlimon* in *Wales.*

13. *Elichrysum montanum*, flore rotundiore, candido. *Mountain Cudweed*, or *Cats-foot with a white Flower.* *Gnaphalium montanum*, flore rotundiore, candido, *C. B. Pin.* 263. *Gnaphalium montanum*, album, *Lob. Icon.* 482.

14. *Elichrysum montanum*, flore rotundiore, suaverubente. *Mountain Cudweed*, or *Cats-foot with a sweet red Flower.* *Gnaphalium montanum*, suaverubens, *Lob. Icon.* 483.

15. *Elichrysum montanum*, flore rotundiore, variegato. *Mountain Cudweed* or *Cats-foot, with a rounder, variegated Flower.* *Gnaphalium montanum* variegatum. *Eyst.*

16. *Elichrysum montanum*, longiore & folio & flore purpureo. *Mountain Golden Cassidony with a purple, longer, both Leaf and Flower.* *Gnaphalium montanum* longiore & folio & flore purpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 263.

17. *Elichrysum montanum*, longiore & folio & flore albo. *Mountain Golden Cassidony, with a white, longer, both Leaf and Flower.* *Gnaphalium montanum*, longiore & folio & flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 263.

18. *Elichrysum Orientale*, *C. B. Pin.* 264. *Prodr.* 123. *Oriental Goldy-Locks* or *Golden Tufts.* *Stæchas citrina*, floris, & magnitudine, & colore speciosa, *J. B.* 3. 154.

It has a round, woolly Stalk, a Foot high; narrow, oblong, hoary, woolly Leaves. Its Stalk is divided at the top into many hoary Pedicles, an Inch long. On each of which sits a round, seldom an oblong Flower, compos'd of many yellow shining Scales, five times as big as that of the 1st Species.

19. *Elichrysum* seu *Stæchas citrina latifolia*, *C. B. Pin.* 264. *Broad-leav'd Oriental Goldy-Lock, or Golden-Tufts.* *Stæchas citrina*, *Germanica*, latiore folio, *J. B.* 3. 153. *Amaranthus luteus* 1, *Tab. Icon.* 387.

Its Stalks are nine Inches or a Cubit high, cover'd with an hoary Down, sometimes single, sometimes many; along which are numerous, hoary Leaves, broader than those of the *Stachas citrina Narbonensis*, so that those which are next the Root, are near an Inch broad. On the extremities of the Branches sit the Flowers cover'd with Scales, of a shining, golden colour. The Seed is cover'd with Down. The Root is long, ligneous and fibrous.

20. *Elichrysum Germanicum*, calyce ex aereo rutilante. German Golden Cassidony, with a reddish, golden Empalement. Chrysocome Germanica, flore ignescente; five ex aereo rutilante, Breyn. Cent. 1. 145.

21. *Elichrysum Germanicum*, calyce sanguineo. German Golden Cassidony with a blood-colour'd Empalement. Chrysocome Germanica, flore sanguineo, Breyn. Cent. 1. 145.

22. *Elichrysum sylvestre*, angustifolium, capitulis conglobatis, C. B. Pin. 264. Narrow-leav'd, wild Golden Cassidony with conglobated Heads. *Stœchadi citrinæ* affinis, capitulis parvis, raris, squamosis, in pappos evanescens, J. B. 3. 156. *Stœchas citrina*, altera, Lob. Icon. 486.

23. *Elichrysum Americanum*, latifolium. American Cudweed, or Life-everlasting. *Gnaphalium latifolium*, Americanum, C. B. Pin. 263. *Gnaphalium Americanum*, Clus. Hist. 327. J. B. 3. 162.

It arises to the height of a Cubit, and sometimes higher, with pretty thick Stalks, set with much white Wooll, fill'd with a fungous pith, and round; on which grow Leaves, in a certain order, about a Span long, half an Inch broad, ending in a sharp point, green on the upper side, and having three Nerves running lengthwise, but hairy underneath and hoary. On the tops of the Branches sit many clusters, set with Wooll, each of which contains Flowers of a reddish or yellow colour, cover'd with silver Scales. The Root is woody and dry, sending forth creeping shoots; it is about the thickness of one's little Finger, black, producing new Stalks from the side every Year,

which at their first appearing seem to be nothing but Wooll.

Notwithstanding this is an American Plant, it is a Native of England also; for Mr. Dale has observed it in a Meadow near Bocking, and Mr. Lhwyd on the Banks of Rymny River, for the space of at least twelve Miles.

24. *Elichrysum latifolium*, erectum, floribus conglobatis. Upright, broad-leav'd Golden Cassidony, with conglobated Flowers. *Gnaphalio Americano* affinis planta, capitulis conglobatis, H. R. Par.

25. *Elichrysum Americanum*, Lychuidis coronariæ folio-tomentoso & undulato, Plum. American Golden Cassidony, with a woolly undulated Leaf, like that of Lychnis coronaria.

26. *Elichrysum Americanum*, arborecens, Illicis cocciglandiferæ folio, Plum. Arborecent, American Golden Cassidony with an Ilex-Leaf.

27. *Elichrysum Africanum*, lanuginosum, latifolium, calyce floris argenteo & amplissimo, Oldenl. Broad-leav'd, woolly African Golden Cassidony, with a very large, silver Empalement.

28. *Elichrysum Africanum*, lanuginosum, angustissimo folio, calyce floris argenteo & amplissimo, Oldenl. Woolly, African, Golden Cassidony with a very narrow Leaf, and a large, silver Empalement.

29. *Elichrysum Africanum*, frutescens, Coridis folio, Oldenl. African Golden Cassidony, with a Coris-Leaf.

30. *Elichrysum Africanum*, incanum, tomentosum, foliis subrotundis, Oldenl. Woolly, hoary, African Golden Cassidony, with roundish Leaves.

31. *Elichrysum Africanum*, umbellatum, odoratum, luteum, Oldenl. Yellow, sweet-smelling, umbellated, African Golden Cassidony.

32. *Elichrysum Africanum*, luteum Polii folio, Oldenl. Yellow, African Golden Cassidony, with a Polium-Leaf.

33. *Elichrysum Africanum*, tomentosum, incanum, angustifolium, floribus rubris, Oldenl. Narrow-leav'd, hoary, woolly, African Golden Cassidony with red Flowers.

34. *Elichrysum arboreum*, *Rorismarini folio*, *Africanum*, *Oldenl.* *African Tree-Golden Cassidony with a Rose-Leaf.*

35. *Elichrysum Africanum*, *Plantaginis folio*. *African Golden Cassidony, with a Plantain-Leaf.* *Chrysocome Æthiopica*, *Plantaginis folio*, *Breyn. Cent. 1. 143. Tab. 71.*

36. *Elichrysum Africanum*, *foetidissimum*, *amplissimo folio*. *A most stinking, African Golden Cassidony, with a very large Leaf.*

37. *Elichrysum humillimum ex Promontorio Iacro*. *Dwarf Golden Cassidony.*

38. *Elichrysum Alpineum*, *minimum*, *capillaceo folio*. *The smallest, Alpine Golden Cassidony, with a capillaceous Leaf.*

39. *Elichrysum Creticum*, *foliis brevioribus & crispis*, *capitulis minoribus*. *Golden Cassidony of Candy with shorter, curl'd Leaves, and smaller Heads.*

40. *Elichrysum angustifolium*, *incanum*, *maximo flore*. *Hoary, narrow-leav'd Golden Cassidony, with a very large Flower.*

41. *Elichrysum Orientale*, *foliis amplioribus*, *subrotundis*. *Oriental Golden Cassidony, with larger, roundish Leaves.* *Elichrysum Orientale*, *caule cubitali*, *foliis latioribus*, *umbellis majoribus*, &c. *C. Bauh. Prod. 123.*

42. *Elichrysum Orientale simile*, *calyce florum argenteo*. *Golden Cassidony resembling the Oriental one, with a silver Empalement.*

43. *Elichrysum Orientale*, *vernum angustifolium*. *Narrow-leav'd, vernal, oriental Golden Cassidony.*

44. *Elichrysum Orientale*, *Leucoii folio*, *viridi*. *Oriental Golden Cassidony, with a Gilly-flower Leaf.*

45. *Elichrysum Orientale*, *glutinosum*, *Lavandulæ folio*. *Glutinous, Oriental Golden Cassidony, with a Lavender-Leaf.*

46. *Elichrysum latifolium*, *viollosum*, *alato caule*, *odoratissimum*, *Pluk. Phytog. T. 172. F. 6.* *The most sweet smelling, hairy, broad-leav'd Golden Cassidony, with a winged Stalk.*

47. *Elichrysum latifolium*, *Hispanicum*, *corymborum squamulis & floribus amplis*, *sulphureis*, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Broad-leav'd, Spanish Golden Cassidony, with large, yellow Flowers.*

This was brought from the Fortunate Islands.

48. *Elichrysum Æthiopicum*, *seu Stœchas arborea foliis Abrotani*, *strigosis floribus*, *umbellam quodammodo mentientibus*, *fragrantissimum*, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Æthiopian Golden Cassidony, with Southern wood Leaves, slender Flowers, in some measure resembling an Umbel, of a most fragrant Smell.*

49. *Elichrysum Æthiopicum*, *numerosis & angustis*, *Stœchadis citrinæ foliis*, *minus albicanibus*, *florum squamulis carbunculi in modum scintillantibus*, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. T. 279. F. 1.* *Æthiopian Golden Cassidony, with numerous and narrow Leaves, and the Scales of the Empalement sparkling like a Carbuncle.*

50. *Elichrysum maximum*, *incanum*, *foliis longis*, *angustis*, *floribus in summis caulibus & ramulis*, *plurimis*, *parvis*, *velut in umbellam diffusis*, *Raii Supp. 170.* *The greatest, hoary Golden Cassidony, with long, narrow Leaves, and many small Flowers on the tops of the Stalks and Branches, as it were spread into an Umbel.*

The Stalk is above a Foot high, round, hoary, branched, encompassed on all sides with frequent Leaves, from the bottom to the top, near a Span long, narrow, like those of the narrow-leav'd Lavender, hoary, but not so much on the upper, as on the under side. The top of the Stalk is divided into many Branches, on which sit very many small, squamous Flowers, as it were diffused into an Umbel.

Dr. Sherard gather'd it in Italy, as you go up the Hill to Virgil's Tomb.

51. *Elichrysum Lavandulæ folio breviori*, *floribus conglobatis*, *minime luteis*, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp. 170.* *Golden Cassidony, with a shorter Lavender-Leaf, and conglobated Flowers, not at all yellow.*

52. *Elichrysum Africanum*, ramosum, folio lato & oblongo, floribus minoribus candidantibus, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 171. *Branched, African Golden Cassidony, with smaller, whitish Flowers.*

53. *Elichrysum Africanum*, *Stœchas citrina dicto*, media, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 171. *Middle, African Golden Cassidony.*

The Leaves are four Inches long, blunt, woolly, thin set. The Stalk is simple, sending forth some Branches at the top, sustaining many, cluster'd, yellow Flowers.

54. *Elichrysum Æthiopicum*, tenuissimis *Stœchadis citrinæ confertis foliis*, ramosissimum, comis argenteis, *Pluk. Mantif.* 67. *Æthiopian Golden Cassidony, with very narrow thick set Leaves, full of Branches, and silver Flowers.*

55. *Elichrysum minus*, *Æthiopicum*, procumbens, *Serpylli folio*, candidissimum tomento subrus lanuginosum, flosculis parvis albis, in umbellam glomeratis, *Pluk. Mantif.* 67. *Smaller, procumbent, Æthiopian Golden Cassidony, with a Mother of Thyme Leaf, hoary, with a white Wooll underneath, and small white Flowers, gather'd into an Umbel.*

56. *Elichrysum Æthiopicum*, umbellatum, *Chrysanthemi Cretici foliis*, minus laciniatiss, ex *Prom Bonæ Spei*. *Pluk. Mantif.* 67. *Umbellated, Æthiopian Golden Cassidony, with a Candy Corn-Marigold-Leaf, but not so much jagged, from the Cape of Good Hope.*

57. *Elichrysum angustifolium*, humile, flore *Pedis cati* suave-rubente, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 171. *Dwarf, narrow-leav'd Golden Cassidony, with a sweet-red Flower, like that of Mountain Cudweed.*

The Flowers are large for the bigness of the Plant, and not so thick set as in most of this kind. The whole Plant is cover'd with a white Wooll. It is a Foot and a half high.

58. *Elichrysum Africanum*, frutescens, angustis & longioribus foliis, incanis, *Hort. Amst. rar. P. 2.* *Shrubby, African Golden Cassidony, with long, narrow, hoary Leaves.*

The Root of this is ligneous and fibrous. The Stalk round, hoary and woolly, afterwards becoming ash-colour'd, divided into various Branches, upon which, on all sides, without any order, and sustain'd without any Pedicles, grow narrow Leaves, three Inches long, cover'd on both sides with an hoary Down, sharp-pointed, thro' the middle of which runs one nerve to the very extremity. The tops of the Branches are adorned with Umbels of discous Flowers of a golden colour, encompassed with many shining, whitish Scales. The Flower is succeeded by small, oblong, downy Seeds.

It Flowers and Seeds all the Summer.

59. *Elichrysum angustifolium*, humile, *Africanum*, floribus conglobatis, minoribus, ex luteo-rufescentibus, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 173. *Low, narrow leav'd, African Golden Cassidony, with smaller, conglobated Flowers, of a reddish-yellow colour.*

The Leaves are narrow, woolly, approaching in some degree to thole of *Rosemary*, intermixt with others of a smaller size. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Stalks, many in number, thick-set, in a kind of Umbel, of a reddish colour.

60. *Elichrysum Africanum*, angustifolium, floribus luteis, minimis in capitula dense conglobatis, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 173. *Narrow-leav'd, African Golden Cassidony, with very small, yellow Flowers, gather'd thick into Heads.*

The Leaves are narrow, oblong, sharp-pointed. The Globules of Flowers occupy the tops of the Stalk and Branches. It differs from the rest in the smallness of its Flowers.

61. *Elichrysum Africanum*, velut *perfoliatum*, floribus minimis albescentibus, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 173. *African Golden Cassidony, as it were perfoliated, with very small, whitish Flowers.*

The Stalks are round, slender, hoary, branched, cloathed at distances with hoary Leaves, round at the extremity, narrower at the middle, dilated at the bottom into little Ears, with which they embrace the Stalk, as if it was perfoliated. They are an Inch long, and half an Inch broad.

On the tops of the Stalk and Branches are very small Flowers, forming a kind of loose Umbel.

62. *Elichrysum Africanum*, folio oblongo, subtus cano, supra viridi flore luteo, Boer. Ind. 121. African Golden Cassidony, with an oblong Leaf, hoary underneath, green above, with a yellow Flower.

63. *Elichrysum Africanum*, folio oblongo, angusto, flore rubello, postea aureo, Boer. Ind. 121. African Golden Cassidony, with a narrow, oblong Leaf, and a red Flower turning to yellow.

64. *Elichrysum Africanum*, folio oblongo, tomentoso, caulem amplectente, flore luteo, Boer. Ind. 121. African Golden Cassidony, with an oblong, woolly Leaf, embracing the Stalk, and a yellow Flower.

65. *Elichrysum Africanum*, argenteum, repens, flore pulchro, magno, albo, disco aureo, Boer. Ind. 121. Silver, creeping, African Golden Cassidony, with a fair, large, white Flower, and a golden disk.

66. *Elichrysum Africanum* arborescens, foliis incanis, latioribus, Boer. Ind. 121. Arboresecent, African Golden Cassidony, with broader, hoary Leaves.

67. *Elichrysum Africanum* frutescens, foliis Crithmi marini, Boer. Ind. 121. Shrubby, African Golden Cassidony with Sampire-Leaves.

68. *Elichrysum Africanum* frutescens, foliis Stœchadis cirrinæ, aureo, Boer. Ind. 121. Shrubby, African Golden Cassidony, with Leaves like the common one, and a golden Flower.

The first Species is accounted good for Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, dissolves congealed Blood, and provokes Urine. *Matthioli* gives it great commendation; but it is seldom or never used in the Shops. *Miller*.

Golden Cassidony is an Aromatick; it attenuates and sequesters Obstructions, is good in nervine Affections; it may be used in discutient Fomentations. It may be made use of promiscuously with *Lavender-Cotton*, but is seldom used in Physick. *Blair*.

Some mention the *Gnaphalium Herba imipia dictum* for the Dispensatory-Plant, but since ordinary practice has introduced the *Mountain-Cudweed*, as a noted Pectoral; and both *Rhenodius* and *Scroder* recommend the

single and compound Syrup of *Cats-foot-Cudweed*, for diseases in the Breast; and since I have effectually used it along with the *Pulv. Musci Pyxidati* in the Chin-Cough to Children, I rather chose to mention it than the other; for it seems to have some of its properties, (*viz.*) drying, scabrous and absorbent Particles, mixed with a certain Astringency, by which it may restore the ruminating faculty in Beasts, by restricting the too much relaxed Pores, in their salivatory Vessels, and thereby curbing too great an Efflux of serous Humours, which may hinder the chewing their Cud, or Food a second Time. For as too much Drink on the one Hand spoil our hungry Appetite, so too much want of moisture on the other may hinder a due mastication, render the deglutition uneasy, and stop the digestion; for if the moisture is in too great a quantity, the grosser parts are too far separated, to be well grinded (as it were) by the Teeth; they are too soon conveyed off by the *Æsophagus* to be digested in the Stomach; the *Saline* parts there are too much divided to act vigorously, in a further comminution and attrition of the masticated Mass, and the return of the Food, to be attenuated and divided by the Teeth a second time. But if there is a due separation of the fluids from the salivatory Vessels in the Mouth and Glands in the *Æsophagus*, then all these functions are duly performed; (*viz.*) The Aliments are sufficiently masticated for the first time, and conveyed to the Stomach; and after being fully prepared there by the help of the same moisture, they are masticated a second time, to give way to the percolation of the *Chyle*, in the passage of the digested Mass, from the Stomach to the Intestines. So that if the want of moisture hinders the digestion on the one hand, because the Salts are not well diluted (for *Salia non saliant nisi in fluido*) so too much moisture weakens it on the other, and stops a second preparation of the Aliments, by its not returning to be ruminated and chew'd.

Ibid.

TABLE CCLXVIII. Fig. 4.

GENUS XII.

Filago, CUDWEED.

Cudweed is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of several Florets B, divided like a Star D, sitting on the Embryo C E, and contained in an Empalement H, neither shining nor beautiful. The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed F, furnished with Down G.

The Species of Cudweed are,

1. Filago seu Impia, Dod. Pempt. 66. Common Cudweed. Gnaphalium Germanicum, J. B. 3. 158. Gnaphalium vulgare majus, C. B. Pin. 263.

It raises up many slender Stalks from the same Root, half a Foot or nine Inches high, for the most part erect, round, hoary and woolly, branched at the upper part, clothed with very frequent Leaves, placed without order, equally woolly, narrow, oblong, much less than those of Lavender, for the most part flat to the Stalk, having no Pedicles. The globules of Flowers grow both on the extremities of the Branches, and even in the very Angles, consisting many Flowers, thick-set together. The Flowers of which these Globules consist are composed of scarce visible Florets. The Down, which hangs out of the Flowers, is of a pale yellow. Near the middle of the Globe, the Stalk sends forth some Branches, which, arising above the middle Stalk, lift their Globules of Stalks higher, as it were the Son above the Father, whence it is called *Herba Impia*. Besides the middle Root, which is large, and descends deep into the Ground, it spreads innumerable other Threds, by which it lays hold on the Earth.

It is common in dry, gravelly places, and by way sides.

2. Filago altera, Dod. Pempt. 67. The other Cudweed. Gnaphalium majus, angust, oblongo, folio, C. B. Pin. 263.

3. Filago minor, Ger. 641. The least Cudweed. Gnaphalium, J. B. 3. 159. Gnaphalium minus, repens, C. B. Pin. 263.

The Root is ligneous, set with many Fibres, no otherwise than the common Cudweed. It has many Stalks; nine Inches high, and branched. The Leaves are an Inch-long, almost as fine as a thred, soft, woolly and hoary. The Flowers and Heads are disposed along the Stalk in like manner, but are fewer and smaller.

4. Filago Alpina capite folioso. Fair Lyon's-foot or Mountain Cudweed. Gnaphalium Alpinum, magno flore, capite oblongo, C. B. Pin. 264. Gnaphalium Alpinum, pulchrum, J. B. 3. 161. Leontopodium Matthioli, Dod. Pempt. 68.

Its Stalks are a Span or nine Inches high, and sometimes higher, woolly, clothed with long, narrow, hairy Leaves, three or four Inches long. At the top are large Flowers, consisting of yellow Florets, interwoven with a soft Down.

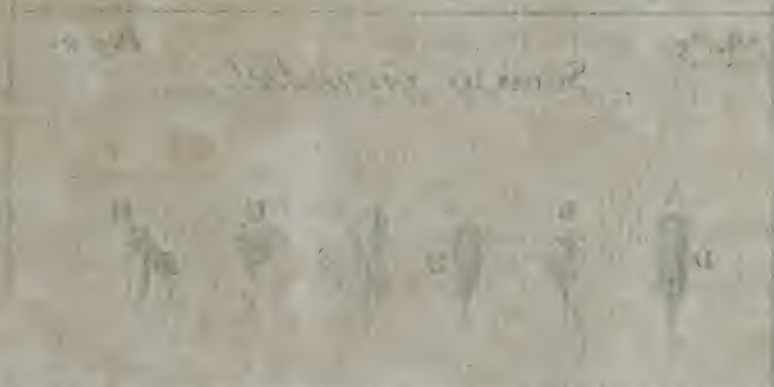
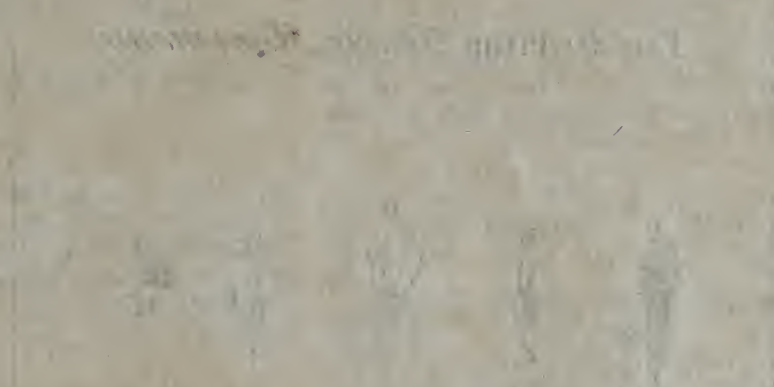
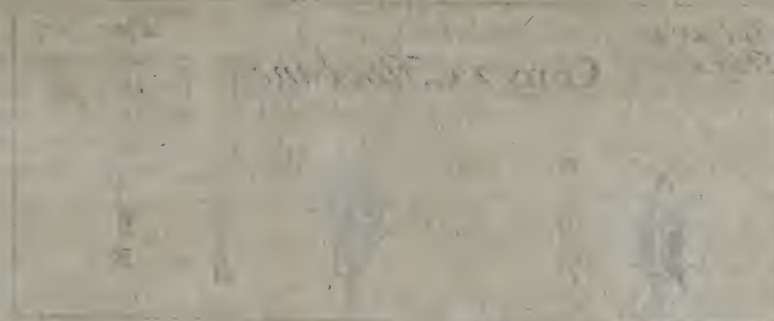
It grows on the high Summit of Mount Jura, called *la Dolaz*.

6. Filago maritima, capite folioso. Rose Cudweed. Gnaphalium roseum, C. B. Prod. 122. Gnaphalium roseum, sylvestre, C. B. Pin. 263. Gnaphalium umbellatum, minimum, J. B. 3. 162.

This little Plant is scarce above an Inch in height. It is sometimes simple, sometimes divided into many Eyes, as it were, consisting of whitish, hairy Leaves, among which appears a round Body, about the breadth of one's little Finger-nail, of a greenish-yellow colour.

Mr. Ray says he found it growing at *Capo Passaro*, anciently called *Pachynum*, one of the *Promontories of Sicily*.

6. Filago maritima, capite folioso, in hortis culta. Garden Rose-Cudweed. Gnaphalium roseum, horrente, C. B. Prod. 122. Pin. 263.



Tab. 269.

Fig. 1.

Pag. 607.

Conyza, Flea-bane.



Fig. 2.

Pag. 609.

Eupatorium, Dutch Agrimony.



Fig. 3.

Pag. 611.

Senecio, Groundsel.



7. *Filago Lusitanica*, capite folioso. Portuguese *Cudweed*, with a Leafy Head.

8. *Filago vulgaris*, tenuissimo folio erecta. Upright, common *Cudweed*, with a very fine Leaf. *Gnaphalium vulgare*, tenuifolium, J. B. 3. 159.

Cudweed is drying and binding, and accounted good for all kind of Hemorrhages and Fluxes. It is given to Cattle that have lost the ruminating Faculty, and is therefore called *Cudweed*. It is rarely used. *Miller*.

TABLE CCLXIX. Fig. I.

GENUS XIII.

Conyza, FLEABANE.

Fleabane is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of several Florets B D G, divided into many Segments, sitting on the Embryo C E H, and contained in a squamous Empalement I, for the most part cylindrical. The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed K, furnished with Down L.

The Species of *Fleabane* are,

1. *Conyza major*, vulgaris, C. B. Pin. 255. Great *Fleabane*, or *Blowman's Spikeword*. *Conyza major* Matthioli, *Baccharis quibusdam*, J. B. 2. 1051.

From many Roots, spread wide, not running deep, ligneous, brittle, of a sweet Smell, bitter and acrid, arise striated Stalks, three or four Cubits high, of a dark-purple colour, hairy with a hoary Down, solid, stiff, clothed with single Leaves, not very frequent, divided above the middle into many straight Branches. The Leaves are like those of *Fox-glove*, but less, hoary with a soft Down, lightly notched, of a sweet Smell, of an acrid and bitter Taste. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches grow many Flowers, of a strong Smell, yellow, downy, composed of many

little Florers, enclosed in a scaly Empalement. The Seeds are small, oblong, brown, winged with Down.

It flowers late and ripens its Seeds about Autumn.

2. *Conyza caulibus rubentibus*, tenuioribus, flore luteo nudo, Bor. Monsp. *Fleabane* with slenderer, reddish Stalks, and a naked, yellow Flower.

3. *Conyza Linariæ folio*. Golden-rod with Toad flax Leaves. *Linaria folioso capitulo luteo*, major, C. B. Pin. 213. *Heliochrysos Tragi*, five *Linaria tertia*, J. B. 3. 151. *Linofyris nuperorum*, Lob. Icon. 409.

Its Stalk is a Cubit high, round, slender, hard, blackish, cloth'd with numerous Leaves, which are long, narrow, like those of *Flax*, hard, sharp-pointed, of a deep, shining green, of a bitter and something aromatick Taste. The Extremities of the twigs end in many slender Branches, on each of which sits a leafy Head, containing a yellow Flower, which is succeeded by black, long Seeds.

In mountainous Pastures, near *Ratisbon*, also about *Montpelier*. It flowers in August, and ripens its Seed in September.

4. *Conyza latifolia*, viscosa, suaveolens, flore aureo à Gallo-provincia. Broad-leav'd, viscus, sweet-smelling *Fleabane* of Provence. *Conyza major*, alato caule, foliis *Primulæ veris*, longe amplioribus, graviter odoratis, Læf. Triumph. apud *Fratrem* 65. *Conyza Pyrenaica*, foliis *Primulæ veris*, Par. Bat. *Conyza præalta*, alato caule, odorata, Bocc. Mus. Part 2. 168. *Conyza præalta*, odorata, alato caule, capitulis barbatis, *Baccharis Monspeliensis æmulantibus*, Ejus. Tab. 121.

5. *Conyza Americana*, *Urticæ folio*, flore albo. American *Fleabane*, with a Nettle-Leaf, and a white Flower. *Valeriana Urticæ folia*, flore albo, Corn. 20.

6. *Conyza Americana*, *Lamii folio*. American *Fleabane*, with an Archangel Leaf. *Eupatorium Senecionis facie*, folio *Lamii*, Par. Bat.

7. *Conyza Americana*, *Salicis capræ folio*, flore albo. American *Fleabane*, with a Swallow-Leaf, and a white Flower.

8. *Conyza Virginiana*, Halimi folio. *Virginia Fleabane*, with a *Sea-purslane Leaf*. *Senecio Virginianus*, arborefcens, *Par. Bat.*

9. *Conyza Americana*, frutescens, *Cydoniæ folio*. *Shrubby*, *American Fleabane*, with a *Quince-Leaf*.

10. *Conyza Americana*, arborefcens, lutea, folio trifido, *Plum.* *Yellow*, arborefcens, *American Fleabane*, with a *trifid Leaf*.

11. *Conyza Americana*, arborefcens, purpurea, folio *Verbasci dentato*, *Plum.* *Purple*, arborefcens, *American Fleabane*, with an *indented Mullein-Leaf*.

12. *Conyza Americana*, arborefcens, purpurea, folio *Verbasci undulato*, *Plum.* *Purple*, arborefcens, *American Fleabane*, with an *undulated Mullein-Leaf*.

13. *Conyza Americana*, frutescens, foliis subrotundis, nervosis, floribus spicatis. *Shrubby*, *American Fleabane*, with *roundish, nervous Leaves*, and *spiked Flowers*. *Elichryso affinis*, *Peruana*, *H. L. Bat. App.*

14. *Conyza Africana*, humilis, foliis angustioribus nervosis, floribus umbellatis. *Low*, *African Fleabane*, with *narrower, nervous Leaves*, and *umbellated Flowers*. *Eupatorium Indicum*, flore albo, *Barth. Art. Hafn. Tom. 11. 57.*

15. *Conyza Africana*, frutescens, foliis *Salviæ*, odore *Camphoræ*. *Shrubby*, *African Fleabane*, with *Sage-Leaves* and a *Camphire Smell*. *Elichryso affinis Africana*, arborefcens, floribus purpuro-violaceis, foliis *Salviæ* odore *Rorismarini*, *H. L. Bat.*

16. *Conyza Africana*, frutescens, foliis *Erucae hamatis* & *incanis*, *Oldenl.* *Shrubby*, *African Fleabane*, with *hooked and hoary Rocket-Leaves*.

17. *Conyza Africana*, frutescens, foliis *Rorismarini*, *Oldenl.* *African Fleabane*, with *Rosemary-Leaves*.

18. *Conyza Africana*, *Senecionis flore*, retusis foliis, *H. L. Bat. App.* *African Fleabane*, with a *Groundsel-Flower*, and *blunt Leaves*.

19. *Conyza Indica*, *Scrophulariæ folio*, flore purpurascens. *Indian Fleabane*, with a *Figwort-Leaf*, and a *purplish Flower*.

20. *Conyza Verbasci foliis ferratis*. *Fleabane with serrated Mullein-Leaves*.

21. *Conyza Cretica*, fruticosa, folio molli, candidissimo & tomentoso. *Shrubby Fleabane of Candy*, with a *soft Leaf*, very *white and woolly*.

22. *Conyza Orientalis*, foliis *Asteris*. *Oriental Fleabane*, with an *Asteriscus Leaf*.

23. *Conyza Orientalis*, pumila, incana, Oleæ folio. *Hoary, dwarf, oriental Fleabane*, with an *Olive-Leaf*.

24. *Conyza Orientalis*, *Asteris Attici folio*, flore luteo. *Oriental Fleabane*, with a *Starwort Leaf*, and a *yellow Flower*.

Conyza is derived from the Greek Word *Κωνύ*, for (according to *Dioscorides*) this Plant drives away *Gnats* and kills *Fleas*; whence the *English* name is *Fleabane*.

The first Species is the only one receiv'd into modern practice. *Dr. Hawys*, an eminent Physician, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians, recommends it as an excellent *Lithontriprick*.

Though this Plant is but rarely used, yet some account it a good vulnerary, and useful in Bruises, Contusions, Ruptures, and inward Wounds, Pains in the Side, and difficulty of Breathing. *Miller.*

The Virtues ascribed to this Plant by the Ancients, are, according to *Wickerus*, these; *Suffit substratuque frutex totius* (I suppose he means the Major) *Serpentes fugat culices abigit & pulices necat. Folia convenienter illinuntur serpentum plagis & tuberculis ac vulneribus Flores & folia cum vino ad menses paratusque ejciendos bibuntur, item contra Urine Stillicia arcuatum morbum & tormina Comitiales pota ex aceto adjuvant. Decoctum in decessionibus medetur vulvæ malis impositus, succus abortum facit. Herba ex oleo efficaciter horroribus oblinitur capitis dolore tenuis illinata sanat. Dioscoridis.* The aforecited Author, *Antidot. lib. 2. p. 569. in Ung. Aregon.* which seems to be a good discutient, prescribes *Conyza maj. min. ana. ʒiv.* *Conyza* was in the same Ointment in the old Dispensatory, but it is omitted in the new; so that the official Use of this Plant is exploded. *Blair.*

TABLE CCLXIX. Fig. 2.

GENUS XIV.

Eupatorium, DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Dutch Agrimony is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A D, consisting of several Florets B E, (out of which for the most part arise long bifid Threads G,) divided into many parts, sitting on the Embryo C F, and contained in a long, round and squamous Empalement K L. The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed H, furnished with Down I.

The Species of *Dutch Agrimony* are,

1. *Eupatorium Cannabinum*, C. B. Pin. 320. Common *Hemp Agrimony* or *Dutch Agrimony*.
2. *Eupatorium adulterinum*, J. B. 1. 1065. Vulgare *Hepatorium*, Dod. Pempt. 28.

Its Root runs obliquely, with many large Fibres. Its Stalk is two or three Cubits high, streight, round, woolly, purplish, full of a white Pith, yielding a pleasant, aromattick Smell when cut. The Leaves grow frequent on the Stalk, opposite to one another, three together on one Pedicle, something resembling those of *Hemp*, oblong, sharp-pointed, serrated about the edge, of a bitter Taste. The Flowers are disposed in Umbels, each consisting of five or six purplish Florets.

It is common on the Banks of Rivers and Brooks; and flowers with us in July.

3. *Eupatorium folio oblongo, rugoso, caule purpurascente*. *Dutch Agrimony*, with an oblong, wrinkled Leaf, and a purplish Stalk.
4. *Eupatoria foliis Enulæ*, Corn. 191.

The Stalks are smooth, reddish, round, hollow within, jointed. The Leaves are a Span long, three Inches broad, rough like those of *Sage*, serrated about the edges, not cut into five parts, like those of the *Hemp*, of a dark-green colour, growing four together at the joints, after the manner of *Cross-wort*. Out of the bosom of the Leaf arises a little Branch, encompassed with shorter Leaves, and never ending in a Flower. The Root is interwoven with vast Fibres.

5. *Eupatorium folio oblongo, rugoso, ampliori caule virescente*. *Dutch Agrimony*, with a larger, oblong, wrinkled Leaf, and a greenish Flower.

6. *Eupatorium Novæ Angliæ, Urticæ foliis, floribus purpurascens, maculato caule*, H. L. Bat. App. *Dutch Agrimony* of New England, with purplish Flowers, and a spotted Stalk.
7. *Eupatorium Urticæ foliis*, Par. Bat.

This is not so tall as the first Species, being scarce above a Cubit and half high. The Stalks are smooth, solid, round, sprinkled on all sides with scarlet lines and specks, encompassed at each joint with four (seldom three) Leaves, like those of the common *Nettle*, but thicker and not so much notch'd. The Flowers are very like those of the first Species. The whole Plant is of an hot, bitter, unpleasant Taste.

It was brought from *Maryland*, by Mr. *Vernon*.

8. *Eupatorium Novæ Angliæ, Beronicæ foliis villosis, flore albo*, Par. Bat. *Dutch Agrimony* of New England, with hairy *Betony* Leaves, and a white Flower.

When this Plant first sprang from the Seed, it was so cover'd with an hoary Down, that it looked more like a *Stachys* than an *Eupatorium*. When it was grown to maturity, almost all the Down disappeared. Its Stalks are a Foot high, branched, sustaining whitish Flowers, shaped like the rest. The Leaves are like those of *Betony* or *wild Mint*. It has no evident Taste or Smell.

It grew from Seeds brought over from *New England*.

6. *Eupatorium Virginianum*, foliis Salviae longissimus, acuminatis, perfoliatum, *Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 87. fig. 1. Perfoliated Dutch Agrimony of Virginia, with very long, sharp pointed Sage Leaves.*

7. *Eupatorium Americanum*, *Verbasci folio. American Dutch Agrimony, with a Mullein Leaf. Eupatoria Conyzoides, Verbasci folio, seu Baccharis Americana, fuaveolens, Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 8. fig. 1.*

This is two or three Foot high; its Stalk is hard, round, cloathed with Leaves, sitting on short Footstalks, smaller than those of *Mullein*, cover'd with a soft Down. The top of the Stalk is branched out into many Pedicles, and sustains many, round, naked Heads.

8. *Eupatorium Americanum*, foliis *Urticæ* mollibus & incanis. *American Dutch Agrimony, with soft and hoary Nettle-Leaves. Eupatoria Conyzoides, folia molli & incano, capitulis magnis, Americana, Arch-Angel, Barbadosibus dicta, Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 177. fig. 3.*

9. *Eupatorium Americanum*, frutescens, *Atriplicis folio, flore albo. Shrubby, American Dutch Agrimony, with an Orach-Leaf, and a white Flower.*

10. *Eupatorium Americanum*, *Sophiæ folio, flore purpureo, Plum. American Dutch Agrimony, with a Flixweed-Leaf, and a purple Flower.*

11. *Eupatorium Americanum*, frutescens, *Hederæ terrestris folio, flore purpurascente, Plum. Shrubby, American Dutch Agrimony, with a Ground-Ivy-Leaf, and a purplish Flower.*

12. *Eupatorium Americanum*, *Petasitidis folio, Plum. American Dutch Agrimony, with a Butter-burr-Leaf.*

13. *Eupatorium triphyllon Mexiocanum*, floribus albicantibus, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. Three-leav'd, Mexican Dutch Agrimony, with whitish Flowers.*

14. *Eupatorium Bermudense latifolium*, flosculis pallescentibus, *Silver-weed, nostratibus vulgo, Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 243. fig. 2.*

15. *Eupatorium spicatum Novæ Angliæ, Raii Supp. 187. Spiked Dutch Agrimony of New England.*

16. *Eupatorium Americanum*, spicatum flore coccineo, *Raii Supp. 187. Spiked, American Dutch Agrimony with a scarlet Flower.*

17. *Eupatorium Virginianum*, caule alato, *Raii Supp. 187. Dutch Agrimony of Virginia, with a winged Stalk.*

18. *Eupatorium Virginianum longissimis & angustissimis foliis, Moris. Hist. P. 3. Dutch Agrimony of Virginia, with very long and narrow Leaves.*

The Stalk is above the height of a Man; cloathed with Leaves, shaped like those of a *Willow*.

19. *Eupatorium fruticans Africanum*, foliis *Ericæ brevioribus floribus longis angustis, umbellatim nascentibus, Raii Supp. 188. Shrubby, African Dutch Agrimony with shorter Leaves than those of Heath, with long, narrow Flowers, growing in Umbels.*

It is a strong, ligneous Shrub, divided into many Branches, encompassed with Leaves like those of *Heath*, and sustaining at top many, long, narrow Flowers. All the Branches are near of an equal length, so that the Flowers seem to grow in an Umbel.

20. *Eupatorium latifolium*, floribus longis, angustis, in summo caule umbellatim digestis, *Raii Supp. 188. Broad-leav'd Dutch Agrimony, with long, narrow Flowers, disposed in Umbels on the top of the Stalk.*

The Stalk is nine Inches high, cloathed with very many Leaves, without any order, an Inch and a half or two Inches long, one Inch broad, ending in a sharp point, green above, hoary underneath, now and then indented. It bears at the top, very many, long, narrow, thick-set Flowers, disposed in an Umbel, not even, but protuberating in the middle.

21. *Eupatorium Marilandicum, Urticæ folio molli, capitulis magnis, Raii Supp. 189. Dutch Agrimony of Maryland, with a soft, Nettle Leaf, and large Heads.*

The Stalks are slender and weak, angular at the insertion of the Leaves, and variously bent. The Leaves sit on long and slender Pedicles, shaped like those of *Nettle*, having large indentations about the edges

edges, and produc'd into slender and sharp points; it has many large Flowers at the top, in a kind of Umbel.

22. *Eupatorium Marilandicum hirsutum*, foliis in caule bijugis, minoribus, serratis, floribus albis, oblongis, in summo caule in Umbellæ formam dispositis, *Raii Supp.* 190. *Hairy Dutch Agrimony* of Maryland, with smaller, serrated Leaves, growing by pairs, and oblong, white Flowers, disposed on the top of the Stalk, in form of an Umbel.

23. *Eupatorium Marilandicum*, foliis in caule bijugis, parvis, oblongis, ad basin præcipue dentatis; floribus in summo caule parvis, umbellatim dispositis, albenibus, *Raii Hist.* 190. *Dutch Agrimony* of Maryland, with small, oblong Leaves, growing on the Stalk by pairs, indented chiefly at the base; with small, whitish Flowers, disposed in Umbels, on the top of the Stalk.

24. *Eupatorium Americanum*, frutescens, foetidissimum, *Raii Supp.* 190. *The most stinking, shrubby, American Dutch Agrimony*.

It is the first Species of this Genus, which is used in Medicine, under the name of *Eupatorium* & *cannabinum* & *Eupatorium Avicennæ*.

Two Ounces of the juice of the Leaves of this Plant, or a Dram of its Extract, and a Pisan of it, drank by Glass-fulls are very good for Obstructions of the Bowels, especially those which succeed intermitting Fevers, in which the Blood is very much deprived of its natural Balsam. A Tea or Broth of its Leaves given after the Legs have been bath'd with a Decoction of the whole Plant, affords great ease to the Dropsy. For the Green-sickness, Itch, and other cutaneous Diseases, it is mix'd with *Fumitory* in *Whey*, *Broths* or *Pisans*. The tops charged with Flowers are very vulnerable; the Roots purge considerably both upwards and downwards. This experience *Gesnerus* himself had of it: *Eupatorii aquatici vel Avicennæ quorundam radices fibras in vino nuper decoxi, bibi colatum, unde per horam post, alvus, urinaque copiose motæ sunt, & vomitus; postea duodecies fere, pituita, quamplurimum evacuata, multo tutius & facilius quam ab Helleboro*

fiat. The Leaves of this Plant are very bitter, and do not stain the blue Paper. It's probably endowed with the natural Salt of the Earth, without hardly any other alteration, than being united with a great deal of Sulphur and Earth. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes*.

Schroder commends this as a very good vulnerary Plant, used inwardly, but especially outwardly; and useful to correct an ill habit of Body, and cure Coughs and Catarrhs: Though *Gesner* upon trial found the Root to be a strong purger, it is but seldom used. *Miller*.

It's esteemed attenuating and aperient, refering of Obstructions, and good in intermitting Fevers. The Roots are said to be Cathartick, both above and below. The Flowers are reckoned very vulnerary. Some give the infusion of the Leaves by way of Tea, to be drank by hydropical Persons, after the Paracenthesis is performed. They make clarified Whey with it, and *Fumitory*, and give it plentifully to those who are troubled with the Green-sickness, and with the Itch. It's not much used in the Shops. *Blair*.

T A B L E CCLXIX. Fig. 3.

G E N U S X V.

Senecio, G R O U N D S E L.

Groundsel is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of very many Florets B, divided into several Segments, sitting on the *Embryo* C, contained in an one-leav'd, cylindraceous, many-divided Empalement D, afterwards becoming of the shape of a Cone. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed F, furnished with Down G, at which time the Empalement H I, uses to be turn'd downwards.

The Species of *Groundsel* are,

1. *Senecio minor, vulgaris, C. B. Pin.*
131. *Common Groundsel or Simson.* *Senecio vulgaris* five *Erigeron*, *J. B. 2.*
1041. *Senecio* five *Erigeron*, *Lob. Icon.*
225.

The Root runs obliquely into the Ground, with many Fibres; from which arises often a simple Stalk, sometimes two or three, round, striated, hollow, a Foot or nine Inches high, branched from the very bottom, cloathed with Leaves two or three Inches long, growing to the Stalk, alternately, without any Pedicle, jagged on both sides and indented, blunt-pointed, of a dark-green colour. On the tops of the Stalk and Branches sit many Flowers, joined together, on slender, short, woolly Pedicles. The Flowers are yellow. The Seeds are small, slender, oblong, ting'd with a pale-purple colour.

2. *Senecio Jacobææ folio, Mor. H. R. Bles.* *Groundsel with a Ragwort-Leaf.*

3. *Senecio Americanus, altissimus, amplissimo folio. The tallest, American Groundsel, with a very large Leaf.* *Senecio Africanus, Blattariæ folio, Par. Bat.*

4. *Senecio Americanus, purpureo-cæruleo flore. American Groundsel, with a blue-purple Flower.*

5. *Senecio pusillus Maderaspatanus, foliis crenatis, crassis & hirsutis, Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 60. Fig. 3. Dwarf Groundsel of Maderaspatan, with notched, thick, hairy Leaves.*

6. *Senecio parvus, pennatis foliis, Æthiopicus, Pluk. Almag. Bot. Tab. 314. Fig. 6. Small, Æthiopian Groundsel, with pennated Leaves.*

7. *Senecio major, florum calice purpureo, Slon. Cat. Jam. The greater Groundsel, with a purple Empalement.*

It has a pretty long, reddish Root, drawing its nourishment with white Fibres, sent down on all sides. From thence arises a round, green, succulent Stalk, almost a Foot and a half high, encompassed on all sides with frequent Leaves, placed without any order, sitting on no Footstalk, four Inches long, more or less, gradually wi-

den'd from a narrow beginning, almost to the extremity, where they are near an Inch broad, and then gradually narrowed to a Point, very much sinuated or jagged at the edges, like those of the common fort. The Flowers grow many together at the top, and are of a pale-yellow colour. The Leaves composing the Empalement are purplish. The Pedicles of the Flowers are sometimes shorter, and sometimes longer.

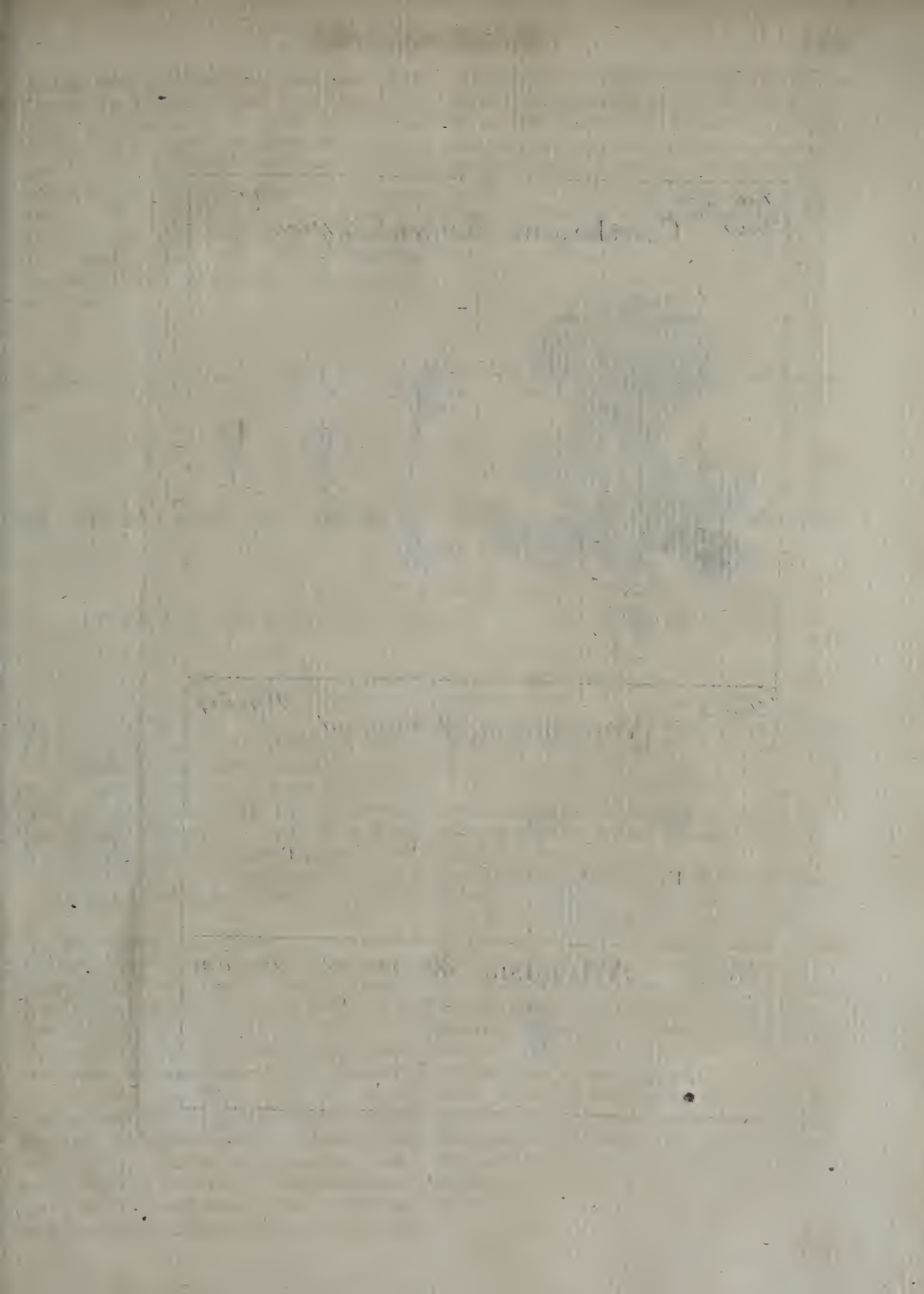
8. *Senecio minor, Bellidis majoris folio, Slon. Cat. Jamaic. Smaller Groundsel with great Daisy Leaves.*

The Root consists of many, smooth, slender Fibres an Inch and a half long. The Stalk is round, hoary, five or six Inches high, cloathed with a few Leaves, placed without order, sitting on no Pedicles. The Leaves are narrow at the beginning, growing broad by degrees, and round at the extremity; about an Inch long, hairy and hoary, often cut with two or three notches, like those of the *Bellis maj. caule folioso, C. B.* The top of the Stalk, and the Branches coming out of the bosoms of Leaves, sustain Flowers in every respect like those of the common *Groundsel*, composed of many yellow Flowers.

9. *Senecio Maderaspatana, Rapi folio, floribus maximis cujus radix à nonnullis China dicitur, Mus. P. 680. Groundsel of Madraspatan, with a Turnep Leaf, and very large Flowers.* *Paring-checka, Malab. Philos. Transact. N. 274. P. 943.*

Groundsel is called *Senecio* in Latin and *Erigeron* in Greek, from the Words *Hei vere*, from *ἥε ἦν* *ver*, and *γέρων* *Senex*, as if one should say, growing old in the Spring; because the Seed being early ripe, by means of their Down, makes the Plant appear hoary in the beginning of the Spring.

It has an herby Taste, a little inclining to acid; it gives a pretty deep red colour to the blue Paper. By the Chymical Analysis, it yields besides several acid Liquors, a great deal of Oil and Earth, no volatile concrete Salt; but a little urinous Spirit; so that it's probable its Salt may resemble that of *Coral*; being involv'd with a great deal of Sulphur, and mixed.



Tab. 270.

Pag. 613.

Fig. 1. *Carthamus, Bastard Saffron.*



Fig. 2.

Pag. 614.

Absinthium, Wormwood.

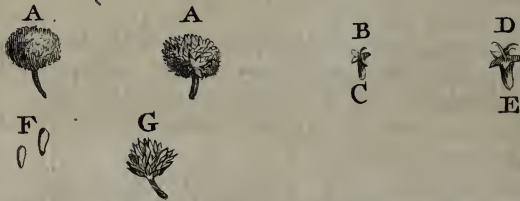


Fig. 3.

Pag. 620.

Artemisia, Mugwort.



mixed with a little *Sal Armoniac*. The *Groundsel* is emollient, lenifying and resolving; two Ounces of its juice kills Worms, and eases the Cholick; the whole Plant is used in the ordinary decoctions of Glysters, and in the Cataplasms for assisting Suppurations. A Cataplasme of it boild with Milk or fry'd with fresh Butter is good for the Gout, Piles, and for dissipating curdled Milk in the Breasts. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

The juice of this Herb taken in Ale is accounted by some a gentle Vomit, and of use to help pains in the Stomach, and evacuate Choler, and to help the Jaundice; it likewise destroys Worms. Outwardly applied, it is useful in scrophulous Tumours and inflammations of the Breast, and help Scald Heads. *Miller.*

S E C T. III.

Of Herbs with a flosculous Flower, and Seeds without Down.

T A B L E CCLXX. Fig. 1. G E N U S I.

Carthamus, BASTARD-SAFFRON.

Bastard-Saffron is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of many Florets B; cut into several Segments, sitting on the Embryo C, and contained in a squamous and leafy Enpalement F. The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed D E, not furnished with any Down.

The Species of Bastard-Saffron are,

appear the Florets, of a deep Saffron colour. The Seed is oblong, white, full of a sweet, white Pith.

This seems to be a Native of Egypt; it is cultivated in Gardens. It flowers in July and August, and perishes the same Year that it is sown.

2. *Carthamus Officinarum* flore albedo. Bastard-Saffron with a white Flower.

3. *Carthamus aculeatus*, *Carlinæ* folio, flore multiplici veluti umbellato. Prickly Bastard-Saffron, with a Carline-Thistle-Leaf, and a manyfold Flower, as it were umbellated.

4. *Carthamus Orientalis*, aculeis flavescens donatus. Oriental Bastard-Saffron, with yellowish Prickles.

Carthamus is so called from *Kartem*, the name by which the Moors call this Plant, or perhaps rather from the Greek Word *καθαρίζω*, purgo, because the Seed of this Plant is thought to have a purging quality.

1. *Carthamus Officinarum*, flore croceo. Bastard-Saffron or Saf-Flower. *Carthamus* five Cnicus, J. B 3. 79. Cnicus fativus five *Carthamus officinarum*, C. B. Pin. 378. *Carthamus vulgaris*, *Clus. Hist.* 152.

It arises with a round, single Stalk, divided at top into Branches. The Leaves are placed along the Stalk and Branches, without order, smooth, encompassed about the edges with short Prickles, an Inch and half, or two Inches long, near an Inch broad, ending in a Point. On the extremities of the Branches, amongst some squamous leaves, sit the Heads, out of which

The Flowers of *Bastard-Saffron* are made use of in Dying. It is accounted a pretty strong *Cathartic*, evacuating tough viscid Phlegm, both upwards and downwards, and by that means is said to clear the Lungs, and help the Ptitick. It is likewise serviceable against the Jaundice, tho' grown pretty much out of use. *Miller*.

I could never be sensible of the purgative quality assigned to the *Sem. Carthami*; I look upon it as an aperient with the rest; it enters the *Elect. Diacarthamum*, which is reckoned an *Hydragogue*; its chief use is for Drinks for Horses. *Blair*.

TABLE CCLXX. Fig. 2.

GENUS II.

Abinthium, WORMWOOD.

Wormwood is a Plant with a flosculus Flower A, but small, consisting of very many Florets B D, cut into several Segments, and contained in a squamous Em-palement G. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed F, not furnished with Down. To these Notes must be added the face of the whole Plant.

The Species of *Wormwood* are,

1. *Abinthium arborescens*, *Lob. Icon.* 753. *J. B.* 3. 173. *Tree-Wormwood*. *Abrotanum latifolium*, *arborescens*, *C. B. Pin.* 136.

It is not very unlike the common *Wormwood* in Leaf and Flower, but grows up to be a Shrub or little Tree, as tall as a Man, after the manner of *Sothernwood*. It has a bitter, aromattick Taste, and a not unpleasant Smell.

It is common on the Cliffs by the Sea-side in *Sicily*, *Naples*, and the adjacent Islands; it is found also sometimes on the midland Hills.

2. *Abinthium Ponticum seu Romanum Officinatum*, seu *Dioscoridis*, *C. B. Pin.* 138. *Common Wormwood*. *Abinthium vulgare*, *majus*, *J. B.* 3. 168. *Abinthium latifolium*, *Dod. Pempt.* 23.

The Stalks of this are a Cubit or two Cubits high, round, striated, stiff and ligneous, hoary, full of Pith, cloathed with frequent Leaves placed alternately. The Leaves sit on long channell'd Pedicles, variously divided, first into two or three pair of Jaggs, and then each Jagg into many others, hoary on both sides, but most underneath. The Leaves and their jaggs are broader than in any other Species of *Wormwood*. The Flowers grow in a long row, out of the bosoms of the Leaves, which come forth towards the upper part of the Stalk, and Branches, as it were in Clusters, each of them hang on very short and slender Pedicles; hanging down, and composed of greenish yellow Florets. The Smell of the whole Plant is strongly aromattick. The Taste is bitter with some astringency.

It is common every where, by way-sides, and in barren, uncultivated and waste places.

3. *Abinthium Ponticum montanum*, *C. B. Pin.* 138. *Common, Mountain Wormwood*. *Abinthium vulgare*, *montanum*, *J. B.* 3. 173. *Abinthium montanum*, *Cam. Epit.* 453.

It is altogether like the preceding in Root, Stalks, Leaves and Flowers, but smaller, a Foot and a half high at most; it is of a more grateful bitter Taste, and not so abominable a Smell.

It grows on Hills in many places.

4. *Abinthium Ponticum, Creticum*, *grati odoris*, *C. B. Pin.* 138. *Prodr.* 171. *Candy, Pontick Wormwood*, of a pleasant Smell.

It has a Stalk above a Cubit high, round, hoary, divided into many Branches, five Inches long; cloath'd with slender, much divided, soft, hoary Leaves. The Flowers are like the common one in shape and colour, but a little larger. It is an *Evergreen*, has a pleasant Smell, and is not in the least bitter. It is much covered by Cattle.

It is common in *Candy*, Mr *Ray* is of opinion that this is the true *Pontick Wormwood*.

5. *Abſinthium Ponticum, tenuifolium, incanum, C. B. Pin. 138. Roman or Cyprus Wormwood.* *Abſinthium Ponticum, vulgare, folio inferius albo, J. B. 3. 175. Abſinthicum tenuifolium, Dod. Pempt. 24.*

It has numerous Roots, ſmall and interwoven with frequent Fibres, ligneous and of an aromattick Taſte. It raiſes many Stalks from the ſame Root, a Cubit and a Cubit and a half high, round, ſmooth, greeniſh, with a caſt of red or purple. The Leaves are as finely cut as thoſe of *Sothernwood*, but with ſhorter and neater Segments, a little downy, eſpecially underneath, of a ſweet Smell and a bitteriſh Taſte. The Flowers are leſs than thoſe of the *common Wormwood*, and have a ſtronger Smell than the Leaves.

It grows about *Vienna*, and in ſeveral other parts of *Germany*. It Flowers and Seeds in Autumn, and withers at the approach of Winter.

6. *Abſinthium Ponticum, tenuifolium, caulibus purpuraſcentibus, foliis ſupina parte viridioribus, C. B. Pin. 139. Fine-leav'd, Pontick Wormwood, with purpliſh Stalks, and Leaves greener on the upper ſide.*

7. *Abſinthium Ponticum, tenuifolium, Auſtriacum, C. B. Pin. 139. Auſtrian Wormwood.* *Abſinthium Auſtriacum, tenuifolium, J. B. 3. 179. Abſinthium Seriphium, Dod. Pempt. 25.*

The Stalk of this is generally a Foot high, ſometimes it attains the height of a Cubit, being ſtrong, hoary, ſet with many Leaves, in ſome ſort like thoſe of the *Abſinthium marinum Belgarum*, finer cut, altogether hoary; it is divided at top into many Branches, which are loaded with hanging Flowers. The Root produces new Stalks every Year. The whole Plant is exceeding bitter, but elegant and rare.

It grows on the Hills and ſome open places near *Vienna*, where it is gather'd and brought to the Apothecaries-Shops, promiſcuouſly with the *Pontick Wormwood*.

8. *Abſinthium Ponticum, repens vel ſupinum, C. B. Pin. 139. Creeping Pontick Wormwood.* *Abſinthium repens, Tabern. Icon. 3.*

It has a ſimple and ſingle Stalk, commonly a Cubit high, round, ſmooth, cloath'd with Leaves, like thoſe of the *sweet-scented Camomile*. A little above the middle of the Stalk appear the Flowers, like thoſe of *Sothernwood*, the lower ones hanging on Pedicles about half an Inch long. The upper ones having ſcarce any, but growing almoſt cloſe to the Stalk. The Root is ligneous, twiſted, divided and fibrous.

It is ſaid to grow on ſome of the cold Mountains of *Switzerland*.

9. *Abſinthium inſpidum, Abſinthio vulgari ſimile, C. B. Pin. 139. Wormwood without Scent.* *Abſinthium inſpidum, J. B. 3. 173.*

It reſembles the *common Wormwood* entirely in all its parts; but has neither Taſte nor Smell.

10. *Abſinthium maritimum Lavandulæ folio, C. B. Pin. 139. Lavender-leaved Sea-Wormwood.* *Abſinthium maritimum, latifolium, ſive Matthioli, J. B. 3. 174. Abſinthium anguſtifolium, Dod. Pempt. 26.*

It has thick Branches, a Cubit long and longer, ligneous, whitish, encompass'd with abundance of Leaves. The Leaves are all over cover'd with an hoary Down, ſometimes entire, and like thoſe of an *Olive-tree*, delicate, divided into two, three or four jaggs of a *Mugwort* Smell, and a not unpleaſant Taſte. The Flowers are yellow and ſmaller than thoſe of the *common Wormwood*.

11. *Abſinthium maritimum, foliis ſuperioribus in aliquot lacinias diviſis, C. B. Pin. 139. Sea Wormwood, with the upper Leaves divided into ſome Jaggs.* *Abſinthii anguſtfolii ramulus, foliis ſiſſis, Dod. Pempt. 26.*

12. *Abſinthium Seriphium, Germanicum, C. B. Pin. 139. German Sea-Wormwood.* *Abſinthium Seriphium, Germanicum, ſucculento folio, ſive Miſnicum, J. B. 3. 178. Abſinthium marinum, Miſnenſe, Cluſ. Hiſt. 339.*

The Leaves of this are variously divided, succulent, hoary, very like those of the *Sea-Wormwood*, which grows on the Coasts of *England* and *Holland*, but of a something stronger Smell and Taste.

13. *Abinthium Seriphium*, *Belgium*, *C. B. Pin.* 139. *J. B. 3.* 178. *English Sea-Wormwood*. *Abinthium Seriphium vulg dictum*, *Cam. Epit.* 458.

It is very woolly and hoary, having Leaves like those of the *common Wormwood*, but much smaller, whiter, and finer cut. It has many Flowers like little Globules, and Seeds like the *common Wormwood*. It grows to the height of a Foot and a half or higher. It is of a strong Smell, but of a salt, pleasant and bitter Taste, when gather'd in its native Soil; but when brought into Gardens and watered with fresh Water, it loses much of its Taste and Nature.

It grows in great plenty on the Seacoast of *England*, and all along *Zeland* and *Flanders*, and in some parts of *Brabant*.

14. *Abinthium maritimum*, *Seriphio Belgico simile*, latiore folio, odoris grati, *D. Plukenet. Raii Synops.* 94. *Sea-Wormwood* resembling the *English Sea Wormwood*, with a broader Leaf, and a pleasant Smell.

15. *Abinthium Seriphium Gallicum*, *C. B. Pin.* 139. *French Sea Wormwood*. *Abinthium Seriphium, tenuifolium, marinum, Narbonense*, *J. B. 3.* 177.

It has many, woody, hoary Stalks, a Cubit high; along which are placed many Leaves, finely cut, but broader than those of *Gesner's Abinthium Alpinum*, to the Leaves of which they are otherwise not unlike, but less white, of a saltish Taste, with some bitterness, but at their first appearance they are succulent and green.

It is common on Coasts of the *Mediterranean*.

16. *Abinthium Santonicum*, *Gallicum*, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *French Wormwood*. *Santonici species majuscula & longiusculis foliis*, *Cam. Epit.* 457.

17. *Abinthium Seriphium, montanum, candidum*, *C. B. Pin.* 139. *White Mountain Wormwood*. *Abinthium Vallesianum, tenuifolium, candidum sive Herba alba*,

J. B. 3. 179. *Abinthii speciosi seu externi species 1.* *Dod. Pempt.*

This is whiter than the *Sea-Wormwood*, pretty like it in Taste, but something sweeter, and a little resembling *Camphire*. The Segments of the Leaves are narrower.

18. *Abinthium Alpinum, incanum*, *C. B. Pin.* 139. *Prod.* 71. *Hoary, Mountain Wormwood*. *Affenzo Alpino*, ii *Pon. Bald. Ital.* 218.

It scarce differs from the preceding, but in smallness.

19. *Abinthium Alpinum, candidum, humile*, *C. B. Pin.* 139. *Prod.* 71. *Dwarf, white, Mountain Wormwood*.

20. *Abinthium corymbiferum, annuum. Annual, corymbiferous Wormwood*. *Elichrysum foliis Abrotoni*, *C. B. Pin.* 264. *Heli-chryson quorundam, folio Abrotoni*, *J. B. 3.* 150. *Elichryson*, *Dod. Pempt.* 264.

21. *Abinthium Seriphium, Hispanicum, flore oblongo*. *Spanish Wormwood with a long Flower*. *Abinthium tenuifolium, elegans, ex Hispania Turnefortii*, *Almag. Bot. Phytog. Tab.* 1. fig. 3.

22. *Abinthium Halepense, grati odoris, coma delicatiore*, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. & Phyt. Tab.* 73. F. 2. *Wormwood of Aleppo, of a pleasant Smell, with slenderer Spikes*. *Abinthium Syriacum, minus, brevioribus foliis, coma multiplicato, tenuissima, Mor. Hist. Oxon part.* 3. 8. *Abinthium tenuifolium, Syriacum, sive Santonicum, spurium, coma tenuissima*, *Ejusd. Sect. vi. Tab.* 1. fig. 9.

23. *Abinthium Africanum, arborescens, folio vermiculato, incano*, *Oldenl. Arbore-scent, African Wormwood, with an hoary, vermiculated Leaf*.

24. *Abinthium Orientale, fruticosum, incanum, amplo folio, tenuissime divi-so*. *Hoary, shrubby, oriental Wormwood, with a large Leaf, very finely divided*.

25. *Abinthium Orientale, incanum, capillaceo folio, floribus in capitulum congestis*. *Hoary, oriental Wormwood, with a capillaceous Leaf, and Flowers cluster'd into an Head*.

26. *Abſinthium Orientale, incanum, tenuifolium, floribus luteis, in capitulum congeſtis & ſuſum ſpectantibus.* *Fine-leav'd, oriental Wormwood, with yellow Flowers, gather'd into an Head, and looking upwards.*

27. *Abſinthium Orientale, incanum, Tanaceti folio, inodorum.* *Hoary, oriental Wormwood, with a Tanſey-Leaf, without Smell.*

28. *Abſinthium Orientale, tenuifolium, argenteum & ſericeum, flore magno.* *Fine leav'd, ſilver, ſilken, oriental Wormwood.*

29. *Abſinthium Orientale, vulgari ſimile, ſed longe minus amarum.* *Oriental Wormwood, like the common one, but far leſs bitter.*

30. *Abſinthium Orientale, tenuifolium, incanum, odore Lavandulæ & inſpidum.* *Hoary, fine-leav'd, Oriental Wormwood, with a Lavender-Smell, and inſpid.*

31. *Abſinthium Orientale, tenuifolium, incanum, Lavandulæ odore & amarum, flore deorſum ſpectante.* *Hoary, fine-leav'd, Oriental Wormwood, with a Lavender-Smell and bitter, with the Flower hanging Down.*

32. *Abſinthium maritimum noſtras, D. Preſton Raii Supp. 231.* *Scottiſh, Sea-Wormwood.*

It has a creeping, fibrous Root, and a fragrant Smell; it has ſmall, white, finely divided Leaves; it ariſes to the height of about a Foot. It has ſtoſculous, oblong Flowers of a yellow colour; contained in a narrow and ſquamous Empalement, diſpoſed in ſpikes according to the length of the Stalk. Each Florer is ſucceeded by one ſolid Seed.

It grows on our Sea-coaſts in ſeveral places, particularly on the Stones and Rocks near *Fifeneſs* in *Scotland*.

33. *Abſinthium Africanum ſpicatum, foliis tenuiſſimis & breviſſimis integris, D. Sherard. Raii Supp. 232.* *Spiked, African Wormwood, with very fine, ſhort, entire Leaves.*

Common Wormwood is generally believed to be the *Abſinthium Ponticum* of the Antients; the beſt *Wormwood* being ſuppoſed to grow in *Pontus*, a Country of the Leſſer *Asia*. The Leaves and Tops are uſed, and

are accounted good and helpful in all Diſorders of the Stomach; as Weakneſs, Loſs of Appetite, Vomiting and Surſeits.

They ſtrengthen the *Viſcera*, and are of ſervice in Dropſies, Jaundice, and in Tertian and Quartan Agues, and kill Worms. In all the above-nam'd Caſes it is given inſuſed in Water, Ale or Wine.

A Cataplaſm of the green Leaves beat up with Hogs Lard was commended to Mr. Ray by Dr. Huſe as a good external Remedy againſt the ſwelling of the Tonſils and the Quinzy.

Medicines prepared in the Shops from *Wormwood* are, A Simple Water, A greater and a leſſer Compound Water, A Simple and a Compound Syrup, An Oil by Inſuſion and Decoctiſon, An Oil by Diſtillation, An Extract, and a Fixt Salt. *Miller*.

Wormwood is a Plant of the greateſt uſe of many in Phyſick; it's a potent *Vermifuge*, *Febrifuge*, *Stomachick*, *Anticorbutick*, &c. In a Word, there is no Caſe nor Diſeaſe which proceeds from too groſs a Blood, or from Obſtructions in any of the *Capillaries*, but as an *Attenuater* it may be effectual in reſerating them. It's a more powerful *Stomachick*, by cutting and dividing that tough and viſcid Phlegm which obduces the inner ſurface of the Stomach; and obtrudes the ſubtle Particles of the *Saliva*, ſeparated by the Glands in the Stomach; which acts upon its nervous Coat, and ſtirs up the *Appetite*. Its moſt active principle is a great quantity of fixed Salt; by which it corrects too great an *Acidity* and *Acrimony* in the Blood, which may be one of the principal Cauſes of thoſe *intermitting Fevers* and *Agues*, ſo very epidemic in low and maritime Places. It's likewise by the activity of theſe Saline Parts, that it diſſolves the tender texture of the ſmall Maggors, with which the Intestines of Children are ſo much afflicted, before their Stomachs are ſo ſtrong as to concoct and diſgeſt their Food, and the *Ova* of Inſects conveyed along with it. Tho' it may ſeem to have few volatile Parts, becauſe ſcarce diſcernable by the aſcent in Diſtillation, yet this Virtue may proceed from a certain Combination of its more Earthy and Saline Parts together. From whence the exceſſive bitterneſs is of great

use; because it either remains longer in the Stomach or Intestines, and produces the effect of attenuating the viscid Humours there, or passes more slowly thro' the minute Capillaries, and sequesters the Obstructions in them, which the more volatile Substances could not so fitly perform. Its Salts are easily dissolv'd in Water; therefore it soon conciliates its Virtue, being drank by way of Tea. It loses nothing of its most useful parts by boiling, and therefore such as desire it stronger may have it in Decoction; it may be infus'd in Ale or Wine to make that which is called Purl. Its Tincture may be extracted in Brandy; it may be taken alone in all the three, or mixed with other Ingredients for Worms, want of Appetite, intermitting Fevers and Agues, the Scurvy and Hysterical Cases or Obstructions of the Menses. Take any of these Preparations in a Morning fasting, and eat nothing for some time after to excite the Appetite; or, take a quarter of a Pint every two Hours, betwixt the periodical returns of an Ague. The Preparations are its simple or compound Water, Its Extract. Tincture. Fixt. Salt. Conserve. Chymical Oyl, its simple and compound Syrup. It enters the *Aq. Laëis Chamemeli Comp.* Internally. Externally, in discurient and vermifugous Fomentations and Cataplasms. *Ol. Absynth. per Insolationem* with common Oil. *Excestrense Ung. Amarum Martiatum Mastichinum Nervinum Empl. Stomach. Magistral.* &c. The Roman Wormwood is fit for the same purposes; but because of its more agreeable aromatick Taste, it's more convenient for Tea, an Infusion or Decoction in Water. Its Leaves are chiefly used in Conserve. The Sea-Wormwoods serve for the same purposes, and are not unfitly prescribed in the *Aq. Absynth. magis composita*, conciliating more volatile parts than either of the two former. They may be indifferently used, tho' there be a considerable difference among them, as has been observed. Blair.

The fifth Species is of the nature of the common, but its Virtues weaker; it is useful in the disorders of the Stomach and Liver. *Matthiolus* writes, that he knew several Persons in a deplorable condition by the Dropsy, that were cured by the con-

stant use of the Conserve of the Leaves of this Plant, and indeed this is the Roman Wormwood, that the Apothecaries ought to make their Conserve of; whereas they altogether make it of the Sea-Wormwood, because more pleasant and palatable. *Milner.*

The Leaves and tops of the 13th are used, and this is the Roman Wormwood that is of use in the Shops, and has been so for this hundred Years, if not much longer, *Parkinson* complaining in his time, that the Physicians and Apothecaries made use of it instead of the former, tho' it came far short of it in Virtue; and *Dioscorides* and *Galen* affirmed, that *Seriphium* was hurtful to the Stomach. *Ibid.*

GENUS III.

Abrotanum, SOTHERNWOOD.

Sothernwood is a Plant with the Flowers and Fruits of Wormwood, from which it differs only in the outward Face.

The Species of Sothernwood are;

1. Abrotanum latifolium, inodorum, C. B. Pin. 136. Unsavory Sothernwood. Abrotanum inodorum, Lob. Icon. 769.

This has many Branches, for the most part lying on the Ground: Leaves more hoary and whitish than those of the fine-leav'd Sothernwood, which it otherwise much resembles.

2. Abrotanum mas, angustifolium, majus, C. B. Pin. 136. Common Sothernwood. Abrotanum vulgare, J. B. 3. 192. Abrotanum mas, Dod. Pempt. 21.

From a ligneous Root, it sends forth many shrubby Twiggs, three or four Cubits high, hard, brittle, full of a white Pith, reddish, striated, branched. It has many, fine-cut Leaves, a little larger than those of *Fennel*, hoary, of a strong Smell, and a bitter, acrid Taste. The Flowers grow along the Branches, like those of *Wormwood*, of a yellow-colour. The Seed is less.

3. *Abrotanum mas, angustifolium, maximum*, C. B. Pin. 136. The greatest, narrow-leav'd *Sothernwood*.

4. *Abrotanum mas, angustifolium, incanum*, C. B. Pin. 136. Hoary, narrow-leav'd *Sothernwood*. *Abrotanum mas, maximum*, Col. Part 1. 54.

5. *Abrotanum mas, angustifolium, minus*, C. B. Pin. 136. Small, sweet *Sothernwood*. *Abrotanum cum pulchris corymbis*, J. B. 3. 194. *Abrotanum odoratum, humile, dense fruticosum*, Lob. Icon. 769.

This is a lower Plant than the common one, its Leaves are divided in like manner, but are less hoary, and of a sweeter Smell. The Flowers are of a shining yellow; the Seed is very fruitful.

6. *Abrotanum campestre, cauliculis albicantibus*, C. B. Pin. 136. Fine-leav'd *Sothernwood, with whitish Stalks*. *Abrotanum sylvestre, inodorum, cauliculis ex viridi albicantibus*, Schuvenck 5.

The Root is long and about as thick as ones Thumb, branched, ligneous, perennial. It sends forth some Stalks a Cubit high, which when old degenerate into a solid and hard Wood. The Leaves are hairy, whitish, divided like those of *Sea-Wormwood*, and smelling like those of common *Sothernwood*.

It grows commonly in *Germany, Italy* and *Narbonne*, by way-sides and in barren places. It has been found in *England*, by the way-side from *Newmarket* to *Lyn*, near a Village called *Elden*.

7. *Abrotanum campestri simile, Tingitanum*, H. L. Bat. A *Sothernwood* of *Tangier*, resembling the former.

8. *Abrotanum campestre, cauliculis rubentibus*, C. B. Pin. 136. Fine-leaved *Sothernwood, with reddish Stalks*. *Abrotanum inodorum, cauliculis purpurascantibus*,

Schuvenck 5. Artemisia tenuifolia, five leptophyllos, aliis *Abrotanum, sylvestre*, J. B. 3. 194.

9. *Abrotanum campestre, incanum, Carlinæ odore*, C. B. Pin. 136. Prodr. 71. Hoary, field *Sothernwood, with a Carline Thistle Smell*.

10. *Abrotanum humile, corymbis majoribus, aureis*, H. R. Par. Low *Sothernwood, with larger, golden Flowers*.

11. *Abrotanum Lini folio, acri & odorato. Tarragon. Dracunculus hortensis* five *Tarchon*, J. B. 3. 148. *Draco herba*, Dod. Pempt. 709.

It has shrubby Stalks, two Cubits long and longer, hard, slender, something angular, divided into irregular Branches; which are adorn'd with Leaves, fine cut towards the bottom, but towards the upper part of the Plant, like those of *Flax* or *Hyssop*, dark-green, shining, not at all divided, of an hot, aromatick Taste, with some sweetness, not unlike preserv'd *Anise-seeds*, The Flowers are disposed along the upper part of the Branches, as in *Sothernwood*.

It is planted in Gardens, and propagated more by Slips, than by Seeds.

12. *Abrotanum Hispanicum, Absinthii Pontici folio*. Spanish *Sothernwood, with a Pontick Wormwood-Leaf. Artemisia tenuifolia*, 1 Clus. Hist. 227.

13. *Abrotanum Hispanicum, maritimum, folio crasso, splendente & rigido*. Spanish, *Sea-Wormwood, with a thick, shining, stiff Leaf*.

14. *Abrotanum mas ex Surinam, molli hirsutie canescens*, Pluk. Almag. Bot. Raii Hist. 1866. Male *Sothernwood* of *Surinam*, hoary with a soft Down.

15. *Abrotanum elatius, subincanum, foliis creberrimis, secundum caulem in metæ formam fastigiatis*, Pluk. Almag. Bot. Larger, hoary *Sothernwood, with very frequent Leaves, gather'd into a kind of Pyramid*.

16. *Abrotanum Orientale, annuum, Absinthii minoris folio*. Annual, oriental *Sothernwood, with the Leaf of the lesser Wormwood*.

17. *Abrotanum Orientale Chamæmeli folio*. Oriental *Sothernwood, with a Chamemile-Leaf*.

18. *Abrotanum Africanum*, foliis argenteis, angustis, floribus spicatis, capitulis copioso tomento donatis, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 233. *African Sothernwood, with narrow, silver Leaves, spiked Flowers, and very woolly Heads.*

19. *Abrotanum Africanum*, foliis argenteis, angustis, floribus umbellatis, capitulis tomentosis, *Raii Supp.* 233. *African Sothernwood, with narrow, silver Leaves, umbellated Flowers, and woolly Heads.*

The Leaves and Tops of the *Common Sothernwood* are good against Putrefaction and Poisons, and the Bites of Venomous Creatures. They kill Worms; and are sometimes used for the suppression of Urine, and the Terms in Hytlerick Disorders. They are frequently put in warming and strengthening Ointments. The Juice of the Leaves, as also a *Lixivium* of the Ashes is highly commended against the falling off the Hair and Baldness. *Miller.*

Sothernwood by the unpleasantness of its smell and disagreeable taste is not much used. It's a potent Vermifuge, and may be inwardly given along with fresh *Rue-Leaves*, mixed with fresh Butter, formed into small balls, to be swallowed by Children for the *Worms*; but for any other internal use, as is observed, the *Lavender-Cotton* is to be preferred. Externally it may be applied in *Fomentations* and *Cataplasms*. It may also be mixed with the *Cataplasms* made with an *Ox-Gall, Tanzy, &c.* and apply'd to the Navel for *Worms*. They use it especially in hot weather to strow in Rooms, where is a dead Corpse, or lay it upon the Coffin, for its predominant strong Smell. *Blair.*

The Leaves of *Farragon*, which are chiefly used, are heating and drying, and good for those who have cold Stomachs, and to that end are frequently put into Salads; it expels Wind, provokes Urine and the *Menses*; but is not often used in Medicines. *Miller.*

Tarragon has a pleasant, hot, aromatick taste; and tho' but of small use in Physick, yet its leaves may be very well eat with fresh Butter, in the Spring, as they do *Sage* for a stomachick; or in a Salad, along with *Purslain*, and other esteemed cold Salads, which is very much used in *Holland* and

Flanders. It may be also apply'd externally in discutient Fomentations, &c. *Blair.*

T A B L E CCLXX. Fig. 3.

G E N U S IV.

Artemisia, MUGWORT.

Mugwort is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of many Florets B, divided into several segments, sitting on the Embryo C, and contained in a squamous Empalement F. Among the Florets are found naked Embryo's D, ending in a bifid thread E, which, as well as the Embryo C become a Seed like that of *Wormwood*: But it is to be distinguished from *Wormwood*, only in its external face; for the difference of the Flowers almost escapes the Eyes.

The Species of *Mugwort* are;

1. *Artemisia vulgaris*, major, caule & flore purpurascens C. B. *Pin.* 137. *Common Mugwort.* *Artemisia vulgaris*, J. B. 3. 184. *Artemisia rubra*, *Tabern. Icon.* 7.

Its Root is oblique, a finger thick, sending down large, white Fibres, of a sweetish and aromatick taste. Its stalks are two or three cubits high, a finger thick, round, striated, hairy with a short down, pretty firm and stiff, for the most part purplish, full of pith, cloath'd with frequent Leaves, plac'd alternately, and branched at the upper part. The Leaves, are divided almost like those of the *common Wormwood*; but the segments are broader towards the bottom of the Plant, and longer and sharper towards the top, dark-green above, smooth, hoary underneath; by which Note it is easily distinguished from *Wormwood*. The Flowers are placed at the tops of the Stalks and Branches in bunches, coming

out

out of the Bosoms of the Leaves more frequent than those of *Wormwood*, but each being smaller, compos'd of purplish Florets, not hanging down, as in *Wormwood*, of an aromatick and grateful smell, not so strong as *Wormwood*, something resembling the smell of *Lavender*.

Clusius says, that, wherever he has travelled, he has always met *Mugwort*; whence he concludes, that it is a Plant common to all *Europe*.

2. *Artemisia vulgaris*, major, caule ex viridi albicante. *White Mugwort*. *Artemisia alba*, *Tabern. Icon.* 8.

3. *Artemisia foliis ex luteo variegatis*, *H. R. Par.* *Mugwort with variegated Leaves*. *Artemisia foliis variegatis*, *Mor. H. R. Bles.*

4. *Artemisia, rubra, maritima.* *Mentz. pug.* *Red-Sea Mugwort.*

5. *Artemisia Orientalis*, folio amplissimo, laciniato. *Oriental Mugwort with a very large, jagged Leaf.*

6. *Artemisia Orientalis*, *Tanacetii folio*, inodora. *Oriental Mugwort, with a Tansey Leaf, without smell.*

7. *Artemisia Orientalis*, *Tanacetii folio*, odora, peramara & glutinosa. *Oriental Mugwort, with a Tansey Leaf, of a sweet smell, very bitter and glutinous.*

8. *Artemisia Chinenfis*, cujus Mollugo Moxa dicitur, *Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 15. Fig. 1.* *Chinese Mugwort, whose Down on the Stalk is called Moxa.*

9. *Artemisia humilior*, flore majore albo, *Slon. Cat. Jam.* *Lower Mugwort, with a larger, white Flower.* *Matricariæ Achoavan dictæ similis*, *Erysimi foliis*, *Abinthii saporis*, *Jamaicensis* *Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 45. Fig. 3.* *Wild Wormwood.* *Jamaicensibus dicta.*

From a small brownish Root, a finger long, hairy with a few Fibres, emerge many Stalks, a foot long, striated, solid, whitish, branched, the branches coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, cloath'd with Leaves deeply cut or jagged after the manner of *Wormwood* or *Mugwort*, of a whiter colour, the lower they are on the Stalk and Branches the larger. The Flowers are placed on the extremities of the branches, compos'd of many, small,

white Florets, larger than those of the common *Mugwort*.

Artemisia has it's name from *Artemissa*, a Queen of *Caria*. *Mulieris quoque* (says *Pliny*) *hanc gloriam affectavere, in quibus Artemisia uxor Mausoli adoptata herba, quæ antea Parthenis vocabatur. Sunt qui ab Artemide Ilithya (Diana obstetrix) cognominatam putant, quoniam privatim medeatur fœminarum malis.*

The Herb itself being fresh, or the juice thereof taken, is a special remedy, upon the overmuch taking of *Opium*: Three drams of the powder of the dry'd leaves taken in Wine, is a speedy, and the best certain help for the *Sciatica*; and Decoction thereof made with *Camomile* and *Agrimony*, and the place bathed therewith while it is warm, taketh away the pains of the Sinews, and the Cramp. It is said of *Pliny*, that if a Traveller bind some of the Herb about him, he shall feel no weariness at all in his Journey; as also that no evil Medicine or evil Beast shall hurt him that hath this Herb about him. Many such idle superstitious and irreligious relations are set down, both by the Ancient and later writers concerning this and other Plants, which to relate, were both unseemly to me, and unprofitable for you. I will only declare unto you, the idle conceit of some of our later days concerning this Plant, and that is even of *Bauhinus*, who glorieth to be an Eye-witness of this Foppery, that upon *St. John's Eve*, there are Coals to be found at Mid-day under the Roots of *Mugwort*, which after or before that time, are very small or none at all, and are used as an Amulet to hang about the Neck of those that have the Falling-sickness, to cure them thereof. *Parkinson.*

The *Mugwort* has a little herby saltish taste, and gives a faint red colour to the blue Paper; It is likely, that the Salt which is naturally in this Plant, resembles the *Sal Armoniac*; but is united with a great deal of Sulphur and Earth: For by the Chymical Analysis we obtain from the *Mugwort* (besides several acid Liquors) some volatile concrete, and very lixivial fix'd Salt, and a great deal of Sulphur and Earth. All these Principles render this Plant

Plant very aperitive; and proper to regulate and restore the *Menses*: An Extract, a Conserve and a Syrup are prepared from this Plant: That which *Fernelius* has described, is too compound; *Lemery's* description is preferable: For the Vapours, and flections of *Mugwort* are taken after the manner of Tea; they are used also in Broths and Pisans. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

The Leaves of *Mugwort*, are chiefly used, and principally against Distempers incident to the Female Sex, being of great service in promoting the menstrual Evacuations, both given inwardly, and used outwardly in Baths and *Semicupia*; they strengthen the Head and Nerves, and are very good against hysteric Fits, or Vapours *Miller.*

It is the opinion of all Authors, that it's a great Aperient; it has none of the *Wormwood*-bitterness, nor is it very aromatick in the taste, has a peculiar strong smell; it's recommended chiefly as a good Hysterick: A Tea of the Leaves is given to Women that have the *Menses* obstructed: It is prescribed along with other Anti-hysterical Ingredients in Infusions, either in Ale or Wine, and given to drink each Morning in the fore-named cases. I am ready to think it partakes of the same virtues with it's *Congeners* the *Wormwoods*; it's not being so bitter may have brought it first into more frequent use among the Females; but it does not seem to have more active principles than they for expelling the Secundine, and in other diseases of Women, as is pretended: Proper experience teaches me, that it does not abound so much with the fixt Salt as the other, and it's volatile parts are not so very conspicuous. The *Syr. de Artemisia* is a laborious Receipt. The new *London*-Dispensatory has wisely omitted several ingredients; there still remain enough to make it a potent Hysterick, tho' the *Mugwort* were not there. *Blair.*

An account of the *Moxa* taken out of *Kempfer's History of Japan.*

Moxa is a soft Down, or flaxy Substance, of a grey or ash-colour, very apt to take Fire, though it burns but slowly, and with a moderate Heat, there being scarce any

sparkling observed, till it is quite consumed into Ashes. It is made of the dry Leaves of the *Artemisia vulgaris latifolia*, or common *Mugwort* with broad Leaves, which are plucked off when the Plant is very young and tender, and hung out in the open Air, for a long while. The *Japanese* say, that it is not at all times equally proper to gather the *Mugwort* for making the *Moxa*, but that it must be done only on such Days, which have been by Astrologers singled out for this purpose, and have the advantage of a particular benign influence of the Heavens and Stars, whereby the virtues of this Plant is greatly increas'd. These Days are the first five Days of the fifth *Japanese* Month, called *Gonguatxgonitz* by the Natives, which according to the *Gregorian Almanack*, answer to the beginning of *June*, and sometimes, but seldom, the latter end of *May*. For, as I have elsewhere observed, the *Japanese* begin their Year with the New Moon, which is next to the Spring Equinox. The Plant must be gathered early in the Morning, before it loses the Dew, which fell in the Night, and then hung out in the Air on the West-side of the House, till it is full dry. It is afterwards laid up in the Garret; and it must be observed, that the older it is, the tenderer and better Down may be obtained from it; for which reason some keep ten years. The fresh and young *Mugwort* is by the *Japanese* call'd *Tutx*, and when it is full grown, and come to perfection, they call it *Famoggi*. And here I cannot forbear taking notice, that it is customary, both in *China* and *Japan*; for Men to change their names, when they come of age, or have been raised to any considerable Post. In the like manner different names are frequently given to Plants, (not to mention other things) according to their different state of perfection, and differing uses. This variety of names, 'tis true, conveys to our mind a clear and distinct Idea of things, as they are at different times, and under different changes; but on the other hand it so multiplies the number of words, as to become very troublesome to the memory. The preparation of the *Moxa* is a matter of no great art or difficulty. In the first place, the leaves are beaten with a Pestle into

into the form of a coarse *Flax*, and then rubb'd with both hands, till they lose the coarser Fibres, and harder Membranous parts; which being done, there remains only that soft, delicate, homogeneous, and so much commended Down, which nature bestowed on the young *Mugwort* preferably to other Plants.

The burning of the *Moxa* hath nothing in the least to terrify people, and to deter them from going through the operation. It burns so slowly, that scarce any sparkling can be discerned, and it might be doubted, whether it burns at all, were it not for a thin scarce visible Smoak, arising from it, which however is not at all disagreeable to the Smell. The pain is not very considerable, and falls far short of that which is occasioned by other Causticks, or actual Cauteries. Those Cones indeed, which the *Japanese* call *Kawakiri*, that is, *Skin cutters*, are something more painful, being the first two or three tents successively applied to the Skin. 'Tis from these Cones that the *Japanese* call the new Taxes, laid on them by their Princes and Governours, *Kawakiri*, because they say they are very hard to be bore at first, but become much easier in time. I have seen many times the very Boys suffer themselves to be burnt in several parts of their Body, without shewing the least sense of Pain. For they burn indifferently, and without regard, old and young, rich and poor, male and female; only Women big with Child are spared, if they have not been burnt before. The intent of burning with the *Moxa*, is either to prevent or cure Diseases. But it is more particularly recommended by their Physicians as a preventive Medicine, for which reason they advise the healthy, more than the sick People, to make use of it. This practice of theirs they ground upon the following Principle, That by the very same Virtue, whereby it dispels and cures present Distempers, it must of necessity destroy the Seeds of those to come, and by this means prevent them. Hence it is that in these extremities of the East, all Persons, who have any regard for their Health, cause themselves to be burnt once every six Months. This custom is so thoroughly and so religiously observed in *Japan*, that even

those unhappy Persons, who are condemn'd to perpetual Imprisonment, are not deprived of this benefit, but are taken out of their Dungeons once in six Months in order to be Burnt with the *Moxa*. The burning with the *Moxa*, by way of Prevention, requires but a few Tents, and those very small ones, but if it be intended to cure a Distemper, there must be more, and longer, particularly if the cause of the Distemper lies deep, and is consequently so much the more difficult to be removed.

If you ask either the *Chinese* or *Japanese*, in what Distempers it be proper to burn with the *Moxa*, they return the following Answer, That it is proper in all Distempers, were an occult Vapour, and which lies, as it were, imprisoned within the Body, occasions a dissolution of the Solids, and a sense of Pain, and hinders the affected part from duly performing its Functions. Considering things in this View, there is scarce a Distemper, of all that infinite number, incident to humane Bodies, but the *Japanese* and *Chinese* Physicians will advise their Patient to be burnt with the *Moxa* for it, which quickly, as they pretend, and in a very short time, destroys and removes its Cause. This Caustick is not unknown to those *black Asiatick Nations*, which inhabit the *torrid Zone*. They learnt it from their Neighbours, and it is not long ago that its use was introduced amongst them, with that difference only, that they apply much larger Tents, or Cones; than either the *Chinese* or *Japanese*, of whom they had it, in proportion as the Distemper is difficult and dangerous; or as its cause lies deep in the Body. Even the *Dutch* in the *Indies* have lately experienced, what a good effect may be expected from burning with the *Moxa* in arthritick, gouty, and rheumatick Distempers. This Caustick breaks the force of the saline and tartarous Particles, which the too plentiful use of *Rhenish Wines* leaves in the Blood, and which being fix'd about the joints, and particularly irritating that sensible Membrane, which encompasses the Bones, are the cause of Gouty Paroxysms.

It dissolves the stagnating Lymph, which being gathered about the Articulations, occasions Rheumatick and Arthritick Pains, provided a large Cone or Tent be applied for either of these purposes, and provided it be applied in time, before the morbid matter be accumulated so far as to break and lacerate the capillary Vessels, to tear the Membranes and Muscles, in which it is lodged, and thereby to occasion those Tumours and Impostumations, which are frequently the consequences of these dangerous Distempers, and which will then yield no farther to any emollient or dissolvent Medicine whatever. However, it may not be amiss, to observe that although in the hot Asiatick Countries the use of this Caustick hath been found by experience very successful in the above-mentioned Distempers, yet the like success cannot be reasonably expected from its application in our colder European Climates. In hot Countries the Perspiration is stronger, the Fluids thinner, the Pores wider, the Muscles and Membranes more relaxed. Sometimes also, by the application of this Caustick, the Pain will be only removed, and not entirely taken off. The force of Saline Particles will be broke in those parts, which are burnt by the *Moxa*; and sometimes perhaps it will penetrate so deep as to burst and tear the *Periostium*. This will doubtless take off the sense of Pain in these very parts, but be no hindrance of its shifting to others. The *Brahmins* indeed go farther, and confidently assure their Patients, that the Pain being once removed, will never return, if they do but abstain from eating of Flesh, and from strong fermented inebriating Liquors, such as Wine, Beer, and the like. These, they say, breed new Crudities, which when they come into the Blood, will fall down again upon the Legs, and there lay a new foundation for gouty Paroxysms. *Buthofius*, a Minister of the Gospel at *Batavia* in the *Indies*, went too far, when he recommended the *Moxa* to his Countrey-men in *Europe*, as an infallible remedy for the Gout. I have reason to apprehend, that many a Patient in *Germany* found himself disappointed in his expectation: This is what the Learned *Dr. Valentini*, a German Phy-

sician, and Member of the Academy of Sciences founded by the late Emperor *Leopold*, complain'd of, and not without reason, in a printed Letter of his to *Dr. Cleyer*, to whom it was delivered in my presence. The neighbouring black *Asiatick* Nations make more use of the *Moxa* than the *Chinese* or *Japanese* themselves, in Epileptic Fits, and all Chronical Distempers of the Head. Their way is to burn a good quantity of all along the *Sutura Coronalis*, which sometimes has been attended with so good a success, that some Patients recovered, who had been given over by the Physicians.

The *Chinese* and *Japanese* Physicians widely differ in their Opinions concerning the parts of the humane Body, which it is proper to burn with the *Moxa*, in order either to cure, or to prevent particular Distempers. And altho' Superstition and Self-conceit have a very considerable share in their reasonings, yet they all plead either their own Experience, or that of their Master, for what they assert. If their different Opinions were to be brought together, I believe, that in some Distempers there would be scarce any one part of the human Body left, but what some of them would single out as the most proper to be burnt with success. The common People seldom recede from the common Places and Rules, handed down to them from remotest Antiquity, and represented, for the benefit of the Publick, in particular printed Schemes.

They are still more superstitious about choosing the proper time, when particular parts of the human Body ought to be burnt in particular Diseases: And here great regard is had to the situation and the influence of the Constellations of the Heavens; for it is agreed on all hands, that even when they are come to a resolution, what parts it is proper to burn, yet the Operation ought not to be performed on an ill day, and in an ill hour, when, according to their way of reasoning, the less favourable influence of the Stars gives room to apprehend an ill success. In this again their Judgment and Opinions are so various, that if there was any attention given to what every one in particular thinks and advises, it would be scarce

scarce possible to find a good Day or Hour at all.

What they chiefly aim at in choosing the proper places for burning with the *Moxa*, is, to find out such as are the most conveniently seated, either to draw out the Vapours, which are the supposed Cause of the Distemper, or to remove them from the affected Part. These they all pretend to be well known to them by the Observations of their Ancestors, and by their own Experience. No part of the human Body suffers so much by this Caustick, as the back side, all along the *Spina Dorsi*, on both sides down to the Loins. I found the Backs of the *Japanese* (and this is likely to be the case, of all other Asiatick Nations, that makes use of the *Moxa*) of both Sexes so full of Scars, and Marks of former Exulcerations, that one would imagine they had undergone a most severe whipping. But to whatever degree they be disfigured by the *Moxa* in this and other parts of their Body, their Beauty is, according to their Notions, not in the least lessened thereby. And as to the Back, in particular, it is a very easy matter for the *Japanese* to uncover it, and they do it very frequently when they go even about a slight work, letting their Gowns, which are tied about their Girdles, fall down behind their back; lest they should be spotted with their Sweat, they wearing no shirts, by which means their Wounds and Sores in both Sexes, are laid open to view.

I come now to the Operation it self, which requires no great nicety or skill. A small quantity of *Moxa* is rolled or twisted, between the Thumb and Forefinger into the form of a Cone, almost an Inch high, and sometimes less, broad at the bottom.

This Cone is put on the part which is to be burnt. Some wet the bottom a little with Spittle to make it stick to the Skin. This done, they put Fire to the top with a thin burning Splinter, which the *Japanese* call *Senki*. The Cone being consumed, which is done in a very short time, another, if needful, is applied to the same part, and burnt as before. This is repeated as often as the Patient desires, or the Operator directs, or the Case seems to require.

The Surgeons, whose Business it is to perform this Operation, are called by the *Japanese*, *Tensasi*; that is, *feeling People*, or, according to the literal Sense of the Word, *People that penetrate with the Touch*; because, before the Operation, they always feel about, and examine the part, which the Caustick is to be applied to.

The little Rods or Candles, which they make use of to put Fire to the Caustick are the very same, which the Heathen, Priests, burn in the Temples before their Idols, and whereby they measure the Hours of Devotion, in imitation, as it were, of the Fires, which it is customary to make in Camps, to indicate and to measure the time for watching. They burn but slowly and have a very fragrant and strong Scent.

They are made of the slimy Bark of the *Taab-Tree*, as they call it, or *Taab-noki*, that is, *Laurus Japonica sylvestris*, *Wild Japanese Bay-tree*, one of the tallest and largest Trees growing in the Country. This Bark is reduced into a Powder, and mixed with *Aloe-wood*, or its resinous and dearest part, call'd *Calamback*, and with other sweet-scented Species, according to every ones fancy, all reduced into a Powder. These Powders are mixed with Water, to the consistence of an Electuary, or thick Pulp, which must first undergo a sufficient kneading, and being then put into a Bason with many small, round holes at the bottom, and Weights being laid upon it, there are squeezed out thorough these holes long round Pieces, or Rods, scarce thicker than a Straw, which being taken off, are laid on Laths and dried in the Shade, and afterwards sold in the Shops for burning Candles, and for the use above-mentioned, by bundles wrapt up in Paper. These *Senki-Candles*, however, are not so absolutely necessary for the Operation, but that they may be rank'd rather among the more elegant and less useful *Apparatus* of the Surgeons. Any common Splinter or Straw, will answer the end full as well; and these are what the common People make use of.

The main Art lies in the knowledge of the part, which it is proper to burn in particular Distempers. The chief Intention of burning, is to draw out the Humours and Vapours, which lying concealed in the Body, prove the cause of the Sicknefs. And altho', upon this supposition, one would reasonably imagine that place to be the most proper which is the nearest to the affected part, yet the Operators frequently choose such others, as are not only very remote from it, but would be found by anatomical Enquiry, to have scarce any communication with it, no more than by the common Integuments. As strange as that *Polish* Nobleman thought it, to have a Clyster ordered him, when he complained of a pain in his Head, so surprizing will this Caustick appear to Foreigners, when applied to places which seem too remote from the affected Part, to suppose any communication with it. A few Instances will serve to explain this. In indigestion, and sickness of the Stomach, and loss of Appetite, they apply the Caustick to the Shoulders. In pleuritick Cases, they burn the *Vertebra* of the Back, and in the Tooth-ach the Adductor Muscle of the Thumb, on that side where the pain is; and so on. I am sensible, that the most skilful Anatomist, would be at a loss to find out any particular correspondence of these remote and differing parts with one another.

There are several things required, and many particular rules to be observed, in the application of this Caustick, with regard chiefly to the place which is the most proper to be burnt; to the time, when the Operation is to be performed, to the number of Cones, which must be applied successively, to the situation of the Patient, when under the Operation, to the proper Diet to be undergone both before and after, and other the like circumstances. The following are the chief and most general Rules: Tendons, Arteries and Veins must be avoided with all possible care, in order to which the Operator must not only call to help his Eyes, in a careful examination of the parts, but make use also of his Fingers, and feel whereabout they lie. Whatever situation the Patient was in, when the properest place for application of the Causticks

was examined and determined, in the same he must remain, whilst the Operation is performed, whether he was sitting or standing. He that is to be burnt, must sit on the Ground cross-leg'd, after the fashion of the *Eastern Nations*, holding the Palms of his Hands to his Cheeks, that posture being nearest to that in the Mother's Womb, and thought the most proper to shew the situation and Intestines of the Muscles. Those that are to be burnt in the Legs, must sit on a Stool or Chair, holding their Legs down into a Tub of warm Water, because, they say, that in these parts, which are so remote from the fountain of Heat, the perspiration must be promoted by Art. Those Persons who are of a tender, sickly Constitution, must not have more than three Causticks applied at a time, to any part of their Body whatever. To strong People, ten, twenty or more, must be ordered, according to the nature of the Distemper. There are no certain rules to go by, as to the number of Cones, which must be burnt on any part successively, or, whether the same must be applied alternatively, this depending in a great measure on the Patient's patience, and the Operator's pleasure. The Day after the Operation, and for some following Days the Operator examines and dresses the part. If he finds it dry and not suppurated, he looks upon it as a very bad sign, and a proof that Nature is scarce strong enough to throw out the morbidick Matter. In this Case he endeavours to promote the Suppuration, by applying pounded *Onions*. Thus far what I could learn concerning the *Moxa*, by conversing with the Surgeons of the Country, and those Persons, who make it more particularly their business to burn People with it.

<p>TABLE I</p> <p>Showing the results of the experiments on the effect of the different doses of the vaccine virus on the development of the disease.</p>	
<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p>26</p> <p>27</p> <p>28</p> <p>29</p> <p>30</p> <p>31</p> <p>32</p> <p>33</p> <p>34</p> <p>35</p> <p>36</p> <p>37</p> <p>38</p> <p>39</p> <p>40</p> <p>41</p> <p>42</p> <p>43</p> <p>44</p> <p>45</p> <p>46</p> <p>47</p> <p>48</p> <p>49</p> <p>50</p> <p>51</p> <p>52</p> <p>53</p> <p>54</p> <p>55</p> <p>56</p> <p>57</p> <p>58</p> <p>59</p> <p>60</p> <p>61</p> <p>62</p> <p>63</p> <p>64</p> <p>65</p> <p>66</p> <p>67</p> <p>68</p> <p>69</p> <p>70</p> <p>71</p> <p>72</p> <p>73</p> <p>74</p> <p>75</p> <p>76</p> <p>77</p> <p>78</p> <p>79</p> <p>80</p> <p>81</p> <p>82</p> <p>83</p> <p>84</p> <p>85</p> <p>86</p> <p>87</p> <p>88</p> <p>89</p> <p>90</p> <p>91</p> <p>92</p> <p>93</p> <p>94</p> <p>95</p> <p>96</p> <p>97</p> <p>98</p> <p>99</p> <p>100</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p>26</p> <p>27</p> <p>28</p> <p>29</p> <p>30</p> <p>31</p> <p>32</p> <p>33</p> <p>34</p> <p>35</p> <p>36</p> <p>37</p> <p>38</p> <p>39</p> <p>40</p> <p>41</p> <p>42</p> <p>43</p> <p>44</p> <p>45</p> <p>46</p> <p>47</p> <p>48</p> <p>49</p> <p>50</p> <p>51</p> <p>52</p> <p>53</p> <p>54</p> <p>55</p> <p>56</p> <p>57</p> <p>58</p> <p>59</p> <p>60</p> <p>61</p> <p>62</p> <p>63</p> <p>64</p> <p>65</p> <p>66</p> <p>67</p> <p>68</p> <p>69</p> <p>70</p> <p>71</p> <p>72</p> <p>73</p> <p>74</p> <p>75</p> <p>76</p> <p>77</p> <p>78</p> <p>79</p> <p>80</p> <p>81</p> <p>82</p> <p>83</p> <p>84</p> <p>85</p> <p>86</p> <p>87</p> <p>88</p> <p>89</p> <p>90</p> <p>91</p> <p>92</p> <p>93</p> <p>94</p> <p>95</p> <p>96</p> <p>97</p> <p>98</p> <p>99</p> <p>100</p>

Tab. 271.

Pag. 627.

Fig. 1 *Santolina* *Lavender-cotton*

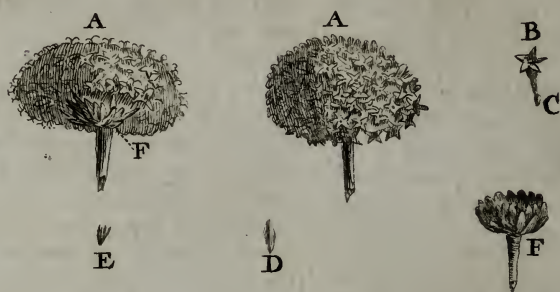


Fig. 2.

Pag. 628.

Gnaphalium. *Cotton weed*.

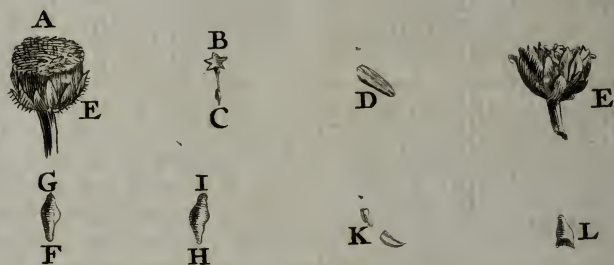


Fig. 3.

Pag. 629.

Tanacetum. *Tansy*.



TABLE CCLXXI. Fig. I.

GENUS V.

Santolina, LAVENDER-COTTON.

Lavender-Cotton is a Plant with a globose, flosculous Flower A, consisting of many Florets B, divided into several Segments, sitting on the Embryo C, contained in the intermediate little Leaves D, hollow'd like a Gutter, and a squamous, hemispherical Empalement F. The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed, not at all furnished with Down. To these Notes must be added larger Flowers than those of Wormwood and Sothernwood, and also the face of the whole Plant.

The Species of Lavender - Cotton are,

1. Santolina foliis teretibus. Common Lavender-Cotton. Abrotanum fœmina, foliis teretibus, C. B. Pin. 136. Chamæcyparissus, J. B. 3. 133. Polium Theophrasti & Dioscoridis & Arabum, vermiculato folio, Col. Part 1. 54. Abrotanum fœmina, Lob. Icon. 768.

From a thick, hard, ligneous Root, divided now and then into Branches, it sends forth Twigs, above a Cubit high, ligneous, hoary with a tender Down, and divided into many Branches, which are encompassed by slender Leaves, about an Inch long, full of small indentations, very hoary, of a physical Smell, with a great sweetness, a Taste partly hot, partly bitter. On each Branch sits one, yellow Flower, contained in a squamous Empalement.

It grows wild in Tuscany.

2. Santolina flore majore foliis villosis & incanis. Lavender Cotton with a large Flower. Abrotanum fœmina, flore majore, foliis villosis & incanis, C. B. Pin. 137. Seriphium Dioscoridis, Abrotani fœminæ facie, Lob. Icon. 754.

This very much resembles the first, but it is much slenderer, and has harder Branches, set with shorter and less frequent Leaves. The Flowers are larger and paler, growing in squamous Heads on the extremities of the Branches. The Root is divided into hard and ligneous Branches.

3. Santolina foliis Ericæ vel Sabinæ. Green leaved Lavender-Cotton, with a Scent like Ointment. Abrotanum fœmina, foliis Ericæ vel Sabinæ, C. B. Pin. 137. Santolina, 3 Dod. Pempt. 269.

It has slenderer and whiter Stalks, clothed with smaller Leaves, but cut with larger indentations, of a Smell less strong and pleasant.

4. Santolina foliis Cupressi. Cypress-leav'd Lavender-Cotton. Abrotanum fœmina, foliis Cupressi, C. B. Pin. 137. Santolina 3. Dod. Pempt. 269.

It has a small Root, sending forth many stiff and blackish Branches. The Leaves are like those of Cypress or Savine, long, narrow and indented.

5. Santolina repens & canescens. Creeping and hoary, Lavender-Cotton. Abrotanum fœmina, repens, canescens, C. B. Pin. 137. Santolina, 5 Dod. Pempt. 269,

6. Santolina foliis minus incanis. Lavender-Cotton, with less hoary Leaves. Abrotanum fœmina, foliis minus incanis, C. B. Pin. 137. Abrotanum fœmina, ii Clus. Hist. 341.

7. Santolina foliis obscure virentibus, flore Sulphurei coloris. Lavender-Cotton, with dark-green Leaves, and a Brimstone-colour'd Flower. Abrotanum fœmina viride, C. B. Pin. 137. Abrotanum fœmina, vi Clus. Hist. 342.

8. Santolina foliis obscure virentibus, flore aureo. Lavender-Cotton, with dark-green Leaves, and a golden Flower.

9. *Santolina foliis Rorismarini, major. Greater Lavender-Cotton, with Rosemary-Leaves.* Abrotanum fœmina, foliis Rorismarina, majus, C. B. Pin. 137. Abrotanum fœmina, iv Clus. Hist. 342.

It consists of many, slender Twigs, a Foot long, whitish, encompassed with numerous Leaves, like those of *Rosemary*, but smaller and narrower, the new ones being hoary, and having no apparent footsteps of Incisures, but when old being greener, longer, and as it were markt with small Incisures, but very different from the common *Lavender-Cotton*, of a bitter Taste and pleasant Smell. It produces many Twigs a Span long, out of a Branch, a Span long, set with a few Leaves, and sustaining, at the top, a large, yellow Flower. When the Seed is ripe, these Twigs wither. The Root is ligneous.

10. *Santolina foliis Rorismarini, minor. Smaller Lavender-Cotton, with Rosemary-Leaves.* Abrotanum fœmina foliis Rorismarini minus, C. B. Pin. 137. Abrotanum fœmina, v Clus. Hist. 342.

This is smaller and slenderer in all its parts, than the preceding; which *Clusius* says, must not be attributed to the difference of Soil: For it grew in his Garden in *Holland*, no less distinguishable from the preceding than in its native Soil.

11. *Santolina Africana, corymbifera, Coronopi folio ampliore. African Lavender-Cotton, with a larger, Bucks horn Leaf.*

12. *Santolini Africana, corymbifera, Coronopi folio angustiore. African Lavender-Cotton with a narrower Bucks horn-Leaf.* Elichrysum Africanum, inodorum, glabrum, Bot. Monsp. App. Elichrysum inodorum, glabrum, Coronopi folio, annuum, Magnoli H. L. Bat.

13. *Santolina Hispanica, Chamæmeli folio. Spanish Lavender-Cotton, with a Chamomile-Leaf.*

14. *Santolina vermiculata, Cretica. Vermiculated Lavender-Cotton of Candy.* Abrotanum vermiculatum, Creticum Ciasii, Nut. Tast.

The Leaves and sometimes the Flowers of *Lavender-Cotton* are used, and are reputed to have great success in destroying Worms, the Leaves and Flowers being boil'd in Milk and taken fasting. The Ancients commend it as good against all sorts of Poisons, and the bites and stings of venomous Creatures, as likewise against Obstructions of the Liver, the Jaundice, and to promote the Menfes being given infused in Wine. *Miller.*

Lavender-Cotton, is but seldom used in Shop-preparations; it's much commended for killing of Worms. The dry'd Powder of the Flowers may be given along with the *Sem. Santonicum*, or the Herb may be boil'd in Milk, and be given to Drink. Its Taste and Smell renders it more agreeable for internal use than the *Abrotanum mas.* It consists of tenuous and subtile Particles, tho' not very volatile, by which it may be effectually prescribed in discutient Fomentations, and Cataplasms, and in *Semicupiums*, for hot bathing. *Blair.*

T A B L E CCLXXI. Fig. 2.

G E N U S VI.

Gnaphalium, COTTON-WEED.

Cotton-weed is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of many Florets B, divided into several parts, sitting on the Embryo C, contained in the intermediate little Leaves, folded like a Gutter D, and contained in a squamous Empalement, as it were hemispherical. The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed E H K, defended with an Hood L G I.

We know but one Species of Cotton-weed.

Gnaphalium maritimum, C. B. Pin. 263. Sea-Cudweed or Cotton-weed. *Gnaphalium maritimum* multis, J. B. 3. 157. *Gnaphalium maritimum*, Clus. Hist. 329.

It has a thick, long, ligneous Root, with a few Fibres. It sends forth many Stalks, nine Inches high, thick, hairy, white, on which are set very thick, oblong Leaves, half an Inch broad, something round at the extremity, white, which being pluckt go all away into a substance like Cotton. The Heads are disposed on the tops of the Branches, almost in form of an Umbel, pretty thick, white, hairy, yellow in the middle, containing a long, white Seed, bended like a Bow.

The whole Plant is very drying and astringent, something saltish, but not unpleasant or bitter, something aromatick; and of a Smell resembling the Gum Elemi.

It is found on the sandy Shore of *Abermeney Frith* between *Carnarvan* and *Anglesea*, on *Anglesea-side*, and on the shore of *Cornwall*, between *Pensance* and *St. Michael's Mount*. It is not uncommon also on the Shore of the *Mediterranean*.

Gnaphalium is derived from the Greek Word γνάφαλον, tomentum.

TABLE CCLXXI. Fig. 3.

GENUS VII.

Tanacetum, TANSY.

TANSY is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of many Florets B, divided into several Segments, sitting on the Embryo C, and contained in a squamous and hemispherical Empalement. The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed E, not at all Downy. To these Notes must be added, thick Flowers gathered into a kind of Head.

The Species of Tansy are,

1. *Tanacetum vulgare luteum*, C. B. Pin. 132. Common Tansy. *Tanacetum vulgare*, flore luteo, J. B. 3. 131. *Tanacetum Millefolii foliis*, Lob. Icon. 749.

It grows to the height of two Cubits and more, with round Stalks, something striated and hairy, full of a white, fungous Pith. The Leaves are of a yellowish green, pennated, divided into Segments, notch about the edges, fastned to a middle Rib, of a strong Smell, and a bitter Taste. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Stalks, as it were in an Umbel; compos'd of small, yellow Florets. The Stalks die every Year, but the Root remains.

It grows wild in the North of England, in many places.

2. *Tanacetum foliis crispis*, C. B. Pin. 132. Curled or double Tansy. *Tanacetum crispum*, flore luteo, J. B. 3. 132. Speciosum *Tanacetum*, cristarum, Arnglicum, Lob. Icon. 749.

This is like the preceding, but has more beautiful Leaves, cut with more frequent divisions and curl'd about the edges, in an elegant manner, of a more pleasant Smell, and a bitter Taste.

It is cultivated in Gardens.

3. *Tanacetum hortense*, foliis & odore *Menthæ*, *H. L. Bat. App. Costmary*. *Mentha hortensis*, corymbifera, *C. B. Pin.* 226. *Mentha corymbifera*, sive *Costus hortensis*, *J. B.* 3. 144.

It has oblique, round Roots, sending down many Fibres; Stalks a Cubit or a Cubit and an half high, striated, branched, of a pale green colour. Leaves like those of *Dittander*, of the same colour with the Stalks, serrated about the edges, seldom jagged, of a strong Smell, and a vehement bitter Taste.

It is cultivated in Gardens.

4. *Tanacetum Orientale*, minus. *The smaller, Oriental Tanfy*.

5. *Tanacetum flore luteo*, *Camphoram redolens*, *D. Oldenland. Raii Supp.* 230. *Tanfy with a yellow Flower, smelling like Camphire*.

This is less than the *common Tanfy* in all its parts. It was sent to Mr. *Petiver*, among other rare Plants, from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

6. *Tanacetum Africanum*, arborescens, *Lavandulæ multifido folio*, *Hort. Amst. rar.* T. 2. *Arborescent, African Tanfy, with a divided, Lavender-Leaf*.

It has whitish ligneous Roots, from which arises a Stalk a Foot and an half high, round, green at first, afterwards brown, ligneous, divided from the Root up to the very top into very various branches, which are green when young, and afterwards brown and ligneous. The Leaves are variously divided, and are less in all their parts than those of the *common Tansey*. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks, as it were in Umbels, compos'd of very small, yellow Florets.

7. *Tanacetum Africanum*, fruticans, multiflorum, foliis *Tanacetum vulgaris* decuplo minoribus, *Hort. Amst. rar. Tab.* 2. *Shrubby African Tanfy, with many Flowers, and Leaves ten times less those of the common Tanfy*.

From a ligneous Root arises a Stalk, six or seven Foot high, round, cover'd with a brown bark. The Trunk is divided into various branches, of the same colour (except the tops, which are woolly) clothed with long green Leaves divided into

many and deep jaggs, like the *cut-leav'd Lavender*. The Flowers grow on long Pedicles, at the Tops of the branches. The Smell and Stalk of the Leaves are the same with those of the *common Tanfy*.

This Plant is acrid, aromatick, bitter and gives no tincture of red to the blue Paper: the Roots at first insipid, afterwards astringent; but without bitterness.

The *Tanfy* contains an aromatick, oily, volatile Salt, loaded with a great deal of Sulphur: For by the Chymical Analysis, it yields a great deal of Oil, a pretty deal of Earth, a little urinous Spirit, and no volatile concrete Salt; thus it is stomachick, febrilegous, sudorifick, vulnerary, and aperitive: *Cæsalpinus* says, its Leaves infus'd in Wine, provokes the Terms; and that two drams of their juice drank with *Plantain* Water cures intermitting Fevers. *Saxonia* us'd this juice with success for *chapt hands*: It is highly esteemed for the Tetters and Scurf. For the Rheumatism, macerate the young shoots of *Tanfy* some days among Brandy, and then Distil it: The Spirit is very penetrating; bath frequently the affected parts, and cover them with a warm Cloth, let the Patient drink two or three spoonfuls of it every day. It is very good in hydropick Cases; and the decoction of *Tanfy* with Wine is excellent to make Fomentation upon their Legs. For the Cachexy, Dropsy or Green sickness, drink three or four Ounces of the Juice, or else make a Tea of it's Leaves, Flowers and Seeds; cover the Pot, let the infusion cool, and give a great glass full of it in malignant Fevers, and the diseases of the lower Belly: It cleanses the urinal Passages, purifies the Blood, removes Obstructions, and kills Worms: The Conserve of the Flowers of *Tanfy* are esteemed for the Epilepsy and Vertigo. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes*.

The Leaves are used, being warming and aperitive, opening Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and helping the Jaundice; they likewise provoke Urine and the *Catamenia*, tho' the good Women give a Syrup of the Juice to prevent miscarriage. The Flowers are accounted good to destroy Worms in children. *Miller*.



Tab. 272.
Fig. 1.

Bidens. Kemp-Agrimony.

Pag. 631.

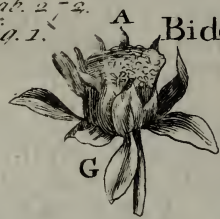
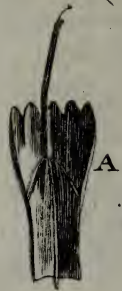


Fig. 2.

Gundelia. K

Pag. 633.



The Powder of dry'd *Tansy* Flowers or Seed may be effectually given in Worm-powders: The Leaves bruised in the Spring may be given in small Balls with Butter to Children for Worms. An Ointment may be made of it's green Leaves, confus'd with *Wormwood* and *Camomile*, and other discutient and strengthening Herbs, and boiled with fresh Butter for the weak Joynts of Rickety Children. A Lotion of the dry'd Flowers is recommended for old and mag-gory Ulcers. It's esteem'd a good Hydropick and Diuretick. A Cataplasm may be apply'd to the Navel for Worms, of dry'd *Tansy*-Flowers, and *Wormseed*, with *Colycinth-Seeds* and an Ox-Gall. They eat *Tansy*-Cakes in the Spring made of Milk, Flower and Eggs, with the tender Buds of *Tansy*-Leaves. *Blair*.

The Root consists of many large Fibres, divided into others which are less. It lifts up Stalks, a Cubit and a Cubit and half high, round, branched, solid, reddish and hairy. The Leaves grow at the joints, opposite to each other, divided into three and sometimes five parts, serrated about the edges, embracing the Stalk with long Pedicles. The Flowers sit on the tops of the Stalks and Branches, compos'd of small yellow Florets, naked, encompass'd with a purplish, scaly Empalement. The Seed is long, flat, terminated at top with two horns. The Base of each Flower is encompass'd with sharp-pointed Leaves disposed in a Ray, set with short hairs about the edges.

It grows in moist and watry places almost every where.

Tragus has distinguished this Plant very well. He conjectures it may be that Species of *Vervain*, which *Dioscorides* has described with Stalks lying on the ground. We must pardon the first of these for having advanced that the Seeds of this Plant fly in the Air, like those of *Groundsel*: There are none, properly speaking, but the pappous Seeds which are capable of doing so: These have but two or three points, by which they fasten themselves to the Cloaths, as the same Author has observed. *Casalpinus* seems to have believed that the *Cannabina aquatica folio non diviso* C. B. is but a variety of this. *Eadem* (says he) *reperitur aliquando folio non dissecto*. This Plant is twice engrav'd in the History of the Plants of *Lyons*, under the Names of *Hydropiper alterum Dalechampii*, of which the Figure is very bad, and *Hydropiper Pseudopatorium femina Dodonæi*: It is found in the Wood of *Boulogne*, in a little Meer, on the left hand the Castle of *Madrid*, upon the way to the *Croix d' Auteuil*. *Tourn.* Hist. des Plantes.

2. *Bidens folio non dissecto, Casalp.* 488. *Water Hemp-Agrimony, with an undivided Leaf.* *Cannabina aquatica, folio non diviso, C. B. Pin.* 321. *Verbesina pulchrior flore luteo, F. B.* 2. 1074. *Eupatorium cannabinum, chrysanthemum, Tabern. Icon.*

117.

T A B L E CCLXXII. Fig. 1.

G E N U S VIII.

Bidens, HEMP-AGRIMONY.

Hemp-Agrimony is a Plant with a Flower, for the most part flosculous A, consisting of many Florets B, divided into several segments, sitting on the Embryo C, and contained in the Empalement G; sometimes there are found also Semi-Florets D, E: The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed F, ending in prickles K.

The Species of *Hemp-Agrimony* are,

1. *Bidens foliis tripartito divis, Casalp.* 488. *Water Hemp-Agrimony with a divided Leaf.* *Cannabina aquatica, folio tripartito diviso, C. B. Pin.* 321. *Verbesina sive Canabina aquatica, flore minus pulchro, elatior ac magis frequens F. B.* 2. 1073. *Hepatorium aquatile, Dod,* 595.

It's Root consists of many Fibres, descending not only from the bottom of the Stalk, but also from it's joints, having an aromattick Taste. The Stalks are a cubit high, more or less, round, a little hairy, and sometimes reddish. The Leaves grow by pairs at the joints, being four or five Inches long, sharp-pointed, serrated, not jagged, smooth on both sides, of a warm Taste. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come two branches, one of which is less than the other. The Flowers are much more beautiful than those of the preceding.

In the same places with the preceding.

Casalpinus seems to look upon this as only a variety of the preceding, by his manner of treating of it: Its Flower is ill engraved in *Tabernaemontanus's* figure.

This Plant is found along the Water-Courses of the Meadows of *Arcauil*, about *Berney*, *Cáchan*, and the *Pont d' Antoni*. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

3. *Bidens Canadensis*, latifolia, flore luteo. *Broad leav'd Hemp-Agrimony of Canada, with a yellow Flower.* *Eupatorium Canadense*, flore luteo, *H. R. Par.* *Chrysanthemum Cannabinum*, *Americanum*, *Mor. H. R. Bles.*

This is easily distinguished from our *Hemp-Agrimony*, in that the Stalks are four Foot high, reddish, more firm, and upright.

4. *Bidens Americana* flore albo, folio non dissecto. *American Hemp-Agrimony, with a white Flower, and a Leaf not cut.*

5. *Bidens Americana*, Apii folio. *American Hemp-Agrimony with a Smallage-Leaf.* *Chrysanthemum aquaticum*, foliis multifidis, *Cicutæ nonnihil similibus*, *Par. Bat.*

6. *Bidens Indica*, Hieracii folio, caule alato. *Indian Hemp-Agrimony, with an Hawkweed-Leaf, and a winged Stalk.* *Chrysanthemum Curassavicum*, alato caule, *Par. Bat.*

From a Root set with many thick Fibres arises a Stalk, sometimes a Cubit high, green, winged, on the top of which, where there are no Wings, appears an O-

range-colour'd Flower. The Petals being dried, there appears a long, broad, flat Seed, having two Teeth. The Leaves are placed alternately with leafy Pedicles, green, rough with innumerable short hairs, long, broad, serrated, and as it were undulated.

7. *Bidens trifolia*, *Americana*, *Leucanthemi* flore. *Three-leav'd American Hemp-Agrimony, with a great Daisy-Leaf.* *Chrysanthemum Americanum* *Ciceris folio glabro* *Bellidis majoris* flore, *Prod. Par. Bat.*

8. *Bidens Americana*, foliis subrotundis, bullatis. *American Hemp-Agrimony, with roundish, studded Leaves.* *Chrysanthemum Curassavicum*, foliis Hyperici nigris punctis notatis, *Prodr. Par. Bat.*

9. *Bidens Americana*, foliis oblongis, bullatis & sinuosis. *American Hemp-Agrimony, with oblong, studded and sinuated Leaves.*

10. *Bidens Americana*, frutescens, Illicis folio, flore luteo, *Plum.* *Shrubby, American Hemp-Agrimony, with an Ilex-Leaf, and a yellow Flower.*

11. *Bidens Americana*, frutescens, Sphondylii folio & facie, *Plum.* *Shrubby, American Hemp-Agrimony, with the Leaf and appearance of Cow-Parsnep.*

12. *Bidens Americana*, triphylla, Angelicæ folio, flore radiato, *Plum.* *Three-leav'd, American Hemp-Agrimony, with an Angelica - Leaf, and a radiated Flower.*

13. *Bidens Americana*, pentaphylla, flore radiato, *Plum.* *Five-leav'd, American Hemp-Agrimony, with a radiated Flower.*

14. *Bidens Urticæ folio*, Lithontriplica, Zeylanica, *D. Petri Horton Aët. Philos Lond. N° 268. p. 760.* *Chrysanthemum bidens* (seu potius simpliciter *Bidens*) *Zeylanicum* flore luteo, *Lamii* flore, *Breyn. fil. Dissert. de hac Planta.* *Senecio Indiæ Orient.* folio profunde crenato, *Pluk. Almag. Tab. 355. F. 2.*

We shall here present the Reader with a Translation of a Letter dated May 15, 1700, to Mr. Ray, from the learned Dr. Peter Horton, Professor of Physick and Botany at Leyden; as it stands in the Supplement to his *History of Plants.*

It was sent me in the Year 1691, by the names of *Ahmella*, *Attemella* and *Hasmella*, from the Island of *Ceylon*, where it grows and is familiar. I have not yet discovered whether it grows in *Malabar* or other parts of *India*. Seeing the names barbarous, I have nothing to offer concerning their Derivation. The Plant it self, which I cultivated in 1692, bears Flowers on the tops of the Stalks, consisting of many tubulous Florets, gather'd into an Head, and sustained by a six-leaved, or many-leav'd Empalement, very like those of the 6th Species, but yellowish, on the decaying of which follow dark-grey Seeds, long, flat, with a double beard on the top, plac'd under the Florets. The Stalks are square and clothed with conjugated Leaves, longer and sharper, than those of *Arch-Angel* or *Nettle*. Amongst all the Medicines, that have been celebrated for dissolving the Stone, this is become most famous among our People, who inhabit that Island; and of late also it has obtained great Fame among us. A certain Soldier, who first discovered this Herb to our *East-India* Company in 1690, protested that he had cured with it above an hundred People of the Stone, and Nephritick Disorders; which was confirmed in a Letter from the Governour to the Company the same Year, in which it is related, that a great deal of Gravel, and many small Stones, were removed and expelled out of two Persons, by means of this Herb; with hardly any Pain. The chief Surgeon of *Colombo*, in the same Island, a Man, in all appearance, very industrious and diligent, in a Letter to me, in 1699, affirms, that he can truly testify, that there has not yet been found a more efficacious Medicine, against the Stone and Nephritick Disorders; he adds, also, that, by much searching, he has found three sorts of it, of which the first is clothed with pale-green Leaves, and bears a yellow Seed; the second sends forth deep-green Leaves, and bears also a yellow Seed; and the third

produces a black Seed, and is clothed with much larger Leaves than the other two, which he affirms to be most powerful; and adds, that this Plant is very fertile, producing more than 10,000, Seeds. The Leaves, Seed, Root, Stalk and Branches are us'd; but the before-mentioned Surgeon prefers the Seed. The Leaves gather'd before the appearance of the Flowers, dried in the shade, and reduced to powder, are given in a convenient vehicle, or infus'd after the manner of Tea. They are infus'd also in Spirit of Wine, and a Spirit is drawn from the Root, Stalk and Branches, by Distillation. Another Hospital-Surgeon of *Ceylon* affirms that he has used successfully the Flowers, the Extract of the Root and the Salt in the Pleurisy, Cholick and Fevers. The Author of this Letter concludes, that tho' it be not easy to explain the *Modus* by which this and other truly Lithontriprick Medicines act, yet it seems hard to deny all belief to credible Witnesses. For my own part, (says he) I commit them to a judicious and repeated Experience.

T A B L E CCLXXII. Fig. 2.

G E N U S IX.

G U N D E L I A.

Gundelia is a Plant with a flosculous Flower, gather'd into a kind of Head K, consisting of many Florets A B C D E, coming out of a common Empalement F, and sitting on the tender Fruits G. They are hid in the Cells of the Empalement H, and afterwards become Seeds I, of a roundish figure, ending in a Point L.

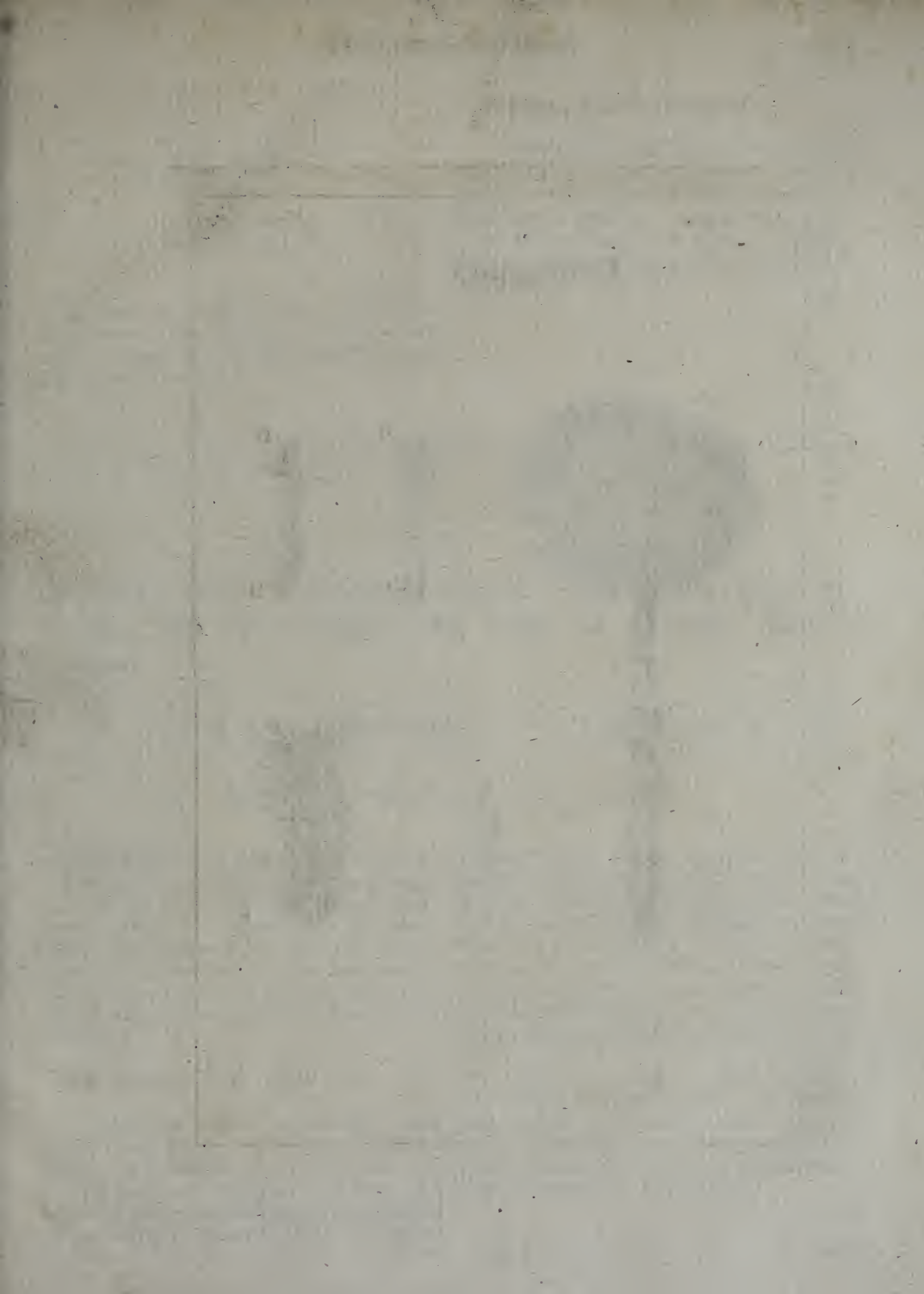
We know but one Species of *Gundelia*, of which the varieties are,

1. *Gundelia Orientalis*, *Acanthi aculeati folio*, capite glabro. *Oriental Gundelia*, with a prickly, *Acanthus-Leaf*, and a smooth Head.

2. *Gundelia Orientalis*, *Acanthi aculeati folio*, floribus intense purpureis, capite araneosa lanugine obfito. *Oriental Gundelia*, with a prickly *Acanthus Leaf*, deep purple Flowers, and an Head woven as it were with a Cobweb.

This Day we gave a name to one of the finest Plants in the whole *Levant*, and because M. *Gundelscheimer* discovered it first, we agreed that in Justice it ought to bear his name. By ill Fortune we had nothing but Water to celebrate the Feast; but this agreed the better with this Ceremony, for the Plant grows no where but in dry and stony places. The *Bassa's* Musick struck up just at the instant, which we took for a good Omen: Yet we were a long while before we could find a *Latin* name equivalent to that Gallant Man's. We concluded at last that it should be called *Gundelia*. The Stalk of the Plant is high, five or six Lines thick, sleek, bright green, reddish in some parts, hard, firm, branchy, accompanied with Leaves pretty like those of the thorny *Acanthus*, slash'd almost to the Rib, and re-slash'd into several Points, garnished with very strong Prickles. The biggest of these Prickles is half a Foot, or eight Inches broad, and about a Foot long. The Rib is purple, the *Nervure* hairy, whitish emboss'd, cottony, the Ground of the Leaves bright-green, their consistence hard and firm; they diminish to the end of the Branches, which sometimes are covered with a little Down.

All these parts sustain tops like those of the *Fuller's-Thistle*, two Inches and a half long, and one and a half Diameter, surrounded at their *Basis* with a row of Leaves of the same figure and fissure at the bottom, but only two Inches long. Each top consists of several Scales seven or eight Lines long, hollow, and prickly, among which are enchas'd the Embryo's of the Fruit; they are about five Lines long, pale green, pointed at bottom about four Lines thick, set off with four corners, hollow'd at their Summits into five Holes with notch'd rims, from each whereof rises a Flower of one single piece, half an Inch long. It is a Pipe-whitish or bright purple, opening to a Line and half Diameter, cleav'd into five points of a dingy purple, which instead of widening like a broad end of a Funnel, rather come nearer and nearer to each other; the inside of the Flower is of a more agreeable purple. From its sides run off fine Threads or Pillars, which support a yellowish Sheath, ray'd with purple, surrounded by a Thread yellow and dusty. Which shews that these Flowers are truly Florets that bear each upon a young Seed inclos'd in the Embryo's of the Fruit, and these Embryo's are divided into many Boxes or Apartments as there are Florets. Most of these Embryo's prove abortive, except the middlemost, which pressing the others, makes them perish. All the Plant yields a very sweet Milk, which clots into grains of *Mastick*, like that of the *Carline* of *Columna*. The *Gundelia* varies; there are some Stocks which have hairy Heads, and Flowers of a deep red colour. *Tourn. Voyage.*



Echinopus.



The Species of *Conyzoides* are,

GENUS X.

CONYZOIDES.

Conyzoides is a Plant with a flosculous Flower, like that of *Flea-bane*, but differing from it, in that the Seeds are destitute of Down.

1. *Conyzoides flore flavescente, cernuo.* *Conyzoides with a yellowish, bending Flower.* After matticus foliis circa florem mollibus, *C. B.* 266.

2. *Conyzoides Orientalis, Verbasci folio.* *Oriental Conyzoides, with a Mullein-Leaf.*

SECT. IV.

Of Herbs with a flosculous Flower, the Florets being divided into equal Jaggs, and sitting on a proper Empalement.

TABLE CCLXXIII.

GENUS I.

Echinopus, GLOBE-THISTLE.

Globe-Thistle is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, globose, consisting of many Florets B, divided into several Segments, sitting on the Embryo C; each Floret has a squamous Empalement D, fixt to the Thalamus G. The Embryo becomes a Seed E, hid in the Involucrum F, which before was the Empalement of the Flower.

The Species of *Globe-Thistle* are,

1. *Echinopus major, J. B.* 3. 69. *The greater Globe-Thistle.* *Carduus sphærocephalus, Dod. Pemp.* 722.

The Stalks of this Plant grow to the height of one or two Cubits, at the thickness of one's finger, cover'd with a purplish

Down, striated, fat and sweetish; encompassed with oblong Leaves, broad at the Base, glutinous, deeply jagged, dark-green above, hoary underneath, hairy on both sides, but much more so underneath, than above. On the Extremities of the Stalks, and in their Wings grow globose heads, compos'd of bluish Florets. The Root is of a middling thickness, and blackish without.

2. *Echinopus major, flore candido, staminibus in medio cœruleis.* *The greater Globe-Thistle, with a white Flower and blue Chives.* *Carduus sphærocephalus, latifolius, vulgaris, flore candido, staminibus in medio cœruleis, C. B. Pin.* 381.

3. *Echinopus minor*, J. B. 3. 72. *The lesser Globe-Thistle*. Bitro floribus cœruleis, Lob. Icon. 8.

The Root is less than one's finger, wrinkled, divided into many heads, out of each of which proceeds one Stalk nine inches or a foot high, all over white, with a a thick Wooll, out of which proceed frequent, alternate Leaves, each of which give place but little to the Stalk in length: Others are but little above an Inch, finely divided to the very Rib, prickly, hoary underneath, greenish above. On the top of the Stalk sits a spherical Head, less than that of the first Species, and full of blue Florets.

It is an annual Plant: It flowers in July and August, and ripens its Seed in September. It is found wild about Montpellier.

4. *Echinopus tenuifolius*, violaceus. *Fine-leav'd, Violet-colour'd Globe-Thistle*. *Carduus sphærocephalus, tenuifolius, violaceus*, Barr. Icon.

5. *Echinopus minor*, flore albo. *The lesser Globe-Thistle with a white Flower*.

6. *Echinopus minor*, annuus, magno capite. *Smaller, annual Globe-Thistle with a large Head*. *Carduus sphærocephalus, annuus, Baticus, minor*, Mor. H. R. Bles. *Scabiosa Carduifolia, annua, Par. Bat.*

The Leaves are divided into narrow jaggs, dark-green above, hoary underneath. It is a beautiful Plant, on account of its fine, large head.

7. *Echinopus Americanus*, frutescens, ad nodos floridus, llicis folio, subtus argenteo, Plum. *Shrubby, American Globe-Thistle, flowering at the joints, with an Ilex-leaf, silver underneath*.

8. *Echinopus Orientalis*, Cardui lanceolati folio, capite magno, cœruleo. *Oriental Globe Thistle, with a Spear-Thistle Leaf, and a large, blue head*.

9. *Echinopus Orientalis*, Acanthi aculeati folio, capite magno, spinoso, albo. *Oriental Globe Thistle with a prickly Acanthus Leaf, and a large, prickly, white Head*.

10. *Echinopus Orientalis*, Acanthi aculeati folio, capite magno, spinoso, cœruleo. *Oriental Globe-Thistle, with a prickly, Acanthus-Leaf, and a large, prickly, blue Flower*.

11. *Echinopus Creticus*, capite magno, aculeato. *Candy Globe-Thistle, with a large, prickly Head*. *Carduus sphærocephalus, capitulo longis spinis armato*, C. B. Pin. 382. *Carduus sphærocephalus, acutus*, Dod. Pempt. 722.

This is a perennial Plant, with a Stalk arising to some cubits in height, striated, divided into various Branches: The Leaves are a Span or nine Inches long, cloath'd underneath with an hoary down on the other side green, divided with deep jaggs to the middle Rib, and prickly. On each Branch sits a spherical Head, like that of the first Species, but prickly.

12. *Echinopus Græcus*, tenuissime divisus & lanuginosus, capite minori cœruleo. *Greek Globe-Thistle, finely divided and woolly, with a small, blue Head*. An *Carduus sphærocephalus minimus, acutissimis foliis*, C. B. Pin. 382?

13. *Echinopus Græcus*, tenuissime divisus & lanuginosus, capite minori albo. *Greek Globe-Thistle, finely divided and woolly, with a smaller, white head*.

TABLE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1919

Amaranthoides.



TABLE CCLXXIV.

GENUS II.

AMARANTHOIDES.

Amaranthoides is a Plant with a flosculous Flower, gather'd into a squamous Head A; for on the Axis B grow in Scales two Leaves C, hollow like a Gutter D, resembling a Crab's Claws, embracing the Floret E, divided into many parts, wrapp'd up in the Empalement F, out of the bottom of which arises the Pointal G, fastned like a Nail to the bottom part of the Flower H, cover'd with the Calyptra K: it afterwards becomes a roundish Seed I, for the most part Crooked.

The Species of *Amaranthoides* are,

1. *Amaranthoides Lychnidis folio*, capitulis argenteis, majoribus. *Amaranthoides with a Lychnis-Leaf, and large silver Heads:* *Amarantho affinis* Indiæ Orientalis, floribus glomeratis, *Ocymoidis folio*, *Breyn. Cent. 1. 111. Icon. 52.*

It has a round, hairy, jointed Stalk, full of white, spongy Pith, and spread with many branches to the height of two Feet; adorned with Leaves plac'd by pairs, like those of the *Lychnis Ocymoides flore purpureo*, hoary both above and below. Out of their bosoms, beside the ordinary branches arise other branches, on the top of which sits a round head, almost like the Fruit of Hops, defended with two and sometimes four Leaves, at the Base. These heads are composed of several, semilunar, flat, membranaceous, silver Scales, two of which together form a body resembling the Claws of a Crab, out of the cavity of which proceeds a Floret, very small, cut into five Segments, white and woolly, containing within it a tender Table; which, in pro-

cess of time, growing hard, and thick, puts on the appearance of a little Bottle, and is cloathed with a white Wool an the inside, as if it had been spread with Cotton by Art, and incloses a very small Vessel, like that of *Amaranth*, in which is contained one, orbicular Seed, like that of *Amaranth*.

2. *Amaranthoides Lychnidis folio*, capitulis argenteis, minoribus. *Amaranthoides with a Lychnis-Leaf, and smaller, silver heads.* *Amarantho affinis*, Brasiliانا, glomeratis parvisque, flosculis, *Breyn. Cent. 1. 111. Icon. 52.*

3. *Amaranthoides marina*, repens, *Polygoni folio*, capitulis argenteis, *Plum. Creeping, Sea-Amaranthoides, with a Knot-Grass-Leaf, and silver heads.*

4. *Amaranthoides Lychnidis folio* capitulis purpureis. *Amaranthoides with a Lychnis-Leaf, and purple heads.* *Amarantho affinis altera species* five flore purpureo, *Breyn. Cent. 1. 110.*

5. *Amaranthoides humile*, Curassavicum, foliis Polygoni, P. B. P. Low, American *Amaranthoides, with Knot-Grass Leaves:* *Amarantho affinis* Aizoides, five *Amaranthoides minima* Americana procumbens, *Polygoni folio & facie*, flore oblongo, cinereo seu subalbido, *Breyn. Prod. 2. Slon. Cat. Jamaic.*

The Stalks of this Herb are round, reddish, tender, hairy, jointed, spread wide on the surface of the Ground to the space of some feet, sending forth fibres, into the ground, from each joint, and some dark-green Leaves, smooth above, hairy underneath, of the shape of those of *Knot-Grass*, but bigger. At each joint come forth Clusters of Flowers, consisting of many oblong, dry, squamous Membranes. The Seeds are round, flat, of a Chestnut-colour.

6. *Amaranthoides fruticosum*, foliis longis angustis, subtus niveis, *Slon. Cat. Jam.*

The Stalk of this Plant was streight, ligneous, cover'd with a reddish brown Bark, cloathed with Leaves, at the distance of two or three Inches, hanging on very short Pedicles, about two Inches long, about three quarters of an Inch broad at the middle, smooth, dark-green above, white underneath. In the bosoms of the Leaves, without any Pedicle, sits an oblong,glomerated Head, compos'd of many dry membranes, lying in Scales one over another.

7. *Amaranthoides humile, foliis Ocimi minoris, floribus albis verticillatis, Raii Supp. 137. Low Amaranthoides, with Leaves like the small Basil, and white verticillated Flowers.* *Amarantus Indicus verticillatus albus, Origani foliis, lanugine incanis, Pluk. Almag.*

The Leaves of this are like the small Basil; the spikes of the Flowers are disposed in whirls, from the bottoms of the Stalks to the tops, without any Pedicles. It is very much branched. The flowering Branches often run into half a Foot in length, laden with Flowers.

8. *Amaranthoides Alsines aut Parietariæ fere foliis, elatior, floribus albis verticillatis. Larger Amaranthoides, with Chickweed or Pellitory-Leaves, and white verticillated Flowers.* *Amarantus verticillatus minor Bengalensis Serpylli foliis incanis, Pluk. 10. Fig. 3.*

It is three times as large as the preceding. The Leaves resemble those of the common Chickweed, or Pellitory. The Flowers sit in the bosoms of the Leaves, from the bottoms of the Stalks to the very tops, dispos'd as it were in whirls. The Spikes of Flowers are smaller than those of the preceding.

9. *Amaranthoides humile, Curassavicum, foliis Cepææ lucidis, capitulis albis, P.B.P. Pluk. Phytog. T. 75. F. 9. Low, American Amaranthoides, with shining House-leek Leaves, and white Heads.* *Perexil Lusitanis, Marcgr. p. 14. Caaponga, 1 Pison. p. 243. Amaranto affinis Aizoides, five Amaranthoides minor Americana procumbens Sedi teretifolii foliis & facie, flore oblongo, niveo, Breyn. Prodr. 2. p. 13.*

The Stalks are half a Foot long, or a little more, round, knotty, reddish, partly lying on the Ground, partly erect. At each joint it has two or four Leaves, like those of Hyssop, but thicker and something keeled, opposite to one another; at the top is an oblong or oval Head, white, containing some Florets of a Saffron-colour.

The Leaves and short Branches being pluckt and a little boil'd, are pickled with Vinegar, and eat as a Sauce. They whet the Appetite, provoke Urine and open Obstructions of the Viscera.

10. *Amaranthoides Indicum monospermum, foliis Ocimastris, capitulis purpureis, P. B. P. 309. Indian Amaranthoides, with one Seed, Leaves of Ocimastrum, and purple Heads.* *Amaranthoides seu Amaranto affinis major Indica, Ocymoidis folio & facie, flore globofo purpureo, Breyn. Prodr. 2. Pluk. Almag. Bot. Gnaphalio affinis Ocimastris folio, flore ex purpureo violaceo, Herman. Bat. Leyd. Wada. Pu H.M.P. 10 73.*

The Florets, which appear among the Scales, arise out of an Empalement, divided into five parts, which are very narrow and pointed, set with a white Wooll and greenish, except the tips which are purplish. The greyish Florets are divided likewise into five jaggs, among which are placed long, Snow-white Summits, sitting on very short and almost imperceptible Chives. The Style is forked at the top, and coming out of the bottom of the Floret sits upon a conical Seed-vessel.

11. *Amaranthoides humile Curassavicum, angustissimo, gramineo folio, P.B.P. Low, American Amaranthoides, with a very narrow, grassy Leaf.* *Amaranthoides perexiguum, foliis tenuissimis, longioribus, Breyn. Prodr. 2.*

12. *Amaranthoides Benghalense purpureum, capitulis minoribus nudis, five foliolis ad basin florum viduatis, Pluk. Almag. Bot. Purple Amaranthoides of Bengal, with smaller Heads, without any little Leaves at their Base.*

13. *Amaranthoides tomentosa & incana, foliis longis, angustis Helichrysi Germanici panicula, in summo alba, pluribus spicis composita. Woolly and hoary Amaranthoides, with long, narrow Leaves, the Panicle of the Ger-*

German Golden Cassidony, white at top, composed of many Spikes.

This was sent from the East-Indies to Mr. Petiver.

14. *Amaranthoides Indicum*, verticillatum, *Parietariæ hirsutis* foliis, aculeatum, *Pluk. Phytog. T. 133. F. 3.* Prickly, verticillate, Indian *Amaranthoides*, with hairy Pelitory-Leaves.

15. *Amaranthoides Indicum globosum*, ad caulium nodos floridum, foliis solitariis, summo apice barbatis, *Pluk. Phyt. T. 133. F. 2.* Globose, Indian *Amaranthoides*, flowering at the joints of the Stalks, with solitary Leaves, bearded at the top.

16. *Amaranthoides humile Maderaspatanum*, capitulis candicantibus, folio molli, *Pluk. Phytog. T. 133. F. 2.* Low *Amaranthoides* of *Maderaspatan*, with whitish Heads, and a soft Leaf.

17. *Amaranthoides Maderaspatanum*, foliis angustis, ex adverso binis, floribus ad nodos verticillatis, *Pluk. Phytog. T. 132. F. 6.* *Amaranthoides* of *Maderaspatan*, with narrow Leaves, growing by pairs, and Flowers in Whirls at the joints.

18. *Amaranthoides spicatum, Indicum*, ramosissimum, *Spergulæ foliis*, spica *Alopecuroide candida*, *Pluk. Mantiss. p. 11. A*

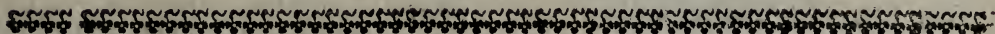
most branched, Indian, spiked *Amaranthoides*, with a white, Fox-tail Spike.

19. *Amaranthoides Americanum*, latioribus bijugis foliis, summo caule spicatum, *Raii Supp. 128.* American *Amaranthoides*, with broader, opposite Leaves, and Spikes on the top of the Stalk.

20. *Amaranthoides Indica*, purpurea, floribus in globum compactis, calice bifolio, *Raii Supp. 128.* Purple, Indian *Amaranthoides*, with Flowers gather'd into a globule, and a two-leav'd Empalement.

21. *Amaranthoides Indica purpurea* elatior foliis tenuissimis, spicis albis, plurimis, oblongis, teretibus, & foliorum alis, & in summo caule, *Raii Supp. 128.* Larger, purple, Indian *Amaranthoides* with very fine Leaves and oblong, round Spikes, coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, and on the tops of the Stalks.

22. *Amaranthoides Indica, alba, brevior* & humilior, foliis tenuissimis, spicis albis plurimis, oblongis, teretibus, secundum cauliculos, eosque terminantibus, *Raii Supp. 128.* Shorter and lower, white, Indian *Amaranthoides* with very fine Leaves, and many, oblong, round Spikes along the Stalk, and at the top of it.



S E C T. V.

Of Herbs with a flosculous Flower, consisting of Florets, divided for the most part into unequal Jaggs, and sitting on a proper Empalement.

T A B L E CCLXXV and CCLXXVI.

G E N U S I.

Scabiosa, S C A B I O U S.

Scabious is a Plant with a flosculous Flower, A, N, consisting of many unequal Florets, contained in a common Empalement M Y. Some of these B, O, which occupy the middle, are cut into four or five Segments; the rest, which are placed at the Edge, are bilabiated C, T. Each of these sits on the top of an Embryo E, P, V, which is crowned D, Q, X; and is contained in a proper Empalement, F, R, S, which afterwards becomes a Capsule, either simple G, L, or Funnel-shap'd Z, 3, 4, pregnant with a Seed H, 1, 3, 5, 6, crowned 2, 6, which before was the Embryo.

The Species of *Scabious* are,

1. *Scabiosa pratensis, hirsuta*; quæ officinarum, C. B. Pin. 269. Common Field-*Scabious*. *Scabiosa major, communior, hirsuta, folio laciniato*, J. B. 3. 2. *Scabiosa arvensis, sive segetalis*, Tabern. Icon. 159.

It has a long, streight Root; Stalks a Cubit and half high, round, hairy, hollow, encompassed with opposite Leaves at large distances, cover'd with an hoary down, shap'd like those of the greater *Valerian*, now and then deeply jagged, of a warmish

Taste; The Stalks and Branches end in heads of Flowers. The Flowers are composed of several blueish purple Florets; each of which sits on a single Seed, and has its own Empalement, Chives and Style. The marginal Florets are longer than those in the middle, and more jagged. The whole Flower is contained in an Empalement, consisting of several sharp-pointed Leaves in a circular position. The Flowers when blown have almost a plain surface, very little convex. When the Florets are fallen off, the Seeds are raised into a convex head. The Leaves, which come immediately from the Root, are entire, and not at all jagged.

It is common in Pastures and Flowers in June and July.

2. *Scabiosa major, flore ex cœruleo purpureo*, Tabern. Icon. 158. Great *Scabious, with a blue purple Flower*.

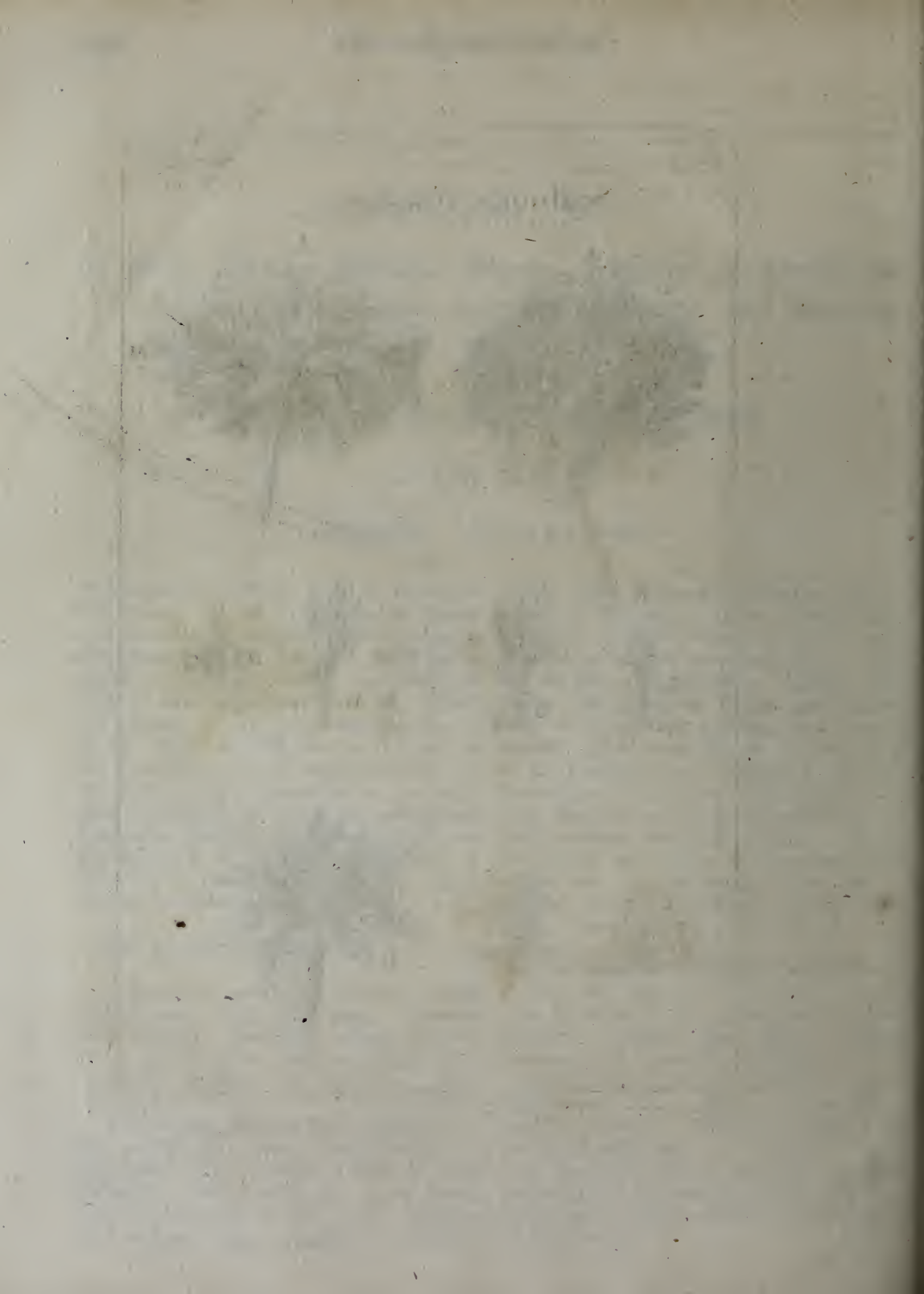
3. *Scabiosa fruticans, latifolia, alba*, C. B. Pin. 269. White, broad-leav'd, shrubby *Scabious*. *Scabiosa ix. five activalis* Clus. Hist. iij.

4. *Scabiosa fruticans, latifolia, floribus ad cœruleum inclinantibus*, C. B. Pin. 269. Broad leav'd, shrubby *Scabious, with Flowers inclining to blue*.

5. *Scabiosa*

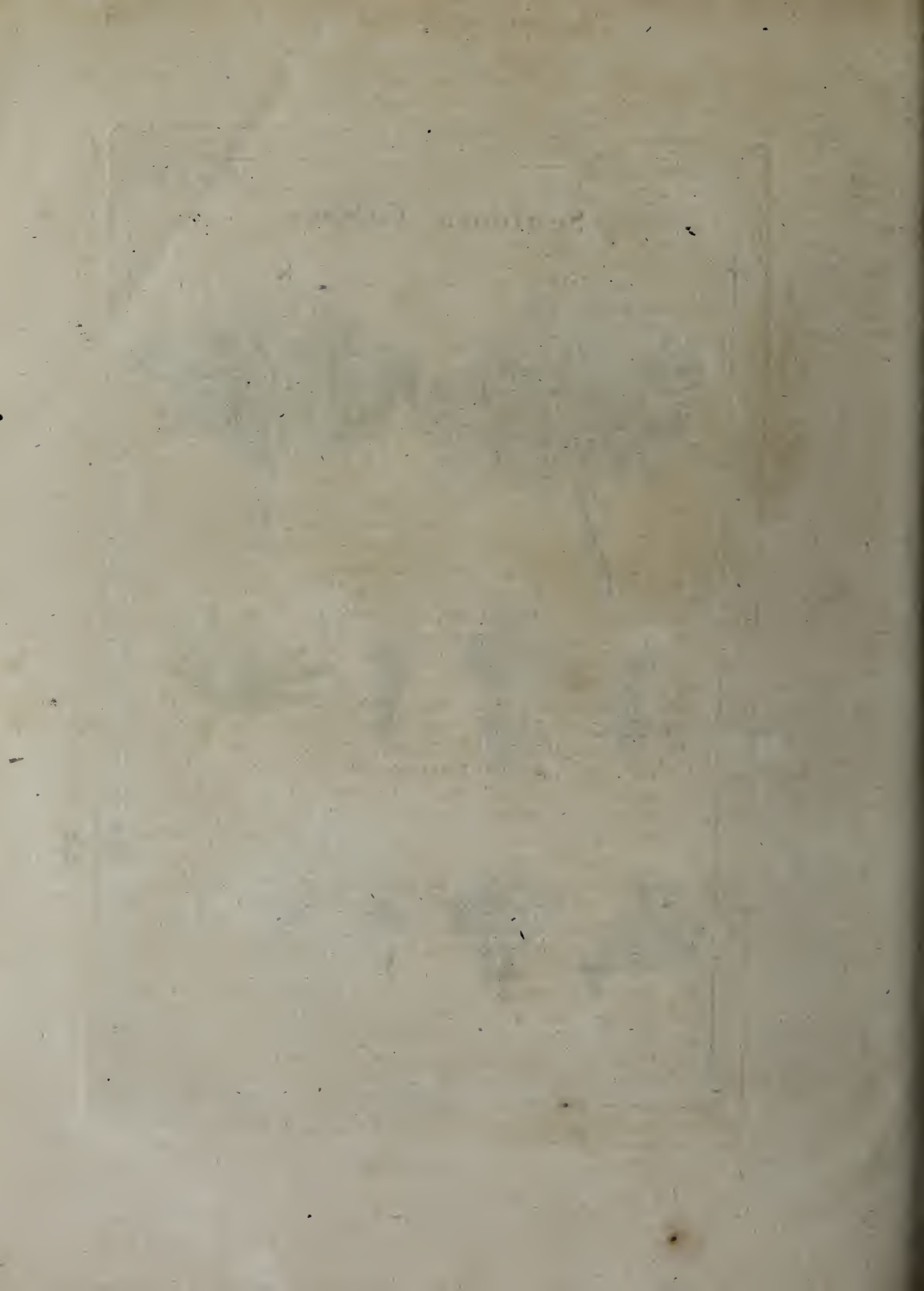
Scabiosa. *Scabious*.





Scabiosa, Scabious.





5. *Scabiosa altissima*, annua, foliis Agrimoniae nonnihil similibus, H. L. Bat. The tallest, annual *Scabious*, with Leaves something like those of Agrimony.

6. *Scabiosa frutescens*, angustifolia alba, C. B. Pin. 270. White, narrow-leav'd, shrubby *Scabious*. *Scabiosa montana*, calidarum regionum, Lob. Icon. 538.

This Plant loves the Hills of a temperate Climate, as those about Piedmont. It has a narrower and whiter Leaf, but little hairy, and lightly jagged towards the lower part of the Stalk, like those of *Vervain* or common *Scabious*; but those on the upper Branches are slender and deeper divided. In June and July it produces white Flowers, like those of the lesser *Scabious* or *Knapweed*, in compact, scaly Heads.

7. *Scabiosa angustifolia alba altera*, C. B. Pin. 270. The other, white, narrow-leav'd *Scabious*. *Scabiosa major*, alba, Tabern. Icon. 165.

8. *Scabiosa multifido folio*, flore flavescente, C. B. Pin. 270. *Scabious* with a variously divided Leaf, and a yellowish Flower. *Scabiosa multifido folio*, albo flore vel potius ochroleuco, J. B. 3. 8. *Scabiosa ochroleuco flore*, five vii Clus. Hist. iii.

Its Stalks are a Cubit high, round, slender, firm, greenish, knotted, clothed with opposite Leaves, which are so divided with thin and deep jaggs, that they seem winged they are of a greenish Ash-colour, and a bitterish Taste. Those which grow from the Root, before it forms a Stalk, are broader and divided with less jaggs. Out of the highest Wings it produces slender and naked Stalks and Branches, which sustain plain Heads, compos'd of white, or rather pale yellow Florets, without any Smell. The Seeds are gathered into an orbicular Head. The Root is of the thickness of one's little Finger, endued with many lateral Fibres, lively and producing new Stalks every Year.

It grows in the Meadows and Pastures about Vienna.

9. *Scabiosa alba*, gemino capite, C. B. Pin. 270. White *Scabious* with a double Head. *Scabiosa alba*, gemino trigeminove capite, Clus. Hist. iii.

10. *Scabiosa prolifera*, folio latiore, C. B. Pin. 270. Proliferous *Scabious*, with a broader Leaf. *Scabiosa prolifera flore*, Clus. Hist. v.

11. *Scabiosa prolifera*, foliis Gingidii, C. B. Pin. 270. Prodr. 126. Proliferous *Scabious*, with Tooth pick Chervil Leaves.

12. *Scabiosa tenuifolia*, prolifera, minor, C. B. Pin. 270. Fine leav'd, proliferous, lesser *Scabious*. *Scabiosa tenuifolia*, minima, prior, Eysl.

13. *Scabiosa Alpina*, foliis Centaurii majoris, C. B. Pin. 270. Great, Mountain *Scabious*. *Scabiosa Alpina*, maxima, Lob. Icon 537.

From a thick Root, it sends forth many Leaves, a Foot long or longer, winged or divided into many jaggs on each side, nearly indented about the edges, cut almost to the middle Rib; among which arise some Stalks, two Cubits high and higher, according to the Soil, angular, hard and ligneous, divided at the upper part in Branches, on the end of each of which sits a large, round, dark-green Head, compos'd of pale yellow Florets, which are succeeded by oblong, hairy, brown Seeds.

It grows on the Ascent of Mount Jura near its highest Summit Thuri.

14. *Scabiosa montana*, glabra, foliis *Scabiosæ vulgaris*, C. B. Pin. 270. Mountain *Scabious* with smooth Leaves. *Scabiosa glabra*, carnosis foliis virentibus, flore ex cæruleo purpureo, J. B. 3. 7. *Scabiosa montana*, five v Clus. Hist. ii.

It has five or six Leaves spread on the Ground, almost like those of the common *Scabious*, which grows amongst the Corn, not set with any Hairs at all, but very fleshy and veiny, shining, something north, of a viscid and gummy Taste, and at last hot. Out of the middle of these arises a Stalk a Span high, sometimes higher, slender, round, encompassed at the bottom with four or six Leaves, divided into deep and slender jaggs, always opposite to each other. On the extremity of the Stalk sits a little Head; compos'd of many Florets, of a blue purple colour.

It is found on the tops of Sneberg and Snealben, Mountains of Austria and Stiria.

15. *Scabiosa montana, latifolia, non lacinia-
ta, rubra & prima, C. B. Pin. 270. The
first, red, broad-leav'd, Mountain Scabious, not
jagged.* *Scabiosa latifolia, Pannonica,*
purpureo flore, feu, iv Clus. Hist. iii.

16. *Scabiosa latifolia, rubra non lacinia-
ta secunda, C. B. Pin. 270. The second,
red, broad-leav'd Scabious, not jagged.* *Scabi-
osa latifolia, rubro flore, J. B. 3. 9. Scabi-
osa, iii Clus. Hist. 9.*

The Stalks of this are a Cubit high,
round, knotted or jointed, something hairy,
hollow, having two Leaves opposite to one
another at each joint; not variously divid-
ed, like the other Species of *Scabious*, but
broad and notcht about the edges, some-
times larger than those of *Nettle*, hanging
on a short Pedicle, of a pale-green colour,
and a bitter hot Taste. Out of the bosoms
of the Leaves proceed leafy Branches,
which send forth Pedicles out of their sides,
adorn'd with Flowers like those of the com-
mon *Scabious*, of a reddish colour and no
Smell. The Flowers are succeeded by angu-
lar, hairy Seeds.

It grows on the Mountains near *Geneva*,
in great abundance, and in many Moun-
tainous Woods of *Germany*.

17. *Scabiosa Virgæ pastoris folio, C. B.
Pin. 270. Scabious with a Teasel-Leaf.* *Scabi-
osa latifolia, peregrina, Tabern. Icon.*
160.

18. *Scabiosa argentea, angustifolia, C. B.
Pin. 270. Prodr. 127. Narrow-leav'd, silver
Scabious.* *Scabiosa graminea, argentea,*
J. B. 3. 12.

From a ligneous Root arise two or three
Stalks, a Span and half high and higher,
round hoary, a little reflex, with thick
joints. About the Root are placed Leaves
sepr or five Inches long, narrow, grassy,
whitish and silver, with a Nerve running
lengthwise, over against one another on
the Stalk; the upper part of which is na-
ked. The Stalk sustains one, orbicular,
plain Disk, hoary with a soft Down, con-
taining many pale blue Flowers; which are
succeeded by little, membranaceous Em-
palements, with short Threds, containing the
Seed. The Head is encompassed by many,
little, sharp-pointed Leaves,

19. *Scabiosa peregrina, rubra, capitulo,
oblongo, C. B. Pin. 270. Purple, Indian
Scabious.* *Scabiosa rubra, peregrina, qui-
busdam Indica, J. B. 3. 6. Scabiosa vi-
Indica, Clus. Hist. 3.*

This Plant has Leaves of various shapes.
The lower ones, which are next the Root,
are broader than the rest, some notcht, some
jagged, but not very deep, and hanging on
a long Pedicle. The upper ones are more
cut, and divided into deeper jaggs, and
subdivided, each of which subdivisions re-
sembles in shape tho' not in size, the under
Leaves. Amongst these there are some still
deeper and finer cut. The highest which
arise at the divarications of the Stalks, have
but few incisures, and those not very deep,
and sometimes none at all, being even a-
bout the edges, narrow and sitting on short
Pedicles. The under Leaves are hairy.
The Stalk is a Cubit or two Cubits high,
pretty slender, divided into many thin
Branches, bearing at the end a kind of
Umbel of Florets, gather'd into an Head,
the outer ones, which encompass the rest,
being large and divided into five jaggs, as
are also the smaller and inner ones, being all
of a fine deep red colour, inclining to purple,
with long Chives, sustaining white Summits.
These are succeeded by oblong Heads of
Seeds, with Stars at the top, as in the rest.
The Root is shaped like a Turnep, and does
not perish every Year, as *Clusius* thought.

It flowers in Summer and Autumn.
The Seed is ripe about the end of *Septem-
ber* and beginning of *October*.

The Seeds of this Plant are said to be
bitter, and kill Worms.

20. *Scabiosa peregrina, capitulo oblon-
go, flore carneo, H. R. Par. Foreign Scabi-
ous with an oblong Head and a Flesh-
coloured Flower.*

21. *Scabiosa peregrina, capitulo oblon-
go, flore variegato, H. R. Par. Foreign
Scabious, with an oblong Head and a varie-
gated Flower.*

22. *Scabiosa peregrina, capitulo oblon-
go, nigricante, odore Zibethi, C. B. Pin. 270.
Foreign Scabious with an oblong blackish Head
smelling like Civet.* *Scabiosa peregrina,
capitulo oblongo, flore atro-purpureo, H. R.
Par.*

23. Sca-

23. *Scabiosa Indica prolifera*, H. Edinb.
Indian *proliferous Scabious*.

24. *Scabiosa Lusitanica*, Indicæ similis,
Portugueze *Scabious like the Indian one*.

25. *Scabiosa capitulo globoso*, major,
C. B. Pin. 370. *Greater Scabious with a
globose Flower*. *Scabiosa minor*, vulgaris,
J. B. 3. 3. *Scabiosa*, v. Clus. Hist. ii.

26. *Scabiosa capitulo globoso minor*, C. B.
Pin. 270. *Lesser Scabious with a globose
Head*. *Scabiosa minor*, iv. Tabern. Icon.
162.

27. *Scabiosa minor* i, ii, iii. Tabern. I.
con. 160, & 161. Tabernæmontanus's
Lesser Scabious.

28. *Scabiosa minor*, capitulo odoro, glo-
boso, C. B. Pin. 271. *Lesser Scabious with
a sweet-smelling globose Head*. *Scabiosa
parva*, odorato flore, foliis maculis infectis,
J. B. 3. 6. *Phyteuma minus*, *Scabiosa
parva*, floribus Ocimi laciniatis, atque o-
doratis, Col. Phytob. 32.

29. *Scabiosa stellata*, Hispanica, amplifi-
cimo folio. Spanish *Starred Scabious with
a very large Leaf*.

30. *Scabiosa stellata*, folio laciniato, ma-
jor, C. B. Pin. 271. *Greater stellated Sca-
bious with a jagged Leaf*. *Scabiosa ma-
jor*, cum pulchro semine, J. B. 3. 9. *Sca-
biosa major*, Hispanica, five i. Clus. Hist.
i.

The Leaves are like those of the Com-
mon *Scabious*, deeply cut, soft and woolly.
The Stalks are knotty, round, sometimes a
Cubit high, clothed with Leaves by pairs.
On the top of the Branches sit little heads,
composed of many membranaceous and
chaffy Empalements, containing whitish
Flowers; on the falling off of which, as
it were in the middle of each Navel, a
small, blackish Star appears, consisting of
five or six Rays; they are expanded by
little and little, till the hairy thick seed,
which sustained the Empalement begins to
ripen.

The Root is white and thick, and like
the common one.

It grows by the sides of Vineyards, and
by Path-ways, in Spain.

31. *Scabiosa stellata*, folio laciniato, mi-
nor, five maritima, C. B. Pin. 271. *Small
maritime, starred Scabious, with a jagged
Leaf*. *Scabiosa minor*, Hispanica, five
ii. Clus. Hist. i.

32. *Scabiosa stellata*, minima, C. B. Pin.
271. Prodr. 126. *The least starred Sca-
bious*. *Scabiosa cum pulchro semine*, mi-
nor, J. B. 3. 7. *Phyteuma*, Col. Phytob.
98.

It has a simple, woody, whitish Root,
set with a few small Fibres. The stalk is
a span high, hollow, round, hairy. The
Leaves are finely cut, and set with hairs.
under the heads are long radiated Leaves.
The seed is woolly, crowned with a mem-
branaceous Empalement, about the bigness
of one's Nail, transparent, striated, having
a five-pointed star in the middle. Out of
the bosom of the seed proceed small stiff
hairs.

It grows in Spain, Provence and Sicily.

33. *Scabiosa stellata*, folio non dissecto,
C. B. Pin. 261. *Starred Scabious with an
undivided Leaf*. *Scabiosa fruticosa*, folio
non dissecto, peregrina, J. B. 3. 11. *Sca-
biosa peregrina*, Lob. Icon. 540.

Its Leaves grow by pairs, they embrace
the stalk, and are oblong, sharp-pointed,
broader in the middle, hairy and hoary.
The stalk is round, shrubby, whitish, su-
staining a pale purple Flower. The seed is
beautiful, pretty long, thick, white, ending
in a broad membrane.

It grows in the warmer Countries, as
Crete, where it remains many years, keep-
ing its Leaves all the Winter; but it can
hardly bear our Northern Winters.

34. *Scabiosa stellata*, annua, prolifera,
A. R. Par. 109. *Proliferous, annual, star-
red Scabious*.

35. *Scabiosa Sicula*, Cardiacæ folio.
Sicilian *Scabious with a Motherwort Leaf*.
Scabiosa Calatanixestensis, minor, folio
palmato, seu Cardiacæ, incarnato flore, H.
Cathol.

36. *Scabiosa montana*, fruticosa, reclina-
ta; Achilleæ nascentis foliis, H. Cathol.
*Mountain, shrubby, reclined Scabious, with
Millfoil-Leaves*.

37. Scabiosa Sicula, fruticans; Laureolæ folio, subrus incano. *Shrubby, Sicilian Scabious, with a dwarf Laurel-Leaf, hoary underneath.* Scabiosa Cophanensis, fruticans, cærulea, Laureolæ folio crasso, rotundo, lucido, molli, subrus incano, *H. Cathol.*

38. Scabiosa frutescens, foliis Leucoii hortensis, *H. Cathol.* *Shrubby Scabious, with Stock-Gilly-flower Leaves.*

39. Scabiosa Panormitana, purpurea, folio angusto, ad nervum usque laciniato, umbellatim prolifera, *H. Cathol.* *Purple, Sicilian Scabious, with a narrow Leaf, jagged to the very Nerve, proliforous in Umbels.*

40. Scabiosa Nabrodenfis, Succisæ hirsutæ laciniatæ foliis, flore carneo, *H. Cathol.* *Scabious, with Leaves like the hairy, jagged Devils bit, and a flesh colour'd Flower.*

41. Scabiosa Africana, arborescens, maxima, foliis rugosis, & crenatis, integris, major, *Prodr. Par. Eat.* *The greatest, shrubby, African Scabious, with wrinkled and notched Leaves.*

47. Scabiosa maritima, parva, *J. B. 3. 7.* *Small, maritime Scabious.*

It has a long, thick Root, with many Heads, from which arise as many Stalks, a Span high, branched, and deeply divided. The Heads are large in proportion to the bigness of the Plant, full of little Flowers, of a purplish colour. The Head is encompassed by many, oblong, green Leaves.

It grows on the sandy shores of *Cajeta*.

43. Scabiosa foliis dissectis, flore amplo, calyce membranaceo, semine lanuginoso, *H. R. Bles.* *Scabious with divided Leaves, a large Flower, a membranaceous Empalement and a woolly Seed.*

44. Scabiosa minima, annua erecta, semine anguloso, *Mor. H. R. Bles.* *The smallest, annual, upright Scabious, with an angular Seed.*

45. Scabiosa annua, integrifolia, five foliis Bellidis, *Bot. Monsp.* *Annual, Daisy-leav'd Scabious.*

46. Scabiosa Pyrenaica cinerea, villosa, magno flore. *Hairy, ash colour'd, Pyrenean Scabious, with a large Flower.*

47. Scabiosa gramineis foliis, glabris, *Mor. H. R. Bles.* *Scabious with smooth, grassy Leaves.*

48. Scabiosa hirsuta, multifida, Alpina, repens, *Boc. Mus. Part 2. 22.* *Creeping, Alpine, multifid, hairy Scabious.* Scabiosa hirsuta, multifida, Alpina, supina, *Ejusd. Tab. 6.*

49. Scabiosa folio integro hirsuto. *Devil's Bit.* Succisa hirsuta, *C. B. Pin. 269.* Succisa five Morfus Diaboli, *J. B. 3. 11.* *Dod. Pemgt. 124.*

The Root is of the thickness of one's little finger, set about with long white fibres, appearing as if cut or bit off at the bottom, of a warm and bitter taste. The Leaves are oblong, sharp-pointed, entire, or but little serrated, greener above than below, hairy, growing by Pairs and embracing the stalk with their Pedicles. The stalk is above a cubit high, round, solid, reddish and branched. The Flowers grow on the tops of the stalk and branches, blue, not so plain as those of the Common Scabious, but globose. All the Florets are of the same shape and bigness; whereas in the Common Scabious the inner ones are the biggest. The Florets are cut into four segments, and have a style and Chives within them.

It flowers in Autumn, and is common in Meadows and Pastures, but chiefly in bushy places.

50. Scabiosa folio integro, glabro, flore cæruleo. *Blue-flowered smooth Devil's Bit.* Succisa glabra, *C. B. Pin. 269.*

51. Scabiosa folio integro, flore albo. *White-flowered Devil's Bit.* Succisa glabra, floribus albis, *C. B. Pin. 269.*

52. Scabiosa folio integro, flore incarnato. *Devil's bit with a flesh-colour'd Flower.* Succisa glabra, floribus incarnatis, *C. B. Pin. 269.*

53. Scabiosa folio integro, flore cæruleo, prolifero. *Proliferous, blue flower'd Devil's bit.* Succisa Alpina, flore prolifero, cæruleo, *H. R. Par.*

54. Scabiosa Fraxinellæ foliis. *Scabious with white Dittany-Leaves.*

55. Scabiosa Cretica, capitulo pappos-mentiente. *Candy Scabious, with a Head appearing to be Downy.* 56.

56. *Scabiosa Cretica*, frutescens, Auriculæ Urſi folio. *Shrubby, Candy Scabious, with a Bear's ear Leaf.* *Scabiosa arborea*, P. Alp. Exot. 34.

57. *Scabiosa Orientalis*, argenta, foliis inferioribus incisis. *Silver, oriental Scabious, with the lower Leaves cut.* *Scabiosa argentea*, Wheel. Iria.

58. *Scabiosa Orientalis*, hirsuta, tenuissime laciniata, flore parvo, candicante. *Hairy, Oriental Scabious, finely jagged, with a small, whitish Flower.*

59. *Scabiosa Orientalis*, hirsuta, tenuissime laciniata, flore parvo, purpureo. *Hairy, oriental Scabious, finely jagged, with a small, purple Flower.*

60. *Scabiosa Orientalis*, foliis Centaurii majoris, glabris & rigidis. *Oriental Scabious, with smooth and stiff Leaves, shaped like those of the greater Centaury.*

61. *Scabiosa Orientalis*, foliis Centaurii majoris subhirsutis, flore maximo, flavescente. *Oriental Scabious, with hairy Leaves, shaped like those of the greater Centaury, and a very large, yellowish Flower.*

62. *Scabiosa Orientalis*, tenuissime laciniata, flore magno flavescente. *Oriental Scabious, finely jagged, with a large, yellowish Flower.*

63. *Scabiosa Orientalis maxima*, hirsutissima, flore flavescente. *The most hairy, greatest, Oriental Scabious, with a yellowish Flower.*

64. *Scabiosa Orientalis*, Virgæ pastoris folio, flore minore, albedo. *Oriental Scabious, with a Teasel-Leaf, and a smaller Flower.*

65. *Scabiosa Orientalis*, Virgæ pastoris folio, flore maximo. *Oriental Scabious, with a Teasel Leaf, and a very large Flower.*

66. *Scabiosa Orientalis*, Scorzonæræ folio, flore maximo, leucophæo. *Oriental Scabious, with a Vipers Grass Leaf, and a very large, pale, brown Flower.*

67. *Scabiosa Orientalis*, flore suaverubente, fructu pulchro, oblongo. *Oriental Scabious, with a sweet red Flower, and a beautiful oblong Fruit.*

68. *Scabiosa Orientalis*, villosa, flore albo, fructu pulchro, oblongo. *Hairy, Oriental Scabious, with a white Flower, and a beautiful oblong Fruit.*

69. *Scabiosa altissima*, flore cæruleo. *Boer. Ind. 131. The tallest Scabious, with a blue Flower.*

70. *Scabiosa altissima*, flore carneo, *Boer. Ind. 131. The tallest Scabious, with a flesh colour'd Flower.*

71. *Scabiosa frutescens*, foliis infra integris, flore cæruleo, *Boer. Ind. 131. Shrubby Scabious, with the lower Leaves entire, and a blue Flower.*

72. *Scabiosa perennis*, Sicula, flore Sulphureo, *Boer. Ind. 131. Perennial, Sicilian Scabious, with a Brimstone colour'd Flower.*

73. *Scabiosa annua*, parva, ramosa, flore parvo, pallide cæruleo, *Boer. Ind. 131. Small, annual, branched Scabious, with a small pale-blue Flower.*

The first Species is bitter, and gives a faint Tincture of red to the blue Paper, which gives us reason to believe that it contains a Salt resembling the *Sal Armoniac*, and joined with a great quantity of fetid Oil and Earth; for by the *Chymical Analysis*, besides several acid Liquors, a great deal of Sulphur and Earth, a little urinous Spirit, and volatile concrete Salt are obtained from it. The *Scabious* is alexipharmic, sudorific, aperitive, deterſive, vulnerary, and good to promote Expectoration when the *Bronchie* and the *Vesicles* of the Lungs are stuffed with a glutinous and contented Phlegm: The Juice of this Plant from three to six Ounces, in which one Dram of *Treacle*, and ten Grains of *Camphire* are dissolv'd, may be given for a Sudorifick. This is a good Remedy in malignant Fevers, Small-Pox, Meazels, and in the Pleurisy, after the use of Antimonial Medicines. *Scabious* and *Carduus benedictus* Water, are mixed in expectorating and diaphoretic Juleps: A Syrup of the Juice of this Plant, is very good for cutaneous Diseases; but the outward parts must be bath'd at the same time with the Decoction of *Scabious*. Take a Pint of this Decoction; three Spoonfuls of well camphorated Brandy, separate what of the *Camphire* remains upon the surface of the Decoction by passing it thro' a linen Cloth, and give it by spoonfuls for the Vapours. Bath for the Tettens, for about the space of a Month, and continue the use of the Syrup during the whole time. The same

Decoction may be given to those who make purulent Urine, and those that have Ulcers in their inward parts. It is used also to wash Wounds. *Tabernaemontanus* says, that the juice of *Scabious* mix'd with a little *Borax* and *Camphire* takes away the white spots that are often seen upon the Horn of the Eye. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

The Leaves are accounted cordial, alexipharmic, sudorific and pectoral, and good for all the Distempers of the Lungs, as Coughs, shortness of Breath, &c. as also for sore Throats and Quinsies; outwardly, they are serviceable against the Itch, whence it takes its name of *Scabiosa*, scabby Sores, Tettors, and other cutaneous Distempers, and takes black and blue marks out of the Skin.

Official Preparations from *Scabious*, are the *Syrupus Scabiosae Comp.* and the *Valentia Scabiosae.* *Miller.*

The Leaves of the *Succisa*, which they call in *French*, *Mors du diable* or *Remors* (in *English*, *Devil's-bit*) are bitter and stain the blue Paper with a pretty deep red colour, the Root which is bitter and stiptick, stains it with a deeper; the same Virtues are attributed to this Plant that are to the *Scabious*. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

The Leaves of the *Devil's-bit* are accounted Alexipharmic, and useful in malignant Fevers and pestilential Distempers, and against the bites of venomous Creatures. They are good to dissolve congealed Blood, and therefore serviceable against the ill effects of Falls, Bruises and Contusions, and being applied as a Cataplasm, take away the black and blue marks in the Skin arising from them. Our Herb-Women generally sell the Leaves of this Plant for those of the common *Scabious*. *Miller.*

T A B L E CCLXXVII. Fig. I.

GENUS II.

Dipsacus, TEASEL.

TEASEL is a Plant with a sterculous Flower, consisting of many Florets gathered into a kind of an Head like an *Honey-comb*. The Head *A*, is composed of many gutter'd Leaves *B*, placed like Scales, and fixt to an Axle. Out of the bosoms of which arise many-divided Florets *C*, sitting on the upper part of an Embryo *D* crowned *E*, and turning afterwards to a Seed *F*, for the most part striated.

The Species of *Teasel* are,

1. *Dipsacus sativus*, *C. B. Pin.* 385. *J. B.* 3. 73. *Manured Teasel.* *Carduus fullo-*
num sive *Dipsacus sativus*, *Lob. Icon* 17.

The Stalk is two or three Cubits high; about the thickness of one's Thumb, streight, stiff, branched, striated and prickly. The Leaves are placed opposite to each other in such a manner as to form a Bason about the Stalk, they are long, broad, and no less prickly than the Stalk it self. The Heads are about the bigness of one's Fist, set with stiff, hooked Leaves, bending downwards, amongst which appear tubulous, purplish Florets. The Root is smooth and white.

It is sown frequently for the use of the *Wooll-combers*. The Heads are to be gathered in *August*.

2. *Dipsacus sylvestris* aut *Virga Pastoris* major, *C. B. Pin.* 385. *Wild Teasel.* *Dipsacus sylvestris* sive *Labrum Veneris*, *J. B.* 3. 74. *Labrum Veneris*, *Lob. Icon.* 18.

From a simple Root, set with large Fibres arises one Stalk, three or four Cubits high, round, striated, hollow, having many stiff Prickles, especially near the head. The lower Leaves, which come from the Root, are softer and tenderer, with blunter Points, notched about the edges, wrinkled, hairy, set with fewer Prickles, long and narrow. Those which accompany the Stalk, are placed opposite to each other, and encompass it with their Bases, in such a manner as to form a Cavity or Basin capable of holding the Rain. These Leaves have a smoother Surface, than those which proceed from the Root. They are sharp-pointed, and indented about the edges, only the upper ones are entire. All of them have a row of crooked Prickles along the middle Rib. On the tops of the Stalk and Branches, which come two and two out of the bosoms of the Leaves, are thick, oblong Spikes of Flowers, composed of innumerable Scales, ending in a sharp, straight Prickle. Each of these Scales contains in its bosom one long, four-square, striated Seed; on which sits an oblong, tubulous, pale purple Flower, divided into four obtuse Segments. The Head of the Flowers are encompassed at the Base with many prickly Rays; as it were with an Empalement.

Dodoneus's comparison of its Seed with that of *Fennel* is not very just. *Cesalpini* has not distinguished this Species well enough from that called *Dipsacus sativus*, or *manured Teasel*: He believes they differ only in the bigness of their Heads; but it is certain that that of the *wild* one has its points soft and erect, whereas those of the *manured* are hooked. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

3. *Dipsacus folio laciniato*, C. B. Pin. 385. J. B. 3. 75. *Wild Teasel with jagged Leaves.* *Dipsacus*, ii *Tabern. Icon.*

From a thick, white, simple Root, arises a straight, branched, prickly Stalk, two or three Cubits high or higher. The Leaves are very large, long, and broad, armed with Spines along the Rib, and on the back, not studded, deeply jagged, meeting in form of a Basin. The Flowers are whitish, and the prickly Leaves, which compose the Head, are smaller and longer

than those of the first Species, and not crooked as in that. The Seed is oblong and striated.

4. *Dipsacus Giganteus tetraphyllus*, glaber, exoticus, Scabiosæ foliis, pyriformi capitulo, *Bocc. Mus. Part 3. 63. Smooth, exotic, four-leav'd, Gigantick Teasel, with Scabious Leaves, and a Pear-fashioned Head.* *Dipsacus Giganteus, tetraphyllus, & triphyllus, Ejusd. Tab. 52.*

The first Leaves of this Plant are like those of *Scabious*, and smooth. The Stalk is encompassed, at three or four lower joints, with two, three and sometimes four Leaves. The Head is oblong, and shaped like a Pear. It arises sometimes to the height of twelve Foot. The Seed was sent from *Egypt*.

5. *Dipsacus Indicus, maximus, pluribus capitulis racematim dispositis, Ambros. 201. The greatest, Indian Teasel, with many Heads, disposed in clusters.*

6. *Dipsacus Orientalis, foliis laciniatis, capitulo globofo & molli. Oriental Teasel, with jagged Leaves, and a globose soft Head.*

7. *Dipsacus sylvestris, capitulo minori, vel Virga pastoris minor, C. B. Pin. 385. Small, wild Teasel or Shepherds rod. Dipsacus, 3. Dod. Pempt. 735.*

The Stalk of this is four or five Cubits high, a finger thick, smooth, ribb'd with hard Prickles, and divided into many Branches. The Leaves grow at the joints by pairs, not embracing the Stalk, but hanging on a Pedicle, about an Inch long, and having two Ears at the lower part. The Heads are much less, than those of the *common Teasel*, round, set with white Florets, each of which is cut into four segments. The Seeds are oblong, angular, blackish. The Heads are encompassed, with six narrow, sharp-pointed Leaves at the Base. The Root is white, simple, woody nor descending deep into the Ground, set with a few Fibres, and perishes when the Seed is ripe.

8. *Dipsacus spinosus Americannus, Munting. Herbar. Belgic. Prickly American Teasel.*

The Decoction of the Root is recommended for Rents and Clifts in the Fundament, and for the *Fistula Ani*, being drank it is said to be good for a dry inveterate Cough. It is also commended for scrophulous Tumours. *Blair*.

The *maured Teasel* is cultivated in the Fields for the use of the *Cloth-worker's* to dress their Cloaths with, flowering in *July*. The Virtues of both of them are much the same; the Roots which are the only parts used being reckoned to have a cleansing faculty. The Ancients commend a Decoction of them in Wine, boild to a Consistence, and kept in a Brazen Vessel, to be applied to the Rhagades or Clefts of the Fundament, and for a *Fistula* therein; and to take away Warts. The Water found standing in the hollow of the Leaves is commended as a *Collyrium* to cool Inflammations of the Eyes, and as a *Cosmetic* to render the Face fair. *Miller*.

TABLE CCLXXV. Fig. 2.

GENUS III.

GLOBULARIA.

Globularia is a Plant with a flosculous Flower A, consisting of many Florets B, which are unilabiated, divided into several segments, and contained in a proper Empalement D, out of the bottom of which arises the Pointal E, fixt like a Nail to the lower part C of the Floret E, and becoming a Seed G, hidden in the Capsule H, which before was the Empalement of the Floret. On that Capsule sit the Placenta's F, I, which occupy the middle part of the common Empalement L.

The Species of Globularia are,

1. Globularia vulgaris. Common Globularia. Bellis cœrulea, caule foliofo, C. B. Pin. 262. Aphyllanthes Anguillaræ,

five Globularia Bellidi similis, J. B. 3. 132. Bellis cœrulea, Globularia Monspeliensium, Adv. 109.

The globular Head consists of blue Florets, standing close together, and sits on the top of a stalk, which is a span or a span and half, seldom a cubit high, round, striated, reddish, cloathed with many Leaves. Other Leaves are spread on the ground, very like those of *Daisy*, more solid, smooth, nervous, bitter to the taste. The Root is woody, hard, set with fibres, red without, white within.

It grows about *Montpelier* in many places, and at the Roots of the Mountains *Jura* and *Salvea*, and in other places both in *Italy* and *Germany*.

2. Globularia Pyrenaica, folio oblongo; caule nudo. Pyrenean Globularia, with an oblong Leaf and a naked Stalk. Bellis cœrulea, caule nudo, C. B. Pin. 262. Aphyllanthes, iii. Lugd. 864.

This is larger than the former; the stalk is quite naked, the Flower larger, the Leaves narrower, and twice or thrice as oblong.

It is found in the Woods and Mountains near the Convent of the *Carthusians*.

3. Globularia montana, humillima, repens. The lowest, creeping, Mountain-Globularia. Bellis cœrulea, montana, frutescens, C. B. Pin. 262. Scabiosa 10. five repens, Clus. Hist. v.

It spreads its Branches along the Ground, which strike Root now and then, sending forth Fibres; otherwise the primary Root is woody and thick. The Leaves are deep green, smooth, pretty thick, not entire at the extremity, like those of the common Globularia, but heart-fashion'd, hanging on a pretty long Pedicle, of a bitter Taste. Among the Leaves arise short little Pedicles, which sustain a blue Flower, like that of the common one.

4. Globularia fruticosa, Myrti folio tridentato. Shrubby Globularia, with a trifid Myrtle-Leaf. Thymælea foliis acutis, capitulo Succisæ, five Alypum Monspeliensium, C. B. Pin. 463. Alypum Monspelianum, five frutex terribilis, J. B. 1. 598. Hippoglossum-Valentinum, Clus. Hist. 90.

5. Glo-

Tab. 277.

Fig. 1.

Dipsacus Teasel.

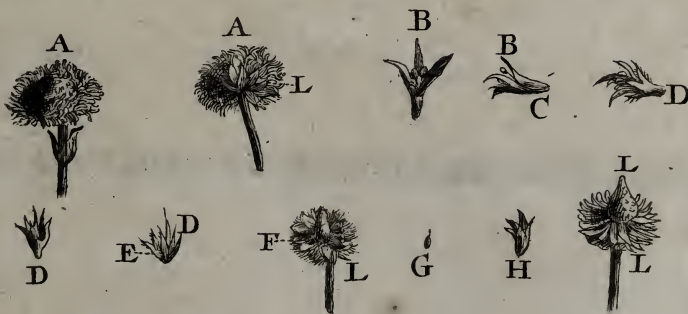
Pag 648.

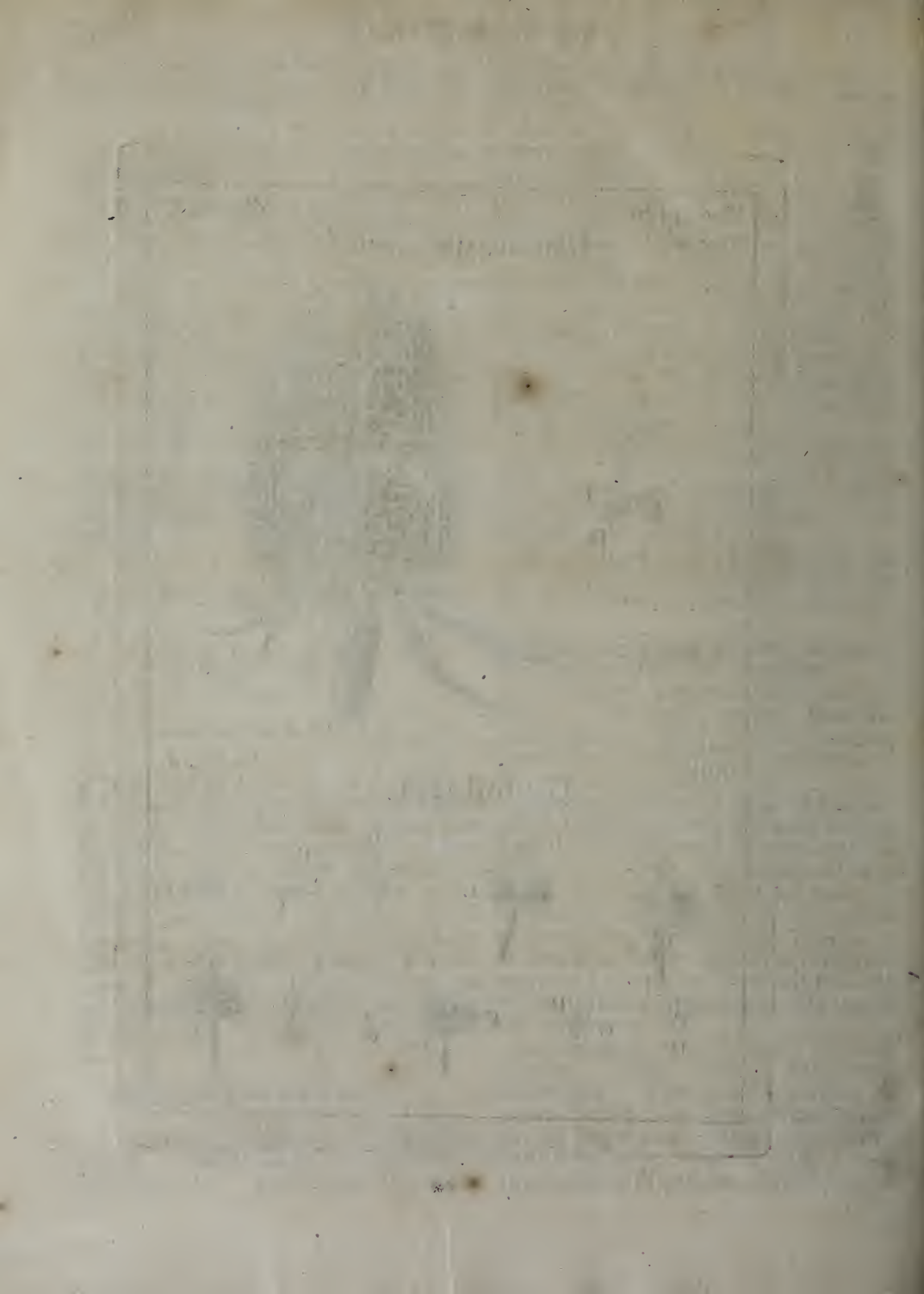


Fig. 2.

Globularia.

Pag. 648.





5. Globularia Africana, frutescens, Thymelex folio lanuginoso. *Shrubby, African Globularia, with a woolly, Thymelea-Leaf.* An Frutex Æthiopicus, conifer, foliis Cneori Salici æmulus, *Breyn. Cent. 1. 21.*

6. Globularia spinosa. *Prickly Globularia.* Bellis spinosa, flore globofo, *C. B. Prodr. 121.* Bellis cærulea, spinosa, *C. B. Pin. 262.*

This resembles the common Globularia, in its whole appearance; but its Leaves at the Root are more in number, small, stiff, norcht, each norcht ending in a Prickle. The stalk is a span high, dark-green, encompass-

fed without any order by oblong, narrow Leaves not norcht, but ending in a Prickle. At the top is a round, blue, hairy Head, larger than that of the common Species.

It grows plentifully on the Mountains of Granada.

7. Globularia Alpina, minima, Origanifolio. *The smallest Alpine Globularia, with an Organy-Leaf.*

8. Globularia Orientalis, floribus per caulem sparsis. *Oriental Globularia, with Flowers scattered along the stalk.*

9. Globularia Orientalis, flore amplissimo. *Oriental Globularia, with a very large Flower.*



The End of the Second VOLUME.



THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
IN TWO VOLUMES
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY
OF THE BARRISTER AT LAW
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE
IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX
LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1734.
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

INDEX



I N D E X

OF THE

*NAMES of the Plants contained in the
Second Volume of the Compleat Herbal ;
with their several Species or Sorts.*

A.

A Grimony, <i>Agrimonia.</i>	Page 57
----- Bastard, <i>Agrimonoïdes.</i>	58
----- Dutch, <i>Eupatorium.</i>	609
----- Hemp, <i>Bidens.</i>	631
Alexanders, <i>Smyrniūm.</i>	118
Aloes, <i>Aloe.</i>	291
Amaranthoides.	637
Anemone, <i>Anemone.</i>	9
Angelica.	114
----- Berry-bearing, <i>Aralia.</i>	46
Araliastrum.	47
Artichoak, <i>Cinara.</i>	609
Asparagus or Sperage, <i>Asparagus.</i>	49
Asphodel, <i>Asphodelus.</i>	219
Astragaloides.	409
Astrantia.	107
Avens, <i>Caryophyllata.</i>	37

B.

B E A N, <i>Faba.</i>	385
----- Kidney, <i>Phaseolus.</i>	474
Bindweed, (Rough) <i>Smilax.</i>	54
Bermudiana.	373

Bishops Weed, <i>Ammi.</i>	67
Birds-foot, <i>Ornithopodium.</i>	410
Bulbocodium.	267
Blue-bottle, <i>Cyanus.</i>	579
Burdock, <i>Lappa.</i>	591
Burnet-Saxifrage, <i>Tragoselinum.</i>	88
Butter-bur, <i>Petasites.</i>	597

C.

C Achrys.	162
Capnoides.	516
Campions, <i>Lychnis.</i>	185
Capnorchis.	516
Indian Cane, <i>Cannacorus.</i>	302
Caraway, <i>Carvi.</i>	79
Carrot, <i>Daucus.</i>	82
Golden Cassidony, <i>Elychrysūm.</i>	599
Caterpillars, <i>Scorpioides.</i>	416
Greater Centaury, <i>Centaureum majus.</i>	583
Chervil, <i>Cherophyllum.</i>	109
Herb Christopher, <i>Christophoriana.</i>	45
Berry-bearing Chickweed, <i>Cucubalus.</i>	202
Chiches, <i>Cicer.</i>	378
Chichling, <i>Lathyrus.</i>	398
Cinquefoil, <i>Quinquefolium.</i>	40

M m m m 2

Sweet

I N D E X.

Sweet Cicely, <i>Myrrhis</i> .	111	Fumitory, <i>Fumaria</i> .	512
Climber, <i>Clematitis</i> .	35		
Clove-gilly-flower, <i>Caryophyllus</i> .	175		
Cnicus.	593	G.	
Cocks head, <i>Onobrychis</i> .	381		
Coriander, <i>Coriandrum</i> .	120	G Arlick, <i>Allium</i> .	355
Columbine, <i>Aquilegia</i> .	527	Globe-Thistle, <i>Echinopus</i> .	635
Courbaril.	499	Globularia.	648
Corindum.	533	Gnaphalodes.	560
Conzoides.	635	Goats Rue, <i>Galega</i> .	408
Cotton-weed, <i>Gnaphalium</i> .	628	— Thorn, <i>Tragacantha</i> .	496
Indian Cress, <i>Cardaminum</i> .	531	Groundfel, <i>Senecio</i> .	611
Crowfoot, <i>Ranunculus</i> .	19	Gundelia.	633
Crown Imperial, <i>Corona Imperialis</i> .	318		
Cudweed, <i>Filago</i> .	606		
Wild Cummin, <i>Cuminoides</i> .	55	H.	
Cysticapnos.	516		

D.

D Affodil, <i>Narcissus</i> .	252	Hellebore, black, <i>Helleborus</i> .	4
Diars-weed, <i>Luteola</i> .	518	— White, <i>Veratrum</i> .	6
Dill, <i>Anethum</i> .	127	— Bastard, <i>Helleborine</i> .	548
White Dittany, <i>Fraxinella</i> .	530	Hemlock, <i>Cicuta</i> .	76
Dorycnium.	384	— Bastard, <i>Cicutaria</i> .	150
Dropwort, <i>Filipendula</i> .	34	— Water, <i>Pbellandrium</i> .	80
Dropwort, <i>Oenanthe</i> .	105	Hemp-Agrimony, <i>Bidens</i> .	631

E.

E	Arth-Nut, <i>Bulbocastanum.</i>	81	
	Ephemerum.	306	
Ervum		407	K.
Eryngo, <i>Eryngium.</i>		167.	

F.

F Ennel, <i>Feniculum</i> .	96	L .	
—— Giant, <i>Ferula</i> .	142		
—— Hog's, <i>Peucedanum</i> .	129	L adies-Slipper, <i>Calceolus</i> .	350
—— Scorching, <i>Thapsia</i> .	147	—— Larksspur, <i>Delphinium</i> .	523
Fenugreek, <i>Fenum Gracum</i> .	464	Laferwort, <i>Laferpitium</i> .	157
Corn-Flag, <i>Gladiolus</i> .	289	Sea, Lavender, <i>Limonium</i> .	212
Flax, <i>Linum</i> .	203	Lavender-Cotton, <i>Santolina</i> .	627
Fleabane, <i>Conyza</i> .	607	Leek, <i>Porrum</i> .	248
Flower de luce, <i>Iris</i> .	267	Lentils, <i>Lens</i> .	379
—— bulbous, <i>Xiphion</i> .	284	Lilly, <i>Lilium</i> .	309
Fritillary, <i>Fritillaria</i> .	330	—— Day, <i>Lilio Asphodelus</i> .	221
		Lilly	

G.

G ^A rllick, <i>Allium</i> .	355
Globe-Thistle, <i>Echinopus</i> .	635
Globularia.	648
Gnaphalodes.	560
Goats Rue, <i>Galega</i> .	408
— Thorn, <i>Tragacantha</i> .	496
Groundfel, <i>Senecio</i> .	611
Gundelia.	633

H.

H Æmanthus.	266
Hares-Ear, <i>Eupleurum</i> .	91
Hare-strong, <i>Peucedanum</i> .	129
Hart wort, <i>Tordylium</i> .	140
Hellebore, black, <i>Helieborus</i> .	4
—— White, <i>Veratrum</i> .	6
—— Bastard, <i>Helieborine</i> .	548
Hemlock, <i>Cicuta</i> .	76
—— Bastard, <i>Cicutaria</i> .	150
—— Water, <i>Phellandrium</i> .	80
Hemp-Agrimony, <i>Bidens</i> .	631
Hermodactyl, <i>Hermodactylus</i> .	288
French Honey-suckle, <i>Hedysarum</i>	412
Hyacinth, <i>Hyacinthus</i> .	222
Hypericoides.	256

K.

K Epp-Nut, *Bulbocastaneum*. 81
Knapweed, *Facea*. 573

L.

L Adies-Slipper, <i>Calceolus</i> .	550
Larks-spur, <i>Delphinium</i> .	523
Laferwort, <i>Laferpitium</i> .	157
Sea, Lavender, <i>Limonium</i> .	212
Lavender-Cotton, <i>Santolina</i> .	627
Leek, <i>Porrum</i> .	248
Lentils, <i>Lens</i> .	379
Lilly, <i>Lilium</i> .	309
— Day, <i>Lilio-Aspodelus</i> .	221
Lilly	

I N D E X.

Lilly Daffodil, <i>Lilio Narcissus.</i>	365	Pea, <i>Pisum.</i>	395
— Hyacinth, <i>Lilio-Hyacinthus.</i>	317	Peiony, <i>Pæonia.</i>	6
----- St. Bruno's, <i>Liliastrum.</i>	308	Pelecinus.	499
Limodorum.	557	Marsh-Pennywort, <i>Hydrocotyle.</i>	173
Lion Leaf, <i>Leontopetalon.</i>	64	Pentaphylloides.	43
Liquorice, <i>Glycyrrhiza.</i>	375	Physick-Nut, <i>Ricinoides.</i>	64
Lovage, <i>Ligusticum.</i>	154	Tree-Primrose, <i>Onagra.</i>	59
Lupine, <i>Lupinus.</i>	389		
Lybistick, <i>Ligusticum.</i>	154		

R.

M.		R Est harrow, <i>Anonis.</i>	457
M Arsh-Marygold, <i>Populago.</i>	6	Meadow Rue, <i>Thalictrum.</i>	1
Masterwort, <i>Imperatoria,</i>	122	Flowering Rush, <i>Butomus.</i>	4
Meadow Rue, <i>Thalictrum.</i>	1		

Medicago.	472	S.	
Medick, <i>Medica.</i>	466	S Amphire, <i>Critbnum.</i>	126
Melilot, <i>Melilotus.</i>	452	Sanicle, <i>Sanicula.</i>	166
Melianthus.	532	Sarracena.	65
Monks-hood, <i>Aconitum.</i>	519	Saffron, <i>Crocus.</i>	236
Moon-seed, <i>Menispermum.</i>	54	----- Meadow, <i>Colchicum.</i>	231
Mugwort, <i>Artemisia.</i>	620	----- Bastard, <i>Carthamus.</i>	613
Muscari.	228	Saint-foin, <i>Onobrychis.</i>	381

N.

N ightshade, American, <i>Phytolacca.</i>	45	Sesban.	417
----- Inchanters, <i>Circea.</i>	56	Shepherds-Needle, <i>Scandix.</i>	164

O.

O Chrus	403	Skirret, <i>Sisarum.</i>	87
Low Oleander, <i>Chamænerion.</i>	60	Snow-drop, <i>Narcisso Leucoium.</i>	570
Onion, <i>Cepa.</i>	350	Solanoides.	65
Orchis.	534	Sothernwood, <i>Abrotanum.</i>	678

P.

P Arkinsonia	555	Spanish Nut, <i>Sisyrinchicum.</i>	288
Parsley, <i>Apium.</i>	68	Spignel, <i>Meum.</i>	103
----- Bastard, <i>Caucalis.</i>	151	Spiderwort, <i>Phalangium.</i>	307
----- Mountain, <i>Oreoselinum.</i>	131	Star of Bethlehem, <i>Ornithogalum.</i>	336
----- Wild Milky, <i>Thyssefinum.</i>	133	Water-Starwort, <i>Stellaria.</i>	553
Parsnep, <i>Pastinaca.</i>	133	Strawberry, <i>Fragaria.</i>	39
----- Cow, <i>Sphondylium.</i>	137	Sulphur-wort, <i>Peucedanum.</i>	129
----- Water, <i>Sium.</i>	85		
Pasque-flower, <i>Pulsatilla.</i>	18		

T.

T Ansey, *Tanacetum*.
 Tapia.
 Teasel, *Dipsacus*,
 Ternatea.
 Thistle, *Carduus*.
 — Gentle, *Cirsium*.
 Thrift, *Statice*.
 Tormentil, *Tormentilla*.
 Trefoil, *Trifolium*.
 — Bird's foot, *Lotus*.
 Tulip, *Tulipa*.
 Tway-blade, *Ophrys*.

V.

V Anilla.
 Venus's Comb, *Scandix*.

Vetch, *Vicia*:

— Bitter, <i>Orobus</i> .	403
— Chickling, <i>Clymenum</i> .	392
— Hatcher, <i>Securidaca</i> .	402
— Horse-shoe, <i>Ferrum equinum</i>	410
— Milk, <i>Astragalus</i> .	411
Vetchling, <i>Aphaca</i> .	489
Violer, <i>Viola</i> .	409
— Bulbous, <i>Narcisso-leucoium</i>	505
— Dog's-Tooth, <i>Dens Canis</i> .	370

W.

W ormwood, <i>Absinthium</i> .	614
Woundwort, <i>Vulneraria</i> .	383

555
164

INDEX

OF THE

PHYSICAL Virtues and Uses of the several Plants contained in the Second Volume of the Compleat Herbal.

A.	
A Bortion Cause.	Page 284
— Prevent	102, 171, 547
Abcesses, <i>see</i> Tumours and Im-	
posthumes	
Absterfive.	201
Aches.	145, 301
Acrimony of Urine.	376
Alter Birth.	7, 71, 106, 146, 250, 316
Agglutinating.	227
Agues.	37, 41, 117, 124, 160, 596, 617
Alexipharmick.	116, 134, 157, 171, 348,
	362, 408, 523, 531, 596, 598, 645
Analeptick.	547
Anasarca.	47
<i>Ani-procidencia.</i>	31
Anodyne	128, 222, 251
St. Anthony's Fire	78, 81, 95, 111, 120, 250
Antidote.	90, 172, 523
Antiscorbutick.	157, 515, 532, 617
Aperitive	35, 104, 145, 251, 348, 456,
	529, 569, 571, 611, 622, 645
Apoplexy	7, 125, 251
Appetite	47, 127, 135, 353, 618, 626
Aromatick	68, 119, 157, 531
Arteries relax'd	52

Asthma	90, 101, 114, 116, 119, 125, 136,
	139, 142, 145, 201, 248, 282, 348, 353, 377,
	598
Astringent	41, 43, 44, 107, 121, 167, 212,
	217, 227, 299, 381, 590
Atrophy, <i>see</i> Consumption.	
Attenuating	68, 90, 102, 104, 107, 124,
	130, 135, 157, 201, 231, 282, 309, 348, 349,
	611, 617

B.

B Baldness	620
Balsamick	102, 114, 167, 210, 377, 531
Barrenness Cause	52
— Cure	154
Belching	104, 352
Belly-flux	216, 283, 417
— Open	52, 84, 282, 296, 376, 379,
	381, 514
Birth to hasten	136, 531
Bite Venomous	52, 55, 71, 101, 113, 121,
	124, 133, 144, 154, 156, 160, 172, 201, 203,
	308, 349, 409, 523, 620, 646

Blad-

INDEX.

Bladder	44,88,106,107,130,135,154, 165,376	Cooling		22
Exulcerate	52	Cordial	184,248,511,523,531,596,	646
Blisters	456	Corns		160,363
Blood to Purify	81,87,90,101,111, 119,172,515,559,592	Cough	58,71,84,90,130,136,139,142, 144,208,282,348,353,362,376,408,511, 590,598,605,611,646,648	
Spitting	41,58,82,121,144,210, 212,216,353,592	Corrosive		284
Stanch	201,202,300,590	Colic		283,531,648
Bloody Flux	44,167,212,297	Cramp	101,125,130,160,171,210,621	
Urine, see Urine		Crudity		90,117,124
Boil	117			
Bowels	52,80			
Brain	125,145			
Breast	47,52,145,149,376,605,613			
Breath	47,101,124,139,248,282,376, 598,608,646			
Bruise	55,80,95,142,149,160,582, 608,646			
Bubo	90,353,598			
Burns	165,210,217,349,553			

C.

Cachexy	58, 104, 114, 172, 155, 630	Diuretick	35, 51, 80, 100, 107, 116, 348,
Cancer	78, 79, 95, 596		378, 529, 592
Canker	202, 392	Dizzines	47
Carbuncles	21, 160, 392	Dropfy	21, 52, 58, 71, 110, 125, 136,
Carminative	68, 102, 110, 283, 456		145, 160, 248, 282, 317, 348, 353, 379, 515,
Carnofities	463		569, 590, 611, 617, 630
Catarrh	58, 104, 125, 130, 144, 248,	Drunkenness	250, 350
	363, 377, 611	Drying	22
Cephalick	185, 249	Dysentery	35, 58, 87, 167, 283, 499
Chancres	90		
Chilblains	353		
Choler	149, 515		
Cholick	52, 80, 90, 107, 110, 119, 121,		
	124, 125, 129, 136, 144, 146, 161, 171, 209,		
	317, 335, 362, 456, 463, 529, 569, 592, 596,		
	613		
Cicatrife	130		
Cleanse	90, 135, 173, 222, 282		
Cods fwoln	55, 103, 121		
Conception to help	165, 547		
— Hinder	52		
Consolidate	90		
Consumption	112, 248, 376		
Contagion to Resist	90		
Contusions	582, 608, 646		
Convulsions	7, 58, 136, 145, 146, 184,		
	201, 210, 301, 590		

D.

D easiness	80, 353
Deobstruent	377
D eterfive	37, 43, 44, 220, 227, 327, 381, 463, 515, 643
Diarrhoea, <i>see</i> Looseness.	43
D igest	128, 156, 210, 237, 282, 369, 455
Digestion help	87, 103, 116, 121, 157
D imness	47, 117
D iscutient	51, 80, 100, 102, 107, 123, 128, 529, 620
D iuretick	33, 51, 80, 100, 107, 116, 348, 378, 529, 592
D izziness	47
D ropsy	21, 52, 58, 71, 110, 125, 136, 145, 160, 248, 282, 317, 348, 353, 379, 515, 569, 590, 611, 617, 630
D runkennes	250, 350
D rying	22
D ysentery	35, 58, 87, 167, 283, 499

E.

E ^{Ars}	130,349
Emerick	149, 230, 346, 372, 526, 596, 613
Emollient	139, 210, 222, 287, 309, 369
Emplastick	210
Epilepsy	7, 35, 58, 107, 130, 139, 145, 184, 531, 630
Errhine	283
Exp ^{torate}	124, 130, 142, 282, 363, 376, 645
Eyes	44, 78, 80, 100, 117, 144, 184, 210, 250, 376, 499, 530, 531, 569, 582, 648

I N D E X.

F.

Fainting 184, 149, 316, 529, 598.
Falling Sickneſs 52, 71, 84, 114, 130, 136, 139, 144, 145, 160, 171, 201, 531, 621
Febrifugous 569, 592, 617
Fevers continued 125, 596
— Intermittent 37, 117, 263, 569, 611, 618, 630
— Malignant 77, 185, 592, 596, 630, 645
— Peſtilential 598
Fiſtula 139, 201, 300, 648
Fits 113, 335
Flux 121
Fœtus expel 125, 144, 146, 208, 250, 590
Fractures 95
Freckles 90, 117
Frets 71
Fumes 47
Fundament 21, 160, 380, 648

G.

GALL 101
Gangrene 160
Giddineſs 130, 249
Gonorrhœa 167
Gout 78, 79, 101, 117, 124, 235, 384, 592, 613
Gravel 52, 88, 90, 127, 128, 154, 202, 210, 353, 463, 569, 632
Green-Sickneſs 104, 296, 611, 680
Gripes 71, 104, 110, 117, 144, 156, 282, 289, 529, 531
Gums 51
Guts 145

H.

Hæmorrhage 41, 44, 201, 212, 297
Hæmorrhoids 41, 210, 300, 349, 463
Hair 353, 620
Head 7, 47, 89, 130, 136, 139, 145, 203, 353, 622

Heat of Urine 41, 44
Hepatick 171
Hick-Cough 55, 101, 128, 165
Hoarſneſs 160, 362, 376, 469
Hone 87
Horſes Diſeaſes 377, 614
Hunger 395
Hydragogue 614
Hydrophobia 201
Hypochondria 202, 316, 378, 515
Hysterick Fits 84, 125, 128, 130, 136, 146, 172, 249, 316, 592, 620, 622

I.

Jandice 52, 71, 77, 101, 106, 116, 136, 139, 166, 171, 202, 249, 251, 282, 296, 377, 379, 463, 515, 529, 569, 571, 582, 590, 613, 614, 617, 628, 630
Iliac Paſſion 128, 209
Impoſthume 392
Inchantment 348
Inciſive 145
Infection 117
Inflammation 22, 44, 77, 78, 79, 81, 90, 121, 210, 248, 250, 456, 582, 613, 648
Ink- 210
Joints 145
Irch 154, 202, 284, 515, 611, 646

K.

Kernels 210, 383, 392
Kibes 353
Kidneys 44, 51, 84, 88, 90, 106, 107, 130, 135, 142, 165, 305, 376, 377, 387, 531
King's Evil 52, 71, 95, 160, 250
Knots 145, 383

L.

Labour to promote 171, 184, 248, 305, 316, 529
Leather to Tan 43
Leproſy 149, 515, 559
Lethargy 125, 130, 136, 139
Life to Prolong 47
Lithontripſick 171, 172, 251, 90, 379, 511, 612

N n n n

Liver

I N D E X.

Liver	22, 37, 51, 71, 90, 101, 139, 165, 462, 590, 618	— Viscera	104, 125, 127, 128, 135, 305, 529, 569, 611
Lochia	58, 531	— Urine	171
Looseness	44, 165, 227	— Womb	90, 144, 145, 296, 531
Lungs	47, 90, 104, 107, 124, 145, 167, 248, 282, 348, 376, 614, 646		
Lust Provoke. <i>see</i> Venery.	52		
Luxations	58		
Lymph to Increase	47		

M.

M Adness	202
Measles	100, 529, 645
Megrim	130, 136, 353
Melancholy	80, 249, 296
Menfes, <i>see</i> Terms.	
Milk Curdled	160, 613
— Diminish	31, 72, 78
— Increase	90, 100, 138, 378
Morphew	149, 392, 515
Mother	52, 84, 139, 146, 598

N.

N arcotick	78, 251
Navel	167
Nausea	154
Nephritick	171, 317, 569
Nerves	7, 125, 130, 145, 184, 317, 622
Nodes	77, 145, 383, 392
Nourish	82, 571
Numbness	145

O.

O bftructions of the Bréast.	377
— Gall.	101, 171, 250
— Kidneys	90, 111, 130
— Liver	37, 90, 101, 116, 119, 127, 130, 145, 154, 171, 210, 250, 348, 391, 605, 628, 630
— Lungs	90, 101, 377
— Menfes	7, 53, 171, 282, 317
— Mesentery	305
— Midriff	145, 372
— Spleen.	101, 116, 119, 127, 130, 145, 154, 171, 348, 391, 605, 630

Q.

Q uartan	77, 101, 124, 125, 154
Quinsy	117, 160, 171, 210, 529, 617, 646

R.

R edness of the Face	44
Reins	52, 145, 154
Resolving	222, 227, 231, 287, 309, 349, 369, 455
Respi-	

I N D E X.

Respiration 145
 Retention of Urine 456, 582
 Rhenn 125, 376
 Rheumatism 37, 235, 456, 569, 596, 630
 Ringworm 160, 201, 209, 282
 Ripen 128
 Ruptures 95, 167, 604

S.

Sallad 46, 532
 Sarcocoele 462
 Scab 124, 139, 149, 154, 201, 284, 392
 Scald-Head 613
 Schirrus 78, 79, 108, 317
 Sciatica 52, 79, 119, 130, 136, 160, 171, 621
 Scrophulous, *see* Tumours. 71, 79
 Scurf 149
 Scurvy 21, 58, 81, 87, 102, 317, 353, 463, 529, 618
 Secundine 117
 Seed increase 52
 Serofities 150
 Shingles 139
 Sight 47, 154, 160
 Sinews 210
 Sleep procure 128, 352
 Small-Pox 100, 251, 392, 529, 592, 645
 Sneezing Provoke 201, 284
 Spasms 146, 171
 Spirits 47
 Spleen 51, 71, 77, 87, 101, 108, 130, 139, 145
 Stiches 87, 103, 135, 210
 Stomach 37, 47, 52, 79, 80, 90, 101, 104, 114, 116, 117, 124, 135, 145, 156, 157, 249, 284, 531, 617, 626
 Stone 52, 71, 81, 84, 87, 88, 90, 101, 107, 110, 114, 127, 128, 130, 142, 144, 154, 171, 202, 210, 353, 362, 379, 388, 462, 529, 569, 632
 Strangury 52, 84, 87, 90, 103, 172, 305
 Strengthening 114, 135
 Stupidity 136
 Stry 146
 Sudorifick 81, 90, 100, 124, 145, 157, 201, 408, 529, 569, 592, 596, 598, 645

Suffocation of the Womb 84, 104, 125, 146
 Suffusion 101
 Suppurate 2, 350
 Surfeit 617
 Swellings 78, 87, 103, 130, 156, 353

T.

TAN — Leather 44
 Teeth 43
 Terms immoderate 7, 160, 463, 167, 212, 217, 417
 — provoke 53, 55, 58, 71, 81, 84, 87, 90, 95, 101, 104, 110, 113, 116, 119, 125, 127, 133, 135, 136, 139, 142, 144, 146, 149, 154, 156, 157, 161, 171, 201, 220, 248, 250, 284, 300, 348, 350, 379, 387, 391, 531, 590, 598, 620, 622, 628, 630
 Tertian, *see* Ague. 37
 Testicles 79
 Tetter 124, 160, 201, 209, 282, 392, 515, 559, 646
 Thirst 185, 395
 Thorax 249
 Throat 41, 167
 Thrush 41
 Tiflick 114, 208, 376, 614
 Tonsils 617
 Tooth-ach 51, 52, 90, 124, 130, 133, 161, 209, 462, 626
 Tumours 71, 72, 77, 78, 90, 95, 102, 108, 124, 139, 145, 146, 171, 201, 208, 210, 559, 648

V.

Vapours 47, 71, 139, 145, 146, 227, 349, 622, 646
 Venereal Disease 90, 154, 171, 201, 301, 515, 592
 Venery hinder 128
 — provoke 82, 84, 103, 125, 135, 165, 171, 335, 353, 379, 547, 571, 80, 185, 529, 630

Ulcer

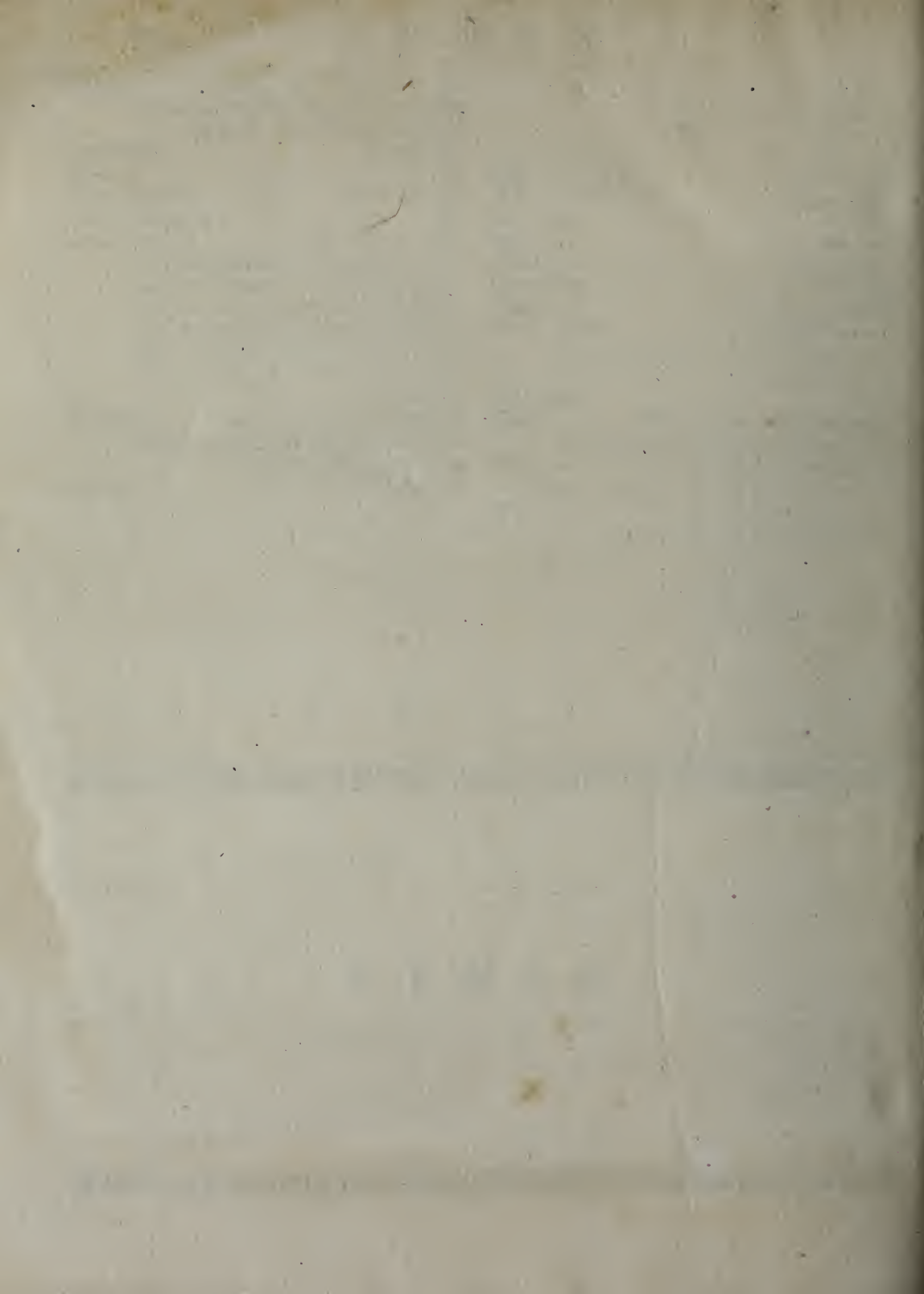
INDEX

Ulcers 21,41,44,47,78,95,130,160,
 167,202,212,220,300,352,377,380,
 392,515,529,582,592,596,598
 Vomiting 47,128,617
 Ureters 116
 Urine bloody 31,52,82,377
 — involuntary 58
 — provoke 52,55,58,68,71,78,
 81,12,84,87,88,95,101,104,106,110,
 113,119,121,125,127,130,133,135,
 136,139,142,144,154,156,157,165,
 171,185,202,210,217,220,248,250,
 348,350,352,363,372,379,387,391,
 462,463,531,569,571,592,598,604,
 620,630
 Vulnerary 22,37,43,44,90,95,112,116,
 135,165,167,173,212,217,463,531,
 569,582,590,592,611,645
 Uvula 136,160

WARTS

Weakness 58,160,648
 Weariness 47,145,531
 Web 621
 Wheals 32,160,376
 Wheezing 78,121,149
 Whites 101,376
 Wind expell 35,44,107,202,498
 52,55,71,79,80,81,
 100,104,107,117,121,129,130,135,
 136,145,156,157,171,309
 Witchcraft 348
 Womb 80,84,90,104,116,130,135,
 139,144,146,201,283,305,531,647
 Worms 121,136,296,335,353,363,
 409,523,531,598,613,617,620,628
 Wounds 2,22,47,90,95,167,201,
 300,308,384,569,582,608,646

FINIS



41-184 v.2

